FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT MEETING IN BUDAPEST CONCLUDES

Gorbachev Chairs Session

LD110823 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Hungary -- The Political Consultative Committee session of the Warsaw Pact member-states continues in Budapest today. The second day of deliberations is being chaired by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The session will end with final documents being adopted.

Lazar, Ryzhkou Meet

LD111016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Hungarian and Soviet premiers have confirmed that economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries is to be developed on a broad level and the exchange of goods is to be expanded. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov conducted disussions in Budapest today about economic relations between the two countries. Premier Ryzhkov is in the Soviet delegation currently attending the Political Consultative Committee session of the Warsaw Pact.

Leaders Hold Friendly Meeting

LD111645 Budapest MTI in English 1524 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- After the Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, a cordial friendly meeting was held by the heads of the member countries' delegations, including Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Republic, and Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Appeal Issued

LD110929 Prague CTK in English 0916 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest June 11 (CTK correspondent) -- The Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee ended its two-day session here today, after approving an appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO member countries and all European states with a program for reducing armed forces and conventional weaponry in Europe. The session, held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, manifested the unity of opinions of Warsaw Treaty member states on European and world political issues.

Two Documents Signed

LD111053 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Istvan Kulcsar report from the press center at the Budapest Hilton Hotel -- live]

[Excerpts] The Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has ended. This morning's closing session was chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the Romanian delegation. The session heard a report by Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces. The heads of delegations, participants in the meeting, then signed two documents.

The first is a communique on the session's work. This communique notes with anxiety that the international situation has become more tense as a result of an increase in the arms race. The Warsaw Pact member-states call on the other side -- that is, NATO -- to give an answer to the initiatives made by the USSR and the other socialist countries, especially the one projecting the elimination of mass-destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century. The Warsaw Pact member-states come out in favor of dialogue in general and the continuation of the Geneva summit dialogue is particular. The also support detent. The main task of our age, according to the Warsaw Pact member-states, is the halting of the arms race, and to this effect they are prepared to cooperate with all willing states on the broadest possible basis. The Warsaw Pact member-states are preparing for this autumn's meeting in Vienna of the European security conference in a constructive spirit. Naturally, European issues were given particular emphasis in the work of the session.

The second document signed today is an appeal to the NATO member-states and to all other countries; they are urged to reduce armed forces and conventional weapons in the whole of Europe. The document will certainly be published today.

CEMA METALS COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

LD070004 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 6 -- The CMEA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Nonferrous Metals Industry has been debating her on June 3-6. Apart from the member-states delegations the session was attended by representatives of Yugoslavia. The commission has approved ventures connected with the realization of decisions of the 41st session of the CMEA and the Executive Committee. The commission paid special attention to ventures that will come under the complex programme of scientific-technical progress in the CMEA up to the year 2000. The commission agreed conditions of scientific, technological and economic cooperation in developing new materials for the electronic industry -- metals and their alloys of high purity and possessing special physical qualities. The commission also agreed conditons of cooperation in biotechnological methods of obtaining metals.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY FORUM HELD IN PRAGUE

LD111234 Prague CTK in English 1134 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 11 (CTK) -- Advancing plans for the development of computer technology and programming for the current five-year periods is on the agenda of the 27th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation of Socialist States in the Sphere of Computer Technology which opened here today. The session is presided over by the commission chairman Nikolay Gorshkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Computer Technology and Informatics.

REAGAN SAID 'TO IGNORE' USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

LD120918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] One of the main points in President Reagan's news conference in Washington yesterday was the recent announcement that the United States intends to withdraw from the non-ratified Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation, SALT II. The President yet again accused the USSR of violating the treaty. Answering a journalists' question, Ronald Reagan refused to admit that it was the United States that had violated SALT II many times by rapidly developing new offensive nuclear weapons of mass destruction, including his well-known star wars project. The U.S. President made it known that both he and his government will continue to ignore the USSR's constructive disarmament proposals.

ZHIVKOV HAILS ROLE OF GENEVA CONFERENCE

AU102106 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia June 10 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, highly commends the useful role of the conference on disarmament in Geneva as the only forum of multilateral talks in this vital area of international relations. In a message to the representatives of the participating countries in the conference's summer session, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasises that Bulgaria's attitude to this forum is determined by the exceptional importance she attaches to disarmament in the settlement of the global problems facing mankind today. The Bulgarian head of state is of the opinion that the achievement of new political thinking, the political means and the dialogue is the only way out today which would secure the future of human civilisation. He arrives at the conclusion that the salutary choice can be made solely by all states together, irrespective of their geographical position, degree of economic advancement or socio-political system. Making a correct decision requires realism, boldness and will for action. It requires a sense of responsibility, a constructive approach, a readiness for reciprocal compromises, reckoning with the legitimate interests of the peoples' security, writes Mr Todor Zhivkov in his message to the conference on disarmament in Geneva.

The Bulgarian leader notes that for years on end, certain quarters have been running a pointless arms race and have been stockpiling mass destruction weapons, and recently they have been going ahead with the implementation of their exceedingly dangerous plans for turning outer space into another possible theatre of waging nuclear war. Without being too nice about the means, they are seeking to thrust their will on other nations and to impose their supremacy on the world from a position of strength. This political line is in drastic contradiction with the efforts towards solving the fundamental problem facing all peoples: safeguarding their independence and strengthening peace and security. This noble goal is also pursued by the U.S.S.R.-proposed all-embracing system of international security, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasises. Bulgaria's State Council president says that the new "spirit of Geneva" should be further developed and infused with tangible content. He thinks that not only the Soviet Union, but the other side, too, should display political will and preparedness for concrete steps.

In his message, Mr Todor Zhivkov lays emphasis on the considerable attention which Bulgaria pays to her interrelations with the Balkan states, which is expressed in her efforts towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone and in standing by her proposal to sign bilateral agreements with all Balkan countries which would contain a good-neighbor relations code. Another initiative, which is recalled, suggests that the Balkan states draw up and sign a treaty on the ecological protection of the peninsula and adopt an address on this matter to all countries and peoples in Europe.

Mr Todor Zhivkov believes that the conference agenda should assign the highest priority to the question of the suspension of all nuclear weapon tests and of negotiating their ban. The Soviet moratorium on all nuclear blasts, declared nearly a year ago, is conducive to the search for a mutually acceptable solution, the Bulgarian head of state emphasises. Another important task is to reach efficient agreements on curbing and halting the arms race on earth and its prevention in outer space. And, last but not least, the message says it is to be desired that the conference should bring its work on the prohibition of chemical weapons to an early and successful completion, as it has made substantial progress over the last few years. In conclusion of his message, Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov wishes the participants in the conference on disarmament in Geneva the strength and good will they will need to achieve success in solving the exceedingly important problems on their agenda.

BULGARIA'S GOTSEV SPEAKS AT STOCKHOLM MEETING

AU102125 Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, June 10 (BTA) -- Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, made a statement at the first plenary session of the 11th session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe which was opened here today. Mr Lyuben Gotsev pointed out that the most important characteristic features of the current situation are the new, bold and in many aspects unprecedented proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty in all spheres including nuclear, space and chemical weapons as well as well as conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals. The stands taken by the socialist countries in Stockholm are also constructive and flexible. Unfortunately so far not all have responded with the reciprocity necessary at such talks.

Despite the fact that only weeks remain until the end of this stage of the conference -- September 19 -- Mr Lyuben Gotsev stressed that there exist enough possibilities for achieving considerable results. And instead of holding debates on whether the future agreements would be sufficiently material or whether they would be an unsufficient minimum, it is necessary to direct the efforts to the speeding up of the editing of the future final document.

The success of the talks in Stockholm, the Bulgarian deputy foreign minister pointed out, would give an impetus to the fruitful work of the forthcoming meeting in Vienna of the countries which participated in the Helsinki conference. By way of conclusion, Mr Lyuben Gotsev said that in compliance with her abilities, Bulgaria will contribute to the successful end of the talks in the Swedish capital, as well as to the future development of the CSCE process, including to the positive start of the meeting in Vienna.

TURKISH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU101405 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, the vice-secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Necet Tezel arrived on an official and friendly visit, in Tirana on June 9. He was welcomed at the airport by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Turkey Gjylani Shehu and other functionaries of foreign affairs ministry. Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in our country Bilal Semsir and other embassy officials. In honour of the Turkish vice-secretary of state for foreign affairs, Necet Tezel, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka gave a dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Malile Receives Delegation

AU101407 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania Reis Malile received the Vice-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Turkey Necet Tezel and held a warm and friendly talk with him, on June 9. Attending the reception were Pirro Bita, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Gjylani Shehu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the Republic of Turkey. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania Bilal Semsir.

Ministry Talks Held

AU110811 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 11 (ATA) -- Talks between the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the PSR of Albania, headed by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, and the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Republic of Turkey, headed by the vice-secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Necet Tezel, were conducted in Tirana yesterday.

During the talks which were held in a friendly spirit, the two sides exchanged opinions on the further development of the relations between the two countries in various fields of mutual interest as well as on some questions of international situation. The talks were also attended by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Turkey Gjylani Shehu and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the PSR of Albania Bilal Semsir.

Yesterday afternoon the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Turkey, headed by the vice-secretary of state for foreign affairs, Necet Tezel, paid visits to the Museum of National History and the "Albania Today" exhibition.

CANDIDATES MEET CONSTITUENTS, ADDRESS ISSUES

Mladenov Stresses Foreign Policy

AU040805 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 86 p 4

[Excerpts] The forthcoming elections are a great political event, which mobilizes the Plovdiv Okrug's working people and gives meaning and content to their deeds.

The optimistic balance and inspiring prospects included in the documents of the 13th BCP Congress are the political platform of the Fatherland Front's candidates. This was pointed out at the 22 May pre-election meeting of the constituency of the 201 Plovdiv election district with the candidate for the Ninth National Assembly, Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee.

Petur Mladenov pointed out that foreign policy occupies an important place in the election platform. He pointed out that the world situation is tense and alarming. Standing on overtly hostile anti-Soviet and antisocialist positions, the U.S. political and military leaders and their Western allies provoke an arms race unprecedented in its scope and quality -- especially a nuclear arms race -- and are trying to change the balance of power in their favor. The Pentagon is not satisfied anymore with the earth, water, and air, so it concentrates on space now. The actions of the White House increase the danger of an annihilating nuclear war, the speaker stressed.

The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community confront the militaristic and adventurist policy of imperialism with their consistent policy of peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully approves and warmly supports the broad peace offensive of the Soviet State. The program on creating a comprehensive system of international security, promulgated by the 27th CPSU Congress, is a bright manifestation of high humanity and an example of political realism.

Extending the defensive military-political alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-states is convincing evidence of their determination to further defend the achievements of socialism and the cause of peace, Comrade Mladenov pointed out.

He assured his constituency that Bulgaria will further make its contribution to strengthening the unity and the unity of action of the fraternal countries in the common struggle to overcome international tension, stop the arms race, progress towards disarmament, liquidate the hotbeds of tension, solve all disputed issues through negotiations, and radically improve the world political situation.

The 13th BCP Congress confirmed the party course toward elevating comprehensive cooperation and coming together with the USSR to a new level, and ever closer integration and production sharing with the fraternal socialist countries, the speaker said. This course obtained new and powerful impulses at the meetings and talks of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev; they outlined new strategic trends for Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and coming together. Petur Mladenov stressed the special significance and scope of the tasks related to implementing the long-range program on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR until the year 2000. He pointed out that bilateral relations with the other countries of the socialist community will be elevated to a new and higher level.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attributes a special significance to its policy in the Balkans. Our country will continue to work to strengthen peace and security, confidence and good-neighborliness, and develop understanding and cooperation in the region. The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the development of the Balkan states multilateral cooperation in certain areas, in which there exist common interests. However, we have repeatedly stressed that complete political, economic, and cultural cooperation can be implemented first of all on a bilateral basis.

Further on, he stressed active political and cultural relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The minister of foreign affairs pointed out that we attribute a great significance to our relations with the countries that have embraced the socialist orientation. In accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, our country strives to develop equal and mutually beneficial relations with the developed capitalist countries.

Bulgaria makes a constructive contribution to the activity of many international forums and organizations, first of all to UN activity. Our country was elected once again a member of the UN Security Council, the organ which has the main responsibility, within the UN framework, for protecting peace and security.

Dzhurov Outlines Stance

AU021640 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 86 p 2

[Text] Etropole, 21 May (BTA) -- Today the people of this dynamically developing region of our homeland voiced their desire to create and live in peace and to steadfastly follow the April general policy of the party at an election meeting with the people's deputy candidate for the 321st Etropole District, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense.

The people will meet the forthcoming elections with significant successes in economic, political, and spiritual construction. The technological and technical renewal that has begun in the region's enterprises, primarily the copper extraction industry, medical services, and the textile industry, is also a good basis for socioeconomic construction during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, took part in the election meeting.

We will be holding the forthcoming election at an exceptionally responsible time for our country, for the socialist community, and for the whole of mankind, stated Comrade Dobri Dzhurov in his election speech. The responsibility stems from the great historic and fateful tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress and from the times in which we live.

The people's deputy candidate dealt in detail on the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and on the strategic course that the latter has outlined for building the developed socialist society upon the basis of the scientific and technical revolution. He emphasized that this course is aimed at accelerating the rates of our economic development, at utilizing to the maximum all intensive factors, and at developing on this basis the advantages of the socialist social order and socialist democracy in order to meet ever more fully the material, social, and spiritual needs of the people.

We are approaching the coming elections with a feeling of pride in the comprehensive successes in building socialist Bulgaria, the speaker emphasized.

These successes are inseparably linked with the historic April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. The facts and figures on our achievements during this period are impressive.

The political platform on which the Fatherland Front is approaching the forthcoming elections is based on the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, he said. It was stressed that the reorganization of both the base and the superstructure of our society, which is necessary in order to fulfill the great tasks the congress has set, has already begun. The aim is to create optimum conditions for the development of science and scientific-technical progress, for the speedy application of their achievements in practice, and, on this basis, to accelerate the country's development.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov spoke of the main directions in which efforts will be aimed in order to solve the high tasks and goals that have been set. He pointed out the need to increase the rates of development, to restructure our economy, to make efficient use of the existing raw-material base and create a qualitatively new raw-material base, to radically renew the investment process, and to accelerate the transformation of the whole of the scientific front. Special attention was paid to the further improvement of social policy.

It was stressed that in order to successfully solve the high tasks and goals set, it is necessary to greatly increase the role of the subjective factor -- of the administrative, economic, party, trade union, and Komsomol organs and organizations -- and of every leader and executive figure, and to further improve their style of work and leadership. The need was pointed out for the eradication of inertia, old habits, poor discipline, and a low sense of responsibility, outward show, and bureaucratism.

The speaker dealt with certain aspects of the international situation. We are living, working, and building the developed socialist society in an exceptionally complex, contradictory, tense, and dangerous international situation, he said. At the end of the 1970's and the start of the 1980's the reactionary circles in the West adopted a policy of confrontation, of total opposition to the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, and a furious anticommunist campaign. The United States and the NATO countries are implementing dozens of programs for the development [suzdavane] of new weapons of monstrous destructive force. The latest provocation against mankind is the "Strategic Defense Initiative" announced by Reagan, by which the United States is extending the arms race into space. As well as arming and armed provocations, the imperialist circles are conducting a true psychological war against the peoples of the socialist community. After the "Antonov case," the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station has now been utilized as a motive for continuing the malicious propaganda.

In contrast to the policy of imperialism, aimed at confrontation, the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community are putting forward a policy aimed at halting the arms race, reducing international tension, and creating a climate of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation. Up to the present, over 110 proposals have been made in this direction, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov pointed out. The expanded peace program was also worked out in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, while the congresses of the fraternal parties, including our own 13th congress, made a contribution towards it. However, unfortunately not a single one of the proposals put forward by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-states has been accepted. This is forcing the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to constantly take measures to strengthen the defensive capacity of every country individually and of our community as a whole.

In conclusion, the orator pointed out that the essential elements for solving the exceptionally responsible and historic tasks in all areas of our life are dynamism and acceleration.

The 27th CPSU Congress, the 13th BCP Congress, and the congresses of the other fraternal parties have made calls for dynamism in action.

Every one of us should start from such positions, said the speaker, when he determines his place and role in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The guiding principle should be the requirement for everyone to fulfill his obligations with a high sense of responsibility. He voiced his confidence that the electors of the Etropole electoral district would not spare their strength, labor, energy, knowledge, and experience and would make their own worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the party's instructions.

Expressing his gratitude for the high trust placed in him, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov called on everyone to show up at the ballot boxes on 8 June and cast his vote for the party's Leninist April policy, for the cause of socialism, and for the further flourishing of the fatherland.

The people's deputy candidate was given concrete commissions connected with the social construction of the region -- the building of new schools, reading rooms, and automatic telephone exchanges.

Palin Assesses Tasks

AU061023 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Jun 86 p 3

[Major Blagomil Banov report: "Meeting with Constituents"]

[Text] "I would consider it a great honor if I should be elected by the voters of this heroic and industrious region as deputy to the Ninth National Assembly," Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee "National and Social Security Department" and candidate for the National Assembly from the Radnevo 339th election district, stated at an election meeting held at the House of Culture of the "Maritsa East" power supply plant workers. Col Gen Velko Palin pointed out the achievements of the miners, electric power workers, and agricultural toilers of the region and of the conurbation. Radnevo is one of the power supply centers of our country. There is no doubt that at the forthcoming elections the inhabitants of Radnevo will vote for the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions and for the further prosperity of socialist Bulgaria.

The speaker dwelled on the peace-loving foreign policy of the BCP and on the role of our country in transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, into a zone of peace. However, under the conditions of the increased danger of nuclear war, which are provoked by the aggressive policy of the United States and its West European NATO allies, the consolidation of the economic and defense power of the socialist community member-states is becoming increasingly important. That is why one of the primary tasks of our party is to improve the combat readiness and the training of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Col Gen Velko Palin reassured his voters that he will do everything within his power in order to accomplish the constituents' instructions assigned to him.

Col Gen Velko Palin also met his constituents in the army detachment in which Officer Georgi Ivanchev is serving.

KUBADINSKI OUTLINES ELECTION OBJECTIVES

AU061440 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council: "The People Support, the People Approve" -- Uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] ONLY A FEW DAYS REMAIN UNTIL ELECTION DAY, WHEN THE BULGARIAN VOTERS ARE CALLED TO VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATES OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT.

THE PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE REMARKABLE 13TH BCP CONGRESS FOR THE FURTHER, ACCELERATED CONSTRUCTION OF A MATURE SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN OUR COUNTRY AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD AND THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD UP TO 2000, HAS BECOME A POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL ELECTION PLATFORM FOR WHICH THE VOTERS WILL VOTE ON 8 JUNE 1986.

This platform marks the entire election campaign, which was organized by the Fatherland Front under the leadership of the BCP with the most active participation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol, and other social organizations, as well as movements. The work accomplished during the election campaign once more demonstrates the people's strong unity and cohesion, rallied around the banner of the Fatherland Front; it demonstrates their loyalty and devotion to the BCP, as well as their firm resolve to implement the party plans.

THE NATIONWIDE, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND EQUAL ELECTION LAW CREATES PREREQUISITES NOT ONLY FOR DIRECT VOTING ON ELECTION DAY, BUT ALSO GUARANTEES OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PERSONAL PARTICIPATION OF EVERY CITIZEN IN THE PREPARATION OF THE ELECTIONS BEGINNING WITH THE SELECTION AND NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES UP TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ELECTION RESULTS.

ON THE BASIS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ON WHICH OUR ELECTION SYSTEM IS BASED, AS REGARDS THE ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE ELECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES AND UNDER THEIR CONTROL, PUBLIC MEETINGS ARE BEING HELD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. NEARLY 2 MILLION PEOPLE ARE PARTICIPATING AND 73,000 ELECTION COMMISIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED WITH A STAFF OF 421,225 MEMBERS, WHO REPRESENT ALL SOCIAL GROUPS OF THE POPULATION, AS WELL AS THE PARTY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

The people's political confidence in the BCP and in the people's government was specifically expressed, in particular, in the selection and nomination of candidates for the National Assembly. The leadership of the Fatherland Front, as well as the other sociopolitical organizations, accomplished considerable work and accomplished this task with a great sense of responsibility. After careful evaluation of the activities of former people's councillors, mayors, and jurors, the respective Fatherland Front committees were submitted numerous proposals by basic, territorial party organizations, by Fatherland Front district and village committees, and by Komsomol and trade union leading bodies.

With the coordinated efforts of party and Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] leading bodies, as well as of various other social organizations, movements, and creative unions, a realistic evaluation of the candidates' suitability was ensured. NEARLY 40,000 MEETINGS, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF APPROXIMATELY 3 MILLION VOTERS, WERE HELD TO DISCUSS AND NOMINATE THE CANDIDATES FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, PEOPLE'S COUNCILLORS, AND MAYORS IN THE ELECTION DISTRICTS; THESE MEETINGS WERE CHARACTERIZED BY LIVELY ACTIVITIES AND MASS PARTICIPATION OF THE VOTERS, BY WIDE PUBLICITY AND POPULARITY.

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA OF THE GREAT GOALS MAPPED OUT BY THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS, THE FATHERLAND FRONT NATIONAL COUNCIL, FOLLOWING THE UNANIMOUSLY EXPRESSED WISH OF THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, ADOPTED THE UNIFORM LIST OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT FOR THE CANDIDACY OF 400 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES.

WITHIN THE SCHEDULE ENVISAGED BY ALW OVER 75,000 CANIDATES FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, MAYOR, AND JURORS WERE NOMINATED AND REGISTERED.

At the election meetings, which proceeded in a calm and businesslike atmosphere, the voters justly and strictly evaluated the qualities of the candidates. They supported nearly all candidates proposed by the Fatherland Front. Nevertheless, we must point out, THAT DURING THESE DISCUSSIONS 330 OF THE INITIALLY PROPOSED CANDIDATES WERE NOT ACCEPTED. THIS IS A NEW DEMONSTRATION OF THE STRENGTH OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY, OF THE DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER OF OUR ELECTION SYSTEM.

This democratic system of selecting candidates for the National Assembly enabled us TO INCREASE THE SHARE OF THOSE DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN MATERIAL PORODUCTION, THE CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA, YOUTH, AND WOMEN. MORE WORKERS FROM THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, THE BUILDING SECTOR, AND AGRICULTURE; MORE SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS, AND CULTURAL FIGURES; MORE DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC FIGURES; AND MORE PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT GENERATIONS ARE NOW INCLUDED AMONG THE CANDIDATES FOR PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES. The names of the candidates for National Assembly deputies, for people's councillors, mayors, and jurors, who have already been registered, have been annonced and submitted for public assessment. This once more reveals ONE OF THE STRONGEST FEATURES OF OUR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY -- THAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW AND BE WELL ACQUAINTED WITH HIS FUTURE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE, TO WHOM THE PEOPLE WILL ENTRUST THE COUNTRY'S ADMINISTRATION, AS WELL AS THE MANAGEMENT OF CONURBATION SYSTEMS, AND INHABITED SETTLEMENT.

The whole country is involved in lively political activities today; our election platform is being discussed. At numerous meetings and rallies the registered candidates are explaining the party and state socioeconomic policy; they are elucidating the problems awaiting solution in the respective okrugs, municipalities, and settlements. Successes and shortcomings are being assessed in a sincere and frank dialogue. The style and methods of the work accomplished by the poeople's councils, the mayors' offices, as well as by the leading and executive cadres of these councils and offices, are being evaluated and recommendations are being submited for greater response to the people's needs and requests, as well as in connection with overcoming negative phenomena.

AT THESE MEETINGS AND RALLIES THE PEOPLE'S VOICE RESOUNDS STRONGLY THROUGH THE ASSIGNMENTS THEY SUBMIT TO THEIR FUTURE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES. THESE ASSIGNMENTS, WHICH ARE WELL THOIUGHT OUT IN ADVANCE AND ARE COORDINATED IN REGARD TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF IMPLEMENTING THEM, REPRESENT A SYNTHESIS OF THE PEOPLE"S WILL, WHICH THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY will and must represent a source of grewat social information for the people's councils and their organs. The people fully support the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as the introductory and closing speeches delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the congress. The election meetings once more expressed our people's total approval of the established, long-term economic strategy for the new quality improvement of our economy on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, their approval of the comprehensive intensification and dynamic development of production, their approval of a 3-3.5 times increase in national income and in social labor productivity by the end of this century.

Along with this, the people have raised topical questions connection with the comprehensive, social services, with town development, health protection, and education, as well as with the consolidation of the Bulgarian family in its reproductive function, and in connection with the construction of a material base for recreation, physical culture, tourism, and so forth.

The party's and state's peace-loving and humanitarian foreign policy enjoys nationwide approval. Our country's stand in favor of peace and in the struggle against the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces, which are trying to disrupt the existing military balance and to take advantage of super-rearmament, is consistent. The People's Republic of Bulgaria follows its internationalists line with unrelenting zeal, a line aimed at developing and comprehensively consolidating economic and political relations with the socialist countries and, above all, with the Soviet Union. Our country is striving to transform the Balkan peninsula into a model of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, into a model of cooperation and understanding.

This unswerving policy of peace and good-neighborly relations constantly enhances the increased prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This policy is inseparable from the constructive plans of our country and at the forthcoming elections, this policy will once more enjoy the wholehearted support and approval of the entire people.

The Bulgarian voters also fully support the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, which was specifically expressed in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration, in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as in the ensuing proposals submitted by the USSR -- to liquidate nuclear weapons, to free mankind from the nightmare of self-destruction, as well as to build up a world, free of wars and weapons. The Bulgarian people gladly welcome the most recent Soviet initiative to extend the one-sided moratorium on nuclear arms tests up to 6 August 1986, which is the 41st anniversary of the first nuclear bomb droped on Hiroshima by the United States.

This evaluation and the support of the voters represent a great testimony to the realistic approach and humanitarianism of the Fatherland Front political platform during the forthcoming elections.

THE CANDIDATES OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT ARE ALREADY KNOWN. THE ESSENCE OF THE VARIED POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES HITHERTO ACCOMPLISHED CAN BE DEFINED IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS: FOR THE SAKE OF THE PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS, FOR THEIR FURTHER PROSPERITY -- ELECTION DAY MUST BECOME A UNIQUE DAY OF FESTIVITIES AND CELEBRATION.

ALL BULGARIAN CITIZENS -- WORKERS, PEASANTS, TECHNICIAN, ENGINEERS, CIVIL SERVANTS, AND SCIENTISTS; MEN AND WOMEN; YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS -- MUST BE WELL AWARE OF THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY TO SOCIETY FOR THE CONTRIBUTION THAT THEY ARE OBLIGED TO MAKE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON CAUSE, TO THE ACCELERATED EXPANSION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN OUR COUNTRY. THE UNDERSTANDING THAT PERSONAL HAPPINESS AND POROSPERITY CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY THROUGH COMMON DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS IS A POWERFUL FORCE AND A GUIDING LINE IN OUR SOCIETY. WITH EVEN GREATRER ENERGY, WITH EVEN MORE INITIATIVE AND PERSEVERANCE WE MUST WORK TODAY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1986 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN. WE MUST STRUGGLE AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF WORKING DISCIPLINE, OF STATE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISCIPLINE. WE MUST ENGAGE IN A STRUGGLE FOR AN EFFICIENT USE OF MATERIALS, FOR THRIFTINESS, AND FOR GREAT QUALITY, AS WELL AS FOR A REDUCTION OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND FOR AN INCREASE IN SOCIAL LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. THERE IS NO DOUBT, THAT ON 8 JUNE, UNDER THE BANNER OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT, ALL VOTERS WILL VOTE FOR THE HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE, FOR THE ETERNAL AND INDESTRUCTIBLE BULGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, FOR THE FURTHER SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY, FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE PROSPERITY AND UPSURGE OF OUR BELOVED FATHERLAND -- THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION MEMBERS NAMED

AU061407 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 86 p 2

["The Composition of CPCZ Central Committee Commissions Elected at the Third Session of the CPCZ Central Committee Session" in Prague on 4 June 1986"]

[Text] The Ideological Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee Chairman: Bilak Vasil

Members: Bejda Vasil, Beranek Karel, Bochenek Miroslav, Bochova Danuse, Businova Anna, Ceska Zdenek, Cmolik Otto, Dockal Miloslav, Drabova Marie, Fojtik Jan, Graif Frantisek, Hajko Vladimir, Havlin Josef, Horeni Zdenek, Hvizdosova Eleonora, Kase Jaroslav, Klicha Jaroslav, Klukanova Jarmila, Klukanova Jarmila, Klusak Milan, Kostka Rudolf, Kozak Jan, Kozik Viliam, Lucan Matej, Matous Milan, Muller Miroslav, Novak Jan, Novotny Ladislav, Ondracek Jaroslav, Pezlar Ludovit, Polhos Karol, Purs Jiri, Risko Jan, Rehorek Jindrich, Snitil Zdenek, Svercina Otakar, Spaniel Miroslav, Stefanak Michal, Svorcova Jirina, Valek Miroslav, Vondruska Milan, Zelenka Jan.

The National-Economic Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee: Chairman: Jakes Milos

Members: Adamec Ladislav, Bahyl Pavol, Bartackova Jirina, Baryl Jiri, bauer Miroslav, Benda Bretislav, Bezel Vaclav, Blazek Vladimir, Boda Miloslav, Bruckner Jiri, Dundacek Jiri, Ehrenbeger Vlastimil, Erbes Karel, Gajdica Josef, Gerle Ladislav, Haman Josef, Hlozek Zdenek, Hojer Petr, Hrivnak Pavel, Hronec Rudolf, Hruskovic Miloslav, Huscava Miroslav, Janza Vladimir, Jindrak Rudolf, Jira Jiri, Jisa Jaroslav, Julis Karel, Klima Jiri, Kneppo Petr, Kocandrle Vladimir, Korinkova Zuzana, Kozak Milan, Kozesnikova Hana, Kral Josef, Kroc Zdenek, Krizova Ludmila, Kubat Milan, Kubes Frantisek, Kubik Stanislav, Litvak Mikulas, Ludvik Jan, Lulhovy Ladislav, Madl Jaroslav, Mertl Vlastimil, Micka Vladimir, Motl Jan, Muzikarova Ludmila, Nenadalova Zofia, Neubert Jiri, Obzina Jaromir, Ondrich Frantisek, Pacuta Vasil, Peska Rudolf, Petrincova Valeria, Pilik Jaroslav, Polak Karel, Polednik Vladimir, Potac Svatopluk, Poukar Frantisek, Prokopec Jaroslav, Rab Josef, Rohlicek Rudolf, Rusnak Milan, Riha Miroslav, Riman Josef, Sabolcik Michal, Saul Eduard, Skorinska Marie, Sojak Zbynek, Stejskal Jan, Skoda Vladimir, Sramek Frantisek, Stancel Miloslav, Tesar Jaroslav, Tlapak Jaroslav, Tyser Frantisek, Urban Bohumil, Zak Jaromir.

The CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for Agriculture and Food:

Chairman: Pitra Frantisek

Members: Barlova Paulina, Barus Vlastimil, Belansky Iroslav, Borak Emil, Brukner Stanislav, Buchal Jaromir, Cserge Karol, Cizek Josef, Demcak Andrej, Drabek Josef, Dragula Jan, Horakova Marie, Honig Bohumul, Jonas Pavel, Janik Jan, Kalina Frantisek, Klimesova Margita, Knotek Ivan, Kovac Michal, Kovarova Kvetoslava, Kravarcikova Anna, Krupauer Vladimir, Kudrna Karel, Machek Jiri, Maly Miroslav, Markova Ludmila, Mracek Karel, Musilkova Marie, Nemec Zdenek, Novotny Otakar, Pisl Petr, Spak Michal, Stechova Stanislava, Tesakova Marie, Toman Miroslav, Treska Vladislav, Vanek Ondrej, Varga Julius, Zajic Miroslav.

The CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for work with youth:

Chairman: Polednik Jindrich

Members: Bejvl Frantisek, Belokostolsky Jozef, Bobkova Marie, Bouchal Jan, Ceza Josef, Cermak Vaclav, Cermakova Emilie, Cizmarova Valeria, David Vaclav, Dvorsky Jozef, Durica Jozef, Fajmonova Jana, Frcka Ctirad, Frk Vratislav, Garajcekova Maria, Hajek Jaroslav, Himl Antonin, Hocko Michal, Horacek Vaclav, Hynkova Adela, Jeneral Jaroslav, Kabrhelova Marie, Kilar Ludovit, Kojzar Jaroslav, Kutik Stefan, Lukacik Jan, Lukas Willibald, Matousu Ladislav, Mlady Antonin, Mohorita Vasil, Mynar Vladimir, Navratilova Maria, Nemcova Miroslava, Novy Antonin, Radimska Justina, Stafa Frantisek, Theis Jan, Tomasovic Jaroslav, Travnicek Tomas, Urbanek Karel, Vedra Vladimir, Vokrouhlikova Marcela, Zabranska Marie.

HUSAK RETURNS FROM PACT COMMITTEE MEETING

LD112301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned home today from the regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak, and other representatives.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOCIALIST PARTY PRESIDIUM

AU140748 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Apr 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Appreciation of Activity and Support"]

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, CSSR president, and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, yesterday [22 April] received at Prague Castle the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, headed by its chairman, Bohuslav Kucera. In his statement Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party [CSS] expressed full support for the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which the CSSR has received as the common program of the entire National Front. He acquainted Comrade Husak with CSS activity, particularly the results of the activity of its organizations and members prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress and in preparations for elections to the representative bodies. He also briefed G. Husak on preparations for the Ninth CSS National Conference in February 1987. In conclusion, he assured Comrade Husak that the CSS will lead its members toward effectively contributing to the acceleration of the socio-economic development of our society, this being also the best contribution to consolidating peace.

Comrade Husak highly appreciated the fact that the CSS has expressed unambiguous agreement with the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and is granting it full support. He stressed that the acceleration of the CSSR's socio-economic development can be achieved solely through high-quality and efficient work of all working people. In this context he reviewed the share of CSS members and organizations in developing the working initiative and civic involvement in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and stated that the Communist Party feels sincere respect for this approach and also counts on it in the future.

He then spoke with appreciation of the CSS participation in the activities of the National Front, within the framework of which the effort of the total majority of our people is united in the socialist construction work, in the implementation of the citizens' political rights, and in the satisfaction of their multilateral interests and needs. He underscored that, in connection with the exacting tasks of the next 5 years, and on a long-range basis up to the end of the century, the significance of the National Front and of the organizations rallied in it will further increase, since it would be impossible to ensure the further dynamic development of our society in the way set down by the 17th congress without deepening the socialist democracy and without the creative initiative and active participation of the broadest people's strata in the solution of state and public affairs.

Comrade Husak then spoke of the most important domestic-political event of the coming period -- and the general elections to representative bodies -- and he expresed the conviction that the preparation and course of these elections will represent the all-popular start of the creative, enterprising,and conscious implementation of the election programs of the National Front. In conclusion, he dealt with certain topical international issues. He stressed that Czechoslovakia resolutely supports the Soviet Union's peace program and its new initiative for limiting conventional armament and armed forces in Europe, submitted by M. Gorbachev in Berlin, and that it regards them as a realistic path toward disarmament and toward creating a comprehensive program of international security.

The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere and with a full concurrence of opinions on the discussed issues, was attended by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; By Lubomir Prochazka, CPCZ Central Committee department head; and by Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR President's Office.

ARMY REGULARS, RESERVES CONDUCT FIELD EXERCISE

LD101530 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Bohemia June 10 (CTK) -- Regular and reserve troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army have demonstrated high preparedness combat mastery and resolve to fulfil demanding tasks in the defence of the socialist homeland and the whole socialist community in a recent exercise. The tactical exercise, in mountainous and wooded terrain of a military exercises zone, was aimed at improving and consolidating the habits of commanders, staffs, political workers and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army in directing and carrying out transfers over a long distance and waging active and continuous combat activity in complex conditions.

At a meeting at the close of the exercise, attended also by representatives of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Colonel-General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the main political administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army stressed that the tactical exercise successfully fulfilled its aims. It confirmed the preparedness of the troops involved to fulfil the tasks of contemporary combat in difficult terrain and weather.

In the complex international situation, members of the Czechoslovak People's Army thus convincingly demonstrated their readiness to reliably safeguard the socialist construction and peaceful life of the Czechoslovak people. The tactical exercise proved the growing political, moral, and combat preparedness of the army.

RUDE PRAVO REBUTS U.S. CHARGE'S LETTER

AU091447 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 86 p 6

[Editorial article: "Who Makes Reasonable Dialogue Difficult" -- quotation marks as published]

[Text] Mr Carl W. Schmidt, charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States in Prague, on 5 June sent the following letter to the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO:

"I feel the duty to inform you that I was shocked by an article published in RUDE PRAVO on 19 May, presumably with the intention of explaining the recent bombing of the La Belle Discotheque in West Berlin. The publishing of that article in a prominent spot in the newspaper of the CPCZ Central Committee clearly shows that the views expressed in it have official support. Nonetheless, the article presents a churlish distortion and disinformation, which are an insult even to the most fundamental norms of journalism.

Just the opposite of what the article presents for belief, no respected international news organization had published information falsely accusing the CIA or some other Western organization of taking part in the attack. However, there exists very strong evidence connecting the Libyan People's Bureau in East Berlin with the La Belle attack.

Your "report" is particularly insulting because its publication in RUDE PRAVO, the paper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, gives it official support. Since the article quoted the CTK, the participation of official Czechoslovak information media is actually doubly obvious. Permit me to quote the editorial published on the RUDE PRAVO's front page on 28 November 1979:

"Our media are agencies of the party, state, and public institutions which control them and to whom they are accountable for their activity." [The quote is distorted -- editorial remark]

Representatives of the United States as well as of Czechoslovakia often stress that our governments and societies are divided by great differences in views and attitudes. Our views on many things fundamentally differ. However, there is usually an endeavor somehow to inform one another about one's viewpoints reasonably, on the basis of factual information. The decision to publish that article, which does not contain any factual information, but only distorts and quite obviously falsifies facts, makes reasonable dialogue between our countries even more difficult. Therefore I demand that your newspaper publish a correction repudiating and disclaiming that lying and malicious article."

This is the full text of the letter, written in Czech. Mr Carl W. Schmidt complains in it about a report that actually was published in RUDE PRAVO on 17 May, on the paper's last page. To refresh the reader's memory, we recall it once more. It went like this:

"Beirut (CTK correspondent) -- The U.S. espionage center CIA was behind the explosion in a West Berlin discotheque on 5 April this year. This was reported on Friday by the leading Beirut newspaper AL-SAFIR with a reference to reliable Western sources.

The newspaper wrote that according to information the appurtenant FRG agencies received, the explosive was placed in the La Belle night club by a member of the American Army, who had contacts with local drug dealers.

U.S. authorities assert that they, allegedly, acquired 'evidence' about Libya's participation in this terrorist action, when they, allegedly, intercepted an appropriate radio message sent by the Libyan embassy in the GDR. However, in reality this report was sent by a certain U.S. Army sergeant from a car equipped with corresponding telecommunication equipment, AL-SAFIR said.

With a reference to the same sources, the daily reported at the same time that the United States plans further similar provocatory operations with the objective to create an atmosphere 'favorable' for a new aggression against Libya."

Let us take a closer look at what the U.S. representative mission accuses us of. We published an agency report, citing the Beirut newspapr AL-SAFIR. In journalism this is a usual practice, usual also in U.S. newspapers.

The U.S. Embassy is trying to lecture RUDE PRAVO on how it should or should not treat foreign political information. However, what matters is evidently not only the mode of information activity. The matter has a more profound background -- passing off black for white, the terrorist attack on Libya as an almost rightful deed. It was, to wit, precisely the terrorist action in the La Belle Discotheque which the U.S. Government made use of as a pretext for a brutal air raid on sleeping Tripoli and Banghazi.

As regards the CIA?

The fact that a serious suspicion that precisely the CIA stood behind the terrorist action in the West Berlin discotheque appeared in the Beirut paper -- and not only there -- is not difficut to comprehend. History -- both older and more recent -- contains a number of examples which certain U.S. circles literally ordered to serve as pretexts for aggressions. At the dawn of U.S. imperalism it was the sinking of one's own ship in the Havana Harbor tht was pretext for unlashing war against Spain. The "Gulf of Tonkin incident" was to give, and did give, Washington the "right" to barbarous extermination air raids on northern Vietnam. The Pentagon's secret documents, uncovered in their time, contained conclusive evidence of who the inspirers of similar international provocations are.

What, actually, is the purpose of the letter from the U.S. representative mission? There is not the slightest doubt about it. To advocate the policy of state terrorism.

The writer of the letter is concerned about a "reasonable dialogue," but it is more than obvious from the content of the letter that he is interested in a dialogue no more than those who recently committed acts of international terrorism and now international perfidy by trampling underfoot the Salt II treaty.

Mr Carl W. Schmidt really undertook an unenviable task -- to justify the CIA and the bombs dropped on Libya. A task entirely thankless.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES WALDHEIM ON ELECTION

AU112157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram to Austria"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a message of congratulations to Kurt Waldheim on the occasion of his election as the federal president of the Republic of Austria.

DEPUTY PREMIER ROHLICEK MEETS PRC'S LU DONG

LD111321 Prague CTK in English 1204 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 11 (CTK) -- Chairman of the Chinese State Economic Commission Lu Dong, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia, had talks here today with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. During their debate, they discussed the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese economic relations and prospects for their further expansion.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ENDS UK VISIT

LD112351 Prague CTK in English 1505 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] London June 11 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban ended his talks with British officials on the present state and prospects of Czchoslovak-British trade and left Britain today.

During the visit, the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporation, Kerametal, and the London firm Wogen Resources signed a contract on a supply of special ferrous alloys. Talking to CTK, Minister Urban said that the talks were useful to both sides. They laid foundations for broader cooperation in production and on third markets. Mere classical forms of trade and insufficient in cooperation with such countries as Britain.

"We have seen again that British firms are interested in cooperation with Czechoslovakia. We found useful also talks on the elimination of obstacles to exports of Czechoslovak goods to the British market," Bohumil Urban added.

On Tuesday, the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister inspected the Skoda (Great Britain) factory at King's Lynn in northern England and the Davy McKee engineering plant in Sheffield, and held talks in London with officials of the ICI chemical concern and other companies.

NETHERLANDS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VISITS

LD061626 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 6 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Dutch Deputy Premier and Minister of Economy Gijs van Aardenne, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia. He informed the Dutch guest of Czechoslovakia's post-war development as well as the tasks facing its national economy at present. On this occasion both representatives stressed the significance of expanding peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems, appreciated the development of political and economic contacts between Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands and underlined the advantages of their future intensification.

On the same day, the Dutch representative concluded talks with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle during which the growing trade turnover between their countries was stressed as well as the existing prerequisites for further progress in economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation. The Dutch guest was also received today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to discuss the development of trade and economic relations. The two representatives stated that in the past two years Czechoslovak exports to the Netherlands increased by 11.5 per cent and imports from the Netherlands by 21.5 per cent. Good results were achieved also in the sphere of industrial cooperation and cooperation between Czechoslovak and Dutch firms.

PITRA CHAIRS SECRETARIES' AGRICULTURAL SESSION

AU112159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 86 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "On the Tasks of the State Plan in Agriculture"]

[Text] Prague -- A consultative meeting of secretaries of CPCZ regional committees in charge of party work in agriculture was held in Prague on Monday [9 Jun]. The session, which was chaired by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was attended by the ministers of agriculture and food as well as the chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers. The meeting discussed current tasks of party-political work in the agricultural-food industry complex in the wake of the 17th CPCZ congress and the course of action in implementing the conclusions of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee. In this connection it stressed the need to adopt a more demanding approach to raising the economic level, of lagging agricultural enterprises, to be more consistent in bringing the measures of the system of agricultural management down to intra-enterprise collectives, and to improve the forms of labor organization and the system of incentives for final results.

The consultative meeting further dealt with steps to be taken in implementing the conclusions reached by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium with regard to the tasks of the state plan in 1986, with supplies of foodstuffs of animal origin in the first half of the year, and with the outlook up to the end of the year. It was stressed that maximum attention must currently be devoted to the successful mastering of the second stage of the spring chores, especially to the quality of agricultural technology in sugar beet and potato growing, to the harvest of perennial feed crops, meadows, and pastures, and to comprehensive preparations for the grain harvest.

HONECKER CHAIRS MEETING ON ELECTION RESULTS

LD092110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The Council of State of the German Democratic Republic met in Berlin on Monday for a session that was chaired by Erich Honecker, general secretray of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. He dealt with the report by the Republic's Election Commission on the fulfillment of its tasks in the preparation and execution of the elections for the People's Chamber, the city assembly of Berlin, and the bezirk assemblies on 8 June.

Egon Krenz, chairman of the Republic's Election Commission, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated that the elections were prepared and executed on the basis of the electoral law and the resolutions passed on the subject by the Council of State. The socialist principles on the management of elections laid down in the Constitution were consistently implemented. The Republic's Election Commission has declared the elections valid and passed the final result to the People's Chamber.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the decision made in the elections by the GDR citizens as a convincing commitment to the continuation of the policy of the workers' and peasants' state, which is directed at the people's well-being, the strengthening of socialism, and the safeguarding of peace. The election results demonstrated again that the political-moral unity of the people and the cohesion of all parties and mass organizations working together in the National Front of the GDR are firmer than ever. This manifestation of the political will of the citizens of the GDR, the Council of State chairman stressed, is an important contribution to the further shaping of the developed socialist society and to the implementation of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. With the decision made in the elections on 8 June and the high results achieved at the same time in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans, even better preconditions have been created to attain the goals set by the 11th SED Congress.

The Council of State approvingly took note of the report by the Republic's Election Commission. He thanked the members of the Election Commission and its chairman, Egon Krenz, for the preparation and execution of the elections in accordance with the rules. The Council of State expresses best wishes to the newly elected deputies and replacement candidates for their future activity. "We are convinced," Erich Honecker said, "that you will stand up energetically, in proven and trusting cooperation with the citizens, for the further strengthening of our GDR, for the people's well-being and the preservation of peace."

The Council of State decided, in accordance with Article 62, paragraph 1 of the GDR Constitution, to convene the newly elected People's Chamber for its first meeting in Berlin on 16 June 1986.

KRENZ ADDRESSES ELECTION COMMISSION SESSION

LD091502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The Republic's Election Commission met for its final session in Berlin today. It examined the documents sent in by the bezirk election commissions and established the validity as well as the final result of the election. It discussed and confirmed the report to the GDR Council of State on its activities in the preparation and execution of the elections of 8 June.

At the start of the session, Egon Krenz conveyed to the Election Commission the cordial greetings, thanks, and appreciation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, for the great work done by the Election Commission.

In the subsequent debate, the following persons spoke: Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union of Germany]; Guenter Hartmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the NDPD [National Democratic Party of Germany] main committee; Hans-Dieter Raspe, member of the political committee and secretary of the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany] central executive; as well as Erwin Binder, member of the Presidium and secretary of the DBD [Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany] party executive. They praised the unanimous election decision of all classes and strata for the candidates of the GDR National Front as an emphatic affirmation of the common will to further strengthen the GDR as a homestead of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

Egon Krenz, chairman of the Republic's Election Commission, emphasized that the preparation of the elections and the outstanding election result had been characterized by great confidence in the successful policy of the party of the working class, pride in things jointly created, and strong certainty in the ability to also tackle the new tasks. In this lively, popular discussion the realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress had become the action program of the whole country. This was a convincing expression of the full democracy of the country in true freedom. This exceedingly impressive election decision for the election program and the candidates of the National Front showed the firm solidarity in which party, state, and people had tackled the qualitatively new stage of social development in the GDR as launched by the 11th SED Congress, Egon Krenz emphasized.

The Republic's Election Commission cordially congratulated the deputies of the newly elected People's Chamber, the city assembly of Berlin, and the bezirk assemblies as well as all replacement candidates, on their election. At the same time it thanked all those who through their responsible work had helped make the elections on 8 June such a success. It praised the work of the members of the local election commissions and election executives, the work of the hundreds of thousands of National Front volunteers and expressed its appreciation to the members of the election offices and local councils.

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PACT MEETING

LD111842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- The delegation from the GDR that took part in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, returned to Berlin this evening. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the party and state leadership.

FRG BUSINESSMAN HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD101805 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Peter Glotz, federal business manager, member of the SPD party executive presidium and chief editor of the magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTER HEFTE, met in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin today for a talk. In their exchange of views, which took place in an open and constructive atmosphere, the partners in the talk proceeded from the premise that safeguarding peace is the highest priority of the present time.

Everything must be done to prevent the SDI program, to end the arms race on earth, and to change the world-political situation for the better. Therefore, reason and realism should determine the shaping of the relationship between the GDR and the FRG. Everything must be done to shape Europe as a continent of peace, stable security, durable detente, and trusting cooperation.

Kurt Hager outlined the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress directed at further shaping the developed socialist society, with which the GDR is entering a new stage of its development. He stressed the importance of consistently continuing the unity of economic and social policy for the implementation of the spirit of socialism -- to do everything for the well-being of the people and for peace -- and noted that the GDR's economic strategy fully and completely corresponds to the challenges of our time. As far as the SED is concentrating on the organic connection between the results of the scientific-technological revolution and the advantages of socialism, the free development of the creative strengths of the person is being promoted, the results of the most modern science and technology and of the broad application of high technologies are being placed fully at the service of the working people and the raising of their material and intellectual standard of living, and extensive social security is being guaranteed for everybody.

This path is connected with increasing demands on all spheres of social life, on education and science, on art and culture, and on recreation and health care, and at the same time opens up inexhaustible opportunities for the further flourishing of intellectual life in the GDR.

The potential of socialism to extensively implement at an ever high level such basic interests of the people as their life in secure peace, full employment, meaningful work for their own good and the common good simultaneously, acquisition of the treasures of science and culture, guaranteed prosperity which is growing step-by-step, and care for the rising generations and the veterans of labor, is growing through ever closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states in science and production, as well as in all other areas.

We always proceed in all of this from the view that the most important issue, on the solution of which everything else depends, is elimination of the danger of war and preservation of peace, Kurt Hager said.

Peter Glotz, who outlined the SPD's domestic and foreign policy positions, emphasized that his part is facing up to the challenges of the stormily agitated times. Coexistence between states of different systems and alliances, which is supported by the SPD and without which there could be no security for the peoples and no survival of mankind in the nuclear age, is an expression of this. Responding effectively to the social consequences accompanying the scientific-technological revolution in the Federal Republic in the interests of the working people is a task of social policy that stands at the center of the new SPD program, which is currently being worked out.

With regard to relations between the two German states, which must concentrate on safeguarding peace, the partners in the talk noted that the Basic Treaty and the stipulation and agreements built up on it have facilitated the solution of a whole series of problems for the benefit of both German states and their citizens. These agreements now include the Cultural Agreement as well. Both sides expressed their expectations that the negotiations between government experts from the two German states on a framework environmental agreement will achieve concrete results very soon.

Kurt Hager and Peter Glotz agreed that, regardless of existing differences in the positions of their two parties on social strategy, philosophies, and ideologies, contacts for improving the political climate and confidence-building in East-West relations must be continued.

The talk was attended by Manfred Banaschak, member of the SED Central Committee, head of a department in the SED Central Committee and chief editor of EINHEIT; Hans Schumacher, responsible editor of the NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTHER HEFTE; and Rainer Wagner, head of the office of the SPD federal business manager.

During their visit the SPD delegation visited the city center of the GDR capital. The guests visited Potsdam at the end of their visit. They had a talk there with Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Executive.

Krenz, Glotz Discuss Peace

LD100658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 9 Jun (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Peter Glotz, federal business manager and member of the presidium of the party executive of the SPD and editor in chief of the magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTER HEFTE, for an exchange of views on Monday [9 June]. The talks centered on topical issues related to safeguarding peace as the key issue in the relations between the two German states.

In view of the dangerous international situation, the partners in the talk noted in agreement that it is important to initiate effective measures for limiting arms and disarmament, preventing the militarization of space, abolishing nuclear weapons, and overcoming confrontation through the expansion of mutually fruitful cooperation. A first step toward this is the abandonment of all nuclear tests, for which the USSR is providing a good example with its unilateral moratorium. Security in the nuclear age can only be guaranteed through each other. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the arms control and disarmament proposals available in the framework of the negotiations in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm with a will for understanding and to reach concrete agreements.

Referring to Erich Honecker's talks with the SPD politicians, Willy Brandt, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Johannes Rau, Oskar Lafontaine, Gerhard Schroeder and Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, Egon Krenz reiterated that the GDR advocates a worldwide coalition of reason and realism with the policy of peace resolved at the 11th SED Congress. Every chance must now be used, in accordance with the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, to prevent the militarization of space, to liberate the world from nuclear weapons, and to reduce conventional armaments. The mandate for this policy was again convincingly confirmed by the people of the GDR with their decision in the 8 June elections.

Peter Glotz pointed out that his party comes out resolutely against the Federal Republic's participation in the SDI program. The agreement that was concluded is rejected by the SPD. The latest Soviet proposals on arms limitation and disarmament should be constructively discussed and studied. The SPD advocated that both the negotiating partners in Geneva should make all exertions to reach positive results, Peter Glotz said.

The partners in the talk evaluated the dialogue between the SED and the SPD on issues of arms limitation and disarmament as an important contribution to security and detente in Europe. They see in the joint political initiative of the SED and the SPD to establish a zone in Europe free of chemical weapons an important step in this direction, and expressed their satisfaction at the latest talks between representatives of the two parties on the establishment of a corridor in Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons.

The talk in the building of the SED Central Committee was attended by Manfred Banaschak, member of the SED Central Committee, head of a department in the SED Central Committee and chief editor of EINHEIT; Gunter Rettner, candidate of the SED Central Committee, SED Central Committee department head; and Hans Schuamcher, responsible editor of the NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTHER HEFTE; and Rainer Wagner, head of the office of the SPD federal business manager.

Peter Glotz and the persons accompanying him earlier had an exchange of views in the editorial offices of EINHEIT -- at whose invitation the delegation is visiting the GDR -- attended, as well as by its chief editor; by Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee; and other members of the editorial college.

Press Conference Held

LD102244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- At an international press conference in Berlin this afternoon, SPD Federal Business Manager Peter Glotz spoke about his talks in the GDR. Glotz, who is a member of the Presidium of the SPD Party Executive and chief editor of the magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTER HEFTE, said that he had been able to deepen already long-standing contacts. The basic concern had been to do everything possible to preserve and to expand where possible the level that had been achieved in relations between the two German states. Also, in view of the tense world situation we should do everything within our power, Glotz said, to maintain the relations that have been built up.

He pointed out that there had been agrement with his partners in the talks on important issues of security policy. In this connection he named the rejection of the U.S. SDI project for arms in space and the announcement of the U.S. abrogation of the SALT II treaty and the endorsement of a test ban treaty for nuclear weapons. "A test ban would indeed be sensible policy. The SPD believes that a relevant treaty would be the right and important thing," he stressed. With regard to further possibilities for practical disarmament measures, Peter Glotz noted the framework agreement worked out by the SPD and the SED for the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe. This was a convincing example of how ways could be found to verify the observance of the relevant obligations of the partners to a treaty.

Glotz said he was impressed by the results of the GDR's economic policy. In the talks he had gained the impression that with regard to the combines, the performance contracts between industry and the Academy of Sciences, and microelectronics and other high technologies there had been many interesting developments in the GDR, which were obviously continuing even more strongly in the wake of the recent SED congress.

GDR-FRG TRADE AGREEMENT REVISED TO FIT 'FACTS'

LD110152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The "Agreement on the Performance of Services in Accordance With Payments," as a component part of the GDR-FRG trade agreement, was concluded on 10 June 1986. Thus, the previously valid agreement from 1951 was revised and adapted to the practical facts, in accordance with the stipulations of the Basic Treaty. The agreement was signed by assistant department head Dr Franz Roesch, head of the Trust Office for Industry and Trade (TSI) of the FRG; and Wolfgang Steger, department head in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GORBACHEV

Message to Kadar

LD112230 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- On his way to Moscow from Budapest, Mikhail Gorbachev sent a telegram to Janos Kadar on Wednesday.

The telegram runs: "The comradely talks during my visit contribute to the further development of the comprehensive cooperation of the CPSU and the HSWP, and the Soviet Union and Hungary.

"The decisions and initiatives approved by the Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee indicate the efforts of our parties and countries to strengthen peace and security and promote the unity and cooperation of the socialist community."

Sarkany Commentary

LD111534 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Vera Sarkany commentary]

[Text] A very good atmosphere and concrete, substantial, and meaningful discussions characterized Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Budapest. The communique issued on the negotiations with Mr Janos Kadar underlined the identity of views in the assessment of every basic question of social development and international relations.

This concise evaluation is the result of a review of a multitude of social and economic developments in Hungary and the USSR. Mr Gorbachev said in Budapest: The Soviet party follows with attention and respect those efforts that are made in Hungary and the other socialist countries. He added: The Soviet people are pleased to see the successes of their friends and try to take over everything that can be used in the USSR. [last phrase as heard]

This approach is very different from the recurrent judgment in certain foreign media that is permeated with suspicion and stressing the disconcert between the two countries. On the other hand, it does not mean that the economic and social practice and the details of policy of the two countries have to be identical, or that the interest in one another should mean agreement with every detail of the other country's practice. Specific features and the differences of the conditions under which the two countries live are natural, and the exchanges of experiences will continue in the future. Mr Gorbachev says no one had guarantees against failures or mistakes in either country.

The talks in Budapest provided a opportunity for Mr Gorbachev and Mr Kadar to exchange views on concrete questions, as, for example, the more [words indistinct] between companies of the two countries, or the development of socialist democracy.

To work for the poeple is also the predominant feature of the current Warsaw treaty meeting and the foreign-policy activities of its member-states. As Mr Kadar said at the Csepel mass rally on Monday [9 June], Hungary highly appreciates that in the difficult international situation, when the other side is guided by uneasy stubbornness, the USSR put forward new and new [as heard] initiatives to reduce nuclear and conventional weapons. And Mr Gorvachev stressed the Soviet Union's appreciation for Hungary's efforts to further develop the Helsinki process.

USSR Friendship Praised

AU111308 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Friendship That Provides Strength"]

[Text] Not only at the Central Committee conference table could one sense the atmosphere of mutual respect, confidence, friendship, and sound accord that traditionally bind our parties and peoples, but also in the streets of Budapest, through the many ways in which affinity for Mikhail Gorbachev was demonstrated, and in the spontaneous words exchanged with the welcome guest. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's visit, already a significant event in our society, has also become an experience we all shared thanks to television, something which we are all pleased to remember.

In Csepel the Soviet guest was talking about a familiar atmosphere, one as familiar as the tasks and problems we all face today within the socialist community -- regardless of the particularities of individual countries -- as we work to accelerate social and economic progress. This combined effort to seek new solutions, and the associated exchange of experience and cooperation are advantages that could bring new aspects into our broad system of relations. It is not merely a question of our shared Marxist-Leninist principles, and the concurrence of our countries' interests and long-term goals; the fact is that the MSZMP's and CPSU's opinions also coincide with our present tasks. We also proceed from the same point as our Soviet comrades, from the point that, to use General Secretary Gorvachev's words; "We need more dynamism, more social justice, more democracy, in short, more socialism."

There is a sentence in the communique published on the talks between Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev which it is quite appropriate to mention separately. As regards the balanced development of wide-ranging economic and technical-scientific relations, including among other things the application of new forms of cooperation, "They greed that the Governments of the Ppoeple's Republic of Hungary and the Soviet Union would take the necessary steps to do this." Thus, the general secretaries' talks have also resulted in concrete agreements, apart from the principled agreement that is extremely important in itself, and the result of the concrete agreements will soon be able to be seen in paractice. Yesterday Janos Kadar stressed the following in Csepel: "We share a mutual conviction to further expand and raise the standard of bilateral Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in all fields, as well as with regard to international issues where we are struggling together for mutual goals -- improved conditions, lasting peace, and a peaceful future for mankind, free from deadly weapons."

It is of great signficance for us that precisely in Budapest General Secretary Gorbachev has introduced a few new proposals that will continue to broaden the series of Soviet initiatives for peace and cooperation which we definitely support and accept with approval.

One such proposal is the initiative for a world space organization as an alternative to "star wars," as well as the suggestion regarding the prevention of terrorist attacks on nuclear power stations, and the idea of the nuclear powers' jointly developing a new type of nuclear reactor. The fact that the Soviet leadership alsmost daily inundates the other side with new and positive proposals underlines all the more seriously it considers that the program we find in the report on the recent dialogues is an active program. "The two parties express their conviction that it is only the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems that can guarantee a safe future for mankind." We cannot permit the positive opportunities for an agreement opened up by the dynamic efforts of socialist diplomary to remain unexploited due to the failure of the other side.

Cordiality and agreement are the two words with which official reports described the recent dialogues between guest and host. And we may also surely add that we are convinced that the visit and recent meeting of Comrade Gorbachev here will further increase the friendship between our peoples and provide new stimuli for extensive Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, and for the implementation of tasks concerning the acceleration of social and economic progress in both countries. Although this wll primarily be of advantage to our two nations, this issue is not only a bilateral Hungarian-Soviet issue, because it was Mikhail Gorbachev himself who reminded us that accelerating the exploitation of the enormous resources of socialism and putting them to the service of the working man "will at the same time mean the consolidation of the international positions of the socialist world system, an increase in its prestige and attraction, as well as in its influence on world events and on the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe."

MICROELECTRONICS PROGRAM CONTINUES TO PROCEED

LD111403 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A press briefing about seven research and development programs supervised by the Ministry of Industry was held this morning. Over the past 5 years more than 13 billion forints have been spent on priority research and development programs. This has helped to solve central tasks, such as the acceleration of research and development in energy management, machine manufacture technology, telecommunications, pharmaceutics and crop protection agents, and microelectronics.

Speaking about the microelectronics program, Bela Balogh, managing director of the microelectronics enterprise, told journalists that its main goals remain unchanged. In the fire that raged in the factor on 26 May only a single -- though undoubtedly important -- part of the program was destroyed, and not all its achievements. The microelectronics program must be continued, but rethinking must also occur, and research and development must be accelerated, said the managing director of the microelectronics enterprise.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRECONGRESS CONFERENCES

Mokrzyszczak in Wroclaw 22 Apr

AU231952 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 7 May 86 pp 3, 4

[Report delivered by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, to the 22 April ideological-theoretical session in Wroclaw: "Anxious to Boost the Party's Strength"]

[Excerpts] The party discussion on the PZPR Draft Program has continued since last February. The ninth party program decided that a new strategic program is a condition for the party's ability to cope with the tasks of a new stage of our socialist development. This new program harks back to the declaration issued by the Polish workers party under the title "What We Are Fighting For," to the declaration issued by the unification congress, and to the one adopted by the conference of congress delegates under the title "What We Are Fighting For and Where We Are Going."

The PZPR Draft Program, which has been subjected to party and nationwide discussions by the decision of the 24th Central Committee plenum, indicates the strategic tasks of our country's development up to the year 2000, tells how these tasks should be accomplished, defines the theoretical foundations of socialist construction on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism, our experience, and the experience of the fraternal parties, indicates to the party and the people how to realize the interests and aspirations of the population and individual communities, and reconciles the national and class viewpoints.

The present discussion on the draft program has proved that people regard its main principles and lines as a good foundation for drawing up its final version and that it is necessary to carry out much programmatic and editorial work in order to single out the leading factors of the implementation of the program, to make many of its items concise, and to achieve a great cohesion readability, and clarity of the text.

I would like to devote some attention to chapter eight of the program on the PZPR's leading role in socialist construction. This chapter sums up our party's achievements in socialist construction, illustrates what has proved itself in practice, indicates the barriers and dangers that may deform party life and weaken the party's impact on society, and points to whatever produces new development prospects and new driving forces that are able to consolidate and stimulate the entire party.

The remarks, views, and demands put forward during the discussion on chapter eight have been prompted by one's anxiety to boost the strength, impact, and leading role of the party. Party members take the same line when discussing the congress theses and when attending individual talks, during which internal party issues continue to be addressed keenly and extensively. The precongress discussion on party issues is very rich and continues to produce many constructive proposals with regard to programmatic documents under preparation. However, the primary feature of this discussion is that it reveals the aspirations and expectations of party members with regard to improving the party performance and activity. It is important that the chapters that deal with the party in the final version of the programs and in the 10th congress resolution, which will detail tasks for the coming 5-year period, should correctly express these aspirations and expectations.

The most frequent demand raised during the discussion refers to the need to tighten the political, ideological, professional, and moral requirements placed on party members, and to improve decisively the quality of party ranks. The many views put forward prove that people now are aware of the fact that the party's authority among the people is primarily a product of the militancy of party members. During various Central Committee plenums, we have often stressed the need for competitive leadership. That is why the participants in the discussion continue to propose that party organizations should consistently appraise the attitudes and conduct of their members and assist them in promoting militant sociopolitical and vocational activities.

The discussion on improving the shape of our party and the mechanisms, forms, and methods of its functioning and activity is continuing and constitutes one of the most important elements of the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress.

Kiszczak on Internal Situation

AU251752 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 86 p 3

[Report on speech by Arms General Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, at the 5 May precongress party conference in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, attended by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla]

[Excerpts] Prior to the proclamation of martial law, when our situation was extremely serious because of possible fratricide, the disintegration of the state structures, economic ruin, and the surrender of our socialist achievements to rabid anticommunism, the functionaries and soldiers of the Interior Ministry were determined to defend their threatened fatherland.

We summoned enough patience, energy, and strength in this struggle, in which the concentrated attacks against our government went hand in hand with the attacks against our party apparatus by our political adversaries, who were inspired by the imperialist forces and centers in the West. These adversaries tried to demolish and weaken our apparatus and set it at loggerheads with itself.

Between 1981 and 1986 our security services liquidated some 1,600 illegal groups and structures and about 1,200 centers that printed and distributed illegal publications. They confiscated almost 700 printing presses and prevented the circulation of almost 5 million handouts and hostile publications.

In the past period we have been able to score great successes in combatting common crimes and defending public order. Our militia services have been able to stop the growth of crimes dating back to 1980 and to reduce it as of mid-1985.

In the past few months we have noticed that the line of the activities by intelligence-subversive centers continues to change. We have noted that ideological-propaganda subversion continues to be taken over by special services and that subversion funds continue to increase without break. For example, some NATO countries have now increased these funds 10-fold compared with 1983-84.

The structures of former solidarity which exist in the west and which actually act as links between hostile special forces and the underground in Poland, continue to be actively used in subversive activities.

The new thing in this connection is the progressive technical modernization of the resources for transmitting information and subversive data, which means that the merging of subversive and intelligence activities continues to be increasingly close. This can be seen among other things in the use of the same espionage techniques -- for example, the underground receives communications equipment that is typical for intelligence communications -- and in fact that subversive activities and those aimed at evaluating sociopolitical and economic problems have been mainly focused on the preparations for the 10th party congress.

Our domestic adversaries continue to act in line with the instructions and active support from the West. Our adversaries' antisocialist activities are aimed at destabilizing the country and weakening its security. This was going to be so during the recent May Day celebrations, but our adversaries failed to achieve their aims. Appeals for boycotting May Day were to no avail, more people attended the celebrations than last year, and no counter celebrations could be organized.

Our activities to defend the socialist system, to restore peace and order, and to consolidate the processes of renewal and of stabilizing the internal life of the state have been highly praised by the supreme party and government authorities on various occasions.

It is on us, on our daily service for the people, and on our comprehensive activities to strengthen our links with them and, especially, the workers class that society's praise for us depends.

Bednarski Address in Bydgoszcz

AU231958 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 86 p 3

["Abridged version" of speech by PZPR Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski at the 7 May conference of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee in Bydgoszcz]

[Text] A characteristic feature of the entire pre-congress campaign and of the talks on the draft PZPR program and Central Committee theses for the 10th party congress is the businesslike and constructive tone of speeches and the combining of general strategic problems with the day-to-day reality inside the country, in work places, and at individual work positions. A valuable characteristic of the Bydgoszcz talks has also been the realistic presentation of shortcomings and weaknesses, as well as the indication of ways out of the present situation. This conference has reviewed the region's preparations for the party congress. Party talks were an important feature of it; they enabled almost all party members to speak out. This has served to animate the party and remind it of the harsh reality, but has also turned our minds to the immediate future and brought to mind the strategic paths of action and our place in them.

The Ninth PZPR Congress lay down the need to establish a far-reaching party program, regarding this as a chance for changes in some of the party's paths of action and a way of defining a constructive way out of the political and economic crisis. The draft program has been worked out. It fires the imagination and directs one's thoughts to the future, encourages the seeking of alternative solutions, and lets everyone make life's choice.

When facing these ambitious tasks, we must make sure that the party is strong and fully able to lead and define the paths of changes. The prerequisites for this are good because the socialist renewal process is assuming a clear and irrevocable shape in Poland.

The members of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship party committee are also energetic joint creators of this process. This is evidenced by the changes in the consciousness, way of thinking, and behavior of most working people in the voivodship. It is also illustrated by the state and strength of our party and its increased influence over the workers class.

The goal we are aiming toward is to shape the kind of attitudes among PZPR members and nonmembers that permit our political influence to expand in accordance with the desire and interests of the workers class. From the entire voivodship party committee this requires a steady improvement of methods and forms of action, coupled with the consistent settling of working people's affairs.

Comrade H. Bednarski expressed appreciation for the type of work by the voivodship committee which illustrates close contact with society. He said that we should use the period separating us from the 10th congress in order to create the right climate for every worker or farmer to find support in the party. This involves the need to further consolidate the party's organizational ties with people who wish to perform social work, especially nonparty people. There is a need to employ the experience and social prestige of dedicated people who possess a rich array of knowledge and thought. These people should be close to the party and should support and enrich its activity.

The present campaign, H. Bednarski continued, cannot merely involve verifying the program theses and assessing our achievements since the ninth congress. Of no less importance for the country's successful future is a comprehensive analysis of each person's participation in accelerating economic and social development in the voivodship and in one's city, rural district, or place of work. When the time comes to act, however, we frequently look to others. Our duty is to counteract only those streams of discussion that express postulates. Economic growth trends have been restored, the quality of life has improved, we have consolidated the party ranks, and Poland's prestige in the world has grown. One of the most important changes is the further democratization of all structures of our social life. Every patriot and Pole desirous of the fatherland's socialist blossoming has the practical possibility of influencing the paths of the changes taking place. The status and importance of territorial and factory self-management bodies have grown, the people's councils are active, sejm deputies are cooperating with their voters every day, and consultations on all the most important decisions are held with all of society.

That is why we must view the Draft PZPR Program and 10th congress theses that have been submitted for general social pre-congress discussion in the light of our own place, role, and participation in implementing the programmatic plans for the country's further development.

The voivodship conference ends one stage of talks on the party program. We cannot end by simply summing up the conclusions that have been presented. Now we need a full mobilization of forces and joint energy. We should create a climate of practical activity and adopt an attitude that encourages the complete performance of the accepted tasks.

Porebski at Military Meeting

AU280501 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14-15 May 86 p 2

[Captain Marek Sieniawski report: "Tackling and Solving the Most Difficult Tasks"]

[Text] Addressing the precongress PZPR conference of the Silesian Military District on 13 May, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Tadeusz Porebski said: I am convinced that the 10th Congress will express its appreciation to the Polish People's Army for its achievements in the life of the most important sectors of social, economic, and political activity. This also applies to the soldiers of the Silesian Military District.

Our party has strengthened and the PZPR ranks grew last year. When we look back we can see that much has been done. We also notice the important political work in the Army, the effects of which is a growth in the party ranks, ideological activity among the soldier masses, and support for economic actions. The aim within the Silesian Military District to develop increasingly better solutions, use reserves, and seek new methods in the training of soldiers is impressive.

It is often said at party talks that an improved economic situation in Poland is the key to solving our difficulties. Our party's effort will certainly be concentrated on economic affairs. Housing problems are the most frequently discussed topics. These are highlighted quite strongly in the Draft PZPR Program. A great effort will be concentrated on education and health care. Ahead of us is a stubborn struggle to reduce inflation and abolish the rationing of goods.

Another important undertaking will be tackling the excessive growth in employment. There are considerable possibilities of success in this sphere inherent in improving the mechanisms of the national economy. We should increase efforts to consolidate the party, and we also need greater consensus concerning such matters as agricultural policy, state-church relations, and the status of handicrafts.

We have many mechanisms necessary for the efficient functioning of the country. But there are also many possibilities inherent in the deployment of cadres and in the dedicated discharge of daily duties. We have a chance to move ahead, and this depends to a large extent on people.

At Air Force Session

AU271752 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Captain Zdzislaw Lasota report: "With a Feeling of Responsibility"]

[Text] Speaking at a pre-congress PZPR meeting of the Air Defense Forces on 14 May, Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, said that maintaining Armed Forces at a suitably high level of combat readiness, especially the Air Defense Forces, which are the front line of our defense system, continues to be an exceedingly important task and supreme necessity. This is the result of the actual political-military situation in Europe and the world, a situation full of conflict, tension, and real dangers.

The source of these dangerous phenomena for mankind and peace is the megalomanic, aggressive, and confrontational policy of the United States toward the socialist countries, as well as toward countries that have adopted a non-capitalist path of development. The American armed aggression against sovereign Libya, the deliberate and provocational violation of Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea by American ships, the threatening of Syria and Iran with military aggression -- these are just some parts of the broad scale of brutal acts committed by American imperialism.

The continuation by the United States of unjustified sanctions against Poland, general interference in our domestic affairs, and the continuation of a perfidious propaganda struggle against our country by subversive radio stations -- this is proof of the U.S. policy that is hostile to Poland.

I believe that in our ideological-educational work, especially with young people, we should "compare" more frequently the abused U.S. slogans about humanitarianism, morality, and human rights with actual U.S. conduct in international relations; with the imperialist practice of killing innocent people in Lebanon, Libya, and Grenada; and with pushing the world to the brink of nuclear war. For that is the sense radiated by the American, negative and "evasive" stance vis-a-vis the exceptionally important Soviet proposals, repeated and modified with such determination, to eliminate all nuclear and chemical weapons and offensive space weapons systems by the end of this century.

Another issue about which the younger generation is not always properly informed concerns what is happening beyond the Elbe river, in the FRG. We are witness to continuing revisionist activity, something like revanchist sabbaths, such as the congress of Sudeten Germans planned for this month.

Therefore, dear comrades, we must realize that if we have had peace in Europe for over 40 years, this is mainly the result of the socialist community's authentic high status in the world, its determined policy of peace, and its constantly growing economic and defense potential. It is these factors that are melting the adventurist deeds of imperialism and determining peace in Europe. This being the case, the following maxim continues to be valid: As long as a balance of forces and military reality determines the chances for peace, it will be necessary to strengthen our security both on a national scale and throughout the entire coalition.

That is why, comrades, both the draft party program and the Central Committee Theses for the 10th congress stress the need to strengthen the country's defense capability, this being regarded as an important task for the whole of society.

The Armed Forces are the basic organized body which constantly guarantees the state's security. It is therefore pleasing that the need to constantly improve the Air Defense Forces was spoken about with such concern at today's meeting.

We are aware of the very important and responsible tasks resting on the Air Defense Forces. In this respect, the words of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the PPR Armed Forces, spoken a few years ago have lost none of their topicality: "The country's air defense is the first pillar of Poland's defense. Its sensitivity and combat readiness must always be of the highest standard."

As you know very well, the effectiveness of battle, including with today's airborne enemy, depends not only on modern technology. Man is ultimately the deciding factor. At the same time any scientific-technological progress automatically raises the status of man the soldier, the user of this equipment.

Hence the particular duties for cadres and soldiers undergoing basic service in our forces, and hence their exceptional discipline and expertise. In this context I wish to express satisfaction with the very good results you achieved during the latest exercizes. I congratulate and thank all comrades who contributed toward this success for their exemplary soldierly service and for preserving the Polish soldier's high position within the alliance.

Further in his speech, General F. Siwicki indicated the need to improve the effectiveness of ideological-educational work, especially young soldiers' ideological upbringing.

The shaping of young people's political views and attitudes cannot be restricted to a mere timetable of political training supplemented with political information. Neither can the leaders of political training groups or officers in the political apparatus be the only ones entrusted with this task. The shaping of the consciousness and personality of underlings is the duty of all professional soldiers, especially party members, regardless of their rank, post, or military specialization.

Bednarski Speaks to Air Force

AU271804 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 May 86 p 2

[Report by Captain Stefan Wawrzyniak and Lieutenant Henryk Wierski: "The Party 's Strength Lies in the Engergy of Its Members"]

[Text] Addressing the precongress PZPR conference of the Air Force, PZPR Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski said: The party's chief task in the pre-congress period has been to further expand accord between the nation's patriotic forces, restore economic equilibrium and consolidate the state. The coalition method of exercising authority has developed and strengthened. The party is performing its leading role in concert with the ZSL, SD, and socially progressive Catholic and Christian groups. This is encouraged by the development of PRON as a platform of joint activity by all the organized social forces and citizens working for the sake of a consolidation and development of people's Poland. The Sejm has assumed new significance in the performance of its constitutional role. The State Tribunal and Constitional Tribunal and Constitutional Tribunal have commenced actvity. The new law on the people's councils has enabled them to become managers of their respective areas who harmoniously combine the role of territorial self-government with the duties of a body of state authority.

Military service has been and continues to be an important spur to the development of citizen-like patriotic attitudes, discipline, a correct understanding of rights and duties, and capable activity within a collective.

The shaping of economc awareness is assuming particular importance today. Military service encourages this in many respects. The army is a great school of technical training for young peple.

The Army plays and should continue to play an important role in improving citizens' discipline in the struggle for the nation's moral health, in the dissemination of culture, and in the shaping of proper interpersonal relationships. In many respects, these are exemplary achievements which are important on a national scale. This activity must be continued and improved.

Wozniak Address in Warsaw

AU271759 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 May 86 p 2

[Lieutenant Roman Przeciszewski report: "Ideology is the Passport to Tomorrow"]

[Text] Addressing the 15 May pre-congress meeting of the Warsaw Military District, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak referred to the current international and domestic situation and discussed the tasks facing all Poles concerning the consolidation of the state and the strengthening of the Republic's economy and defense potential. Indicating the results achieved so far in stabilizing and developing the country's economy, he stressed the need for all citizens to take an active part in consolidating Poland's standing in the world and creating the necessary conditions for further socioeconomic progress. In this context, he stressed the great significance of the approaching 10th PZPR Congress for society and the whole of society.

M. Wozniak spoke with recognition about the cooperation between the military district's party organization and local PZPR cells, the close ties between military units and society, soldiers' participation in the socioeconomic life of the country, and the concrete material results of the numerous social pledges and training programs involving production, all of which serve urban and rural inhabitants well. He congratualted soldiers on their achievements in all spheres of life and military service and for the results of party-political and ideological-training work within military circles. Thanking the soldiers for their daily dedicated work, he wished them at the same time further achievements in their military service and sociopolitical activity.

Bejger Navy Meeting

AU262119 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI In Polish 16 May 6 p 2

[Lieutenant-Commander Jan Jastrzebski report: "The Status of Internal Party Life"]

[Text] Addresssing the 15 May pre-congress conference of the Navy, [place not given], PZPR Politburo candidate member Stanislaw Bejger said that the Navy's achievements are the result of good work by the party aktivs and political apparatus. The results of today's meeting will be used when working out the final version of the congress documents.

General participation by party members as well as many non-party citizens in the talks on the draft documents is the best guarantee of their future implementation. S. Bejger proceeded to discuss the conclusions stemming from the pro-congress campaign and concerning the continuation of the Ninth Congress line and a more rapid solving of the country's and region's socioeconomic problems.

The events of the latest years, S. Bejger concluded, have confirmed that the Polish People's Army is performing its duty toward the nation and party with honor. Your conference shows that society may always count on the Navy and regard it not only as a defender of the people's fatherland's maritime frontiers.

Baryla Address 16 May

AU271428 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17-18 May 86 p 2

[Report by Lieutenant-Colonel Janusz Borkowski: "A Party Shaping of Reality"]

[Text] Addressing the 16 May pre-congress PZPR conference of the Pomeranian Military District, General of Arms Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee secretary, said that since the Ninth PZPR Congress, the party has traveled a difficult but fruitful road while guiding itself unchangingly by the line of accord and struggle, a line of socialist renewal. We have emerged victorious from the difficult trial which our country faced on the threshold of the eighties. We have created a permanent basis for domestic stability and further socialist development. Poland continues to be a credible component of the socialist community and is regaining with increasing clarity its rightful place in the world.

Under the leadership of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, the party has defended its unity and Marxist-Leninist identity. It has recovered its leading role in the state. It is recovering its leading role in society. As the results of various surveys and opinion polls show, most of society recognizes our party as the only political force with a realistic program and the organizational capabilities for leading the country's development by means of a strategy.

The tasks facing the Armed Forces are primarily connected with external threats. The end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties saw a sharpening in international relations. The United States and some of its NATO allies abandoned the policy of detente and proceeded to confrontation with the Soviet Union and socialist states. In the military sphere, this was expressed by the introduction of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles to Western Europe, an accelerated program of modernizing long-range nuclear weapons, and the inclusion of new powerful conventional weapons in arsenals. American "star wars" plans, signifying an attempt to transfer armed confrontation to space, also appeared. The world stood face to face with a real nuclear threat.

The countries of the Warsaw Pact are in favor of peace and detente in international relations and a halt to the danger of nuclear war, which would be a disaster for our civilization. A feasible peace program was contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's well-known plan of last January, in the 27th CPSU Congress documents, and in other speeches by the Soviet leader. This program has no alternative.

The internal threat is connected with the activity of the opposition in the country, which has assumed a clear agent-like nature today. The influence of the political adversary is steadily decreasing and losing its social support, proof of which were the results of the elections to the people's councils and PPR Sejm, and recently -- despite the adversary's boycott -- the largest participation compared to previous years by society in the 1 May celebrations. Without exaggerating the significance of the opposition, we must nevertheless not disregard it.

There is still a third area of danger called social pathology. We have declared a firm struggle against it. Honest working people want calm and personal security and are enraged by crime, alcoholism, social parasitism, and so on. As you know, our party has undertaken the work of universally mobilizing society in the struggle against social wrongdoing. A "common current" against social pathology is emerging before our eyes, a broad and universal battlefront.

We will wage this battle with all the force of the law. I can tell you that we already have a comprehensive long-term program of action in this sphere.

Our Armed Forces have an important role to play in overcoming all these spheres of wrongdoing. In December 1981, the adversary was able to convince himself that the Polish Army "defended socialism just like it would Poland's independence" and that it would never let Poland be threatened. With this in mind, our adversaries must be repelled every day by our ideological-moral cohesion, high soldierly discipline, service toward the nation of which we are an inseparable part, faith in socialist principles, and iron resistance to propaganda aggression.

The Army, in partuicular its professional cadres, is also the fighting arm of the party's political aktivs, enjoying unfailing confidence and prestige. It constantly assumes a high place in polls concerning society's level of confidence in the chief state institutions. We must constantly perpetuate an enrich this capital of trust.

I would like to draw your attention to the educational role of our Armed Forces, which is an important role. Every year a large number of young national servicemen join our ranks, which are a great school of political and civic education, develop one's character, foster one's sense of duty and descipline, provide instruction in communal living, foster one's habit of good performance, and teach a vocation. Our standing long-term duty is to transform national servicemen into the reservists who actively participate in public, political, and economic life.

What will determine the success of our work in the future? First, we must strengthen our party, promote its ideological and organizational cohesion, and improve its leading role in the state and among the people. Second, we must help to further stabilize the country's life. Our Armed Forces continue to make this contribution by tradition, but there is still much to be done by them in this regard. Third, we must continue to consolidate our society on the platform of agreement and around the struggle for the issues that are most important for the people. Fourth, we must develop and strengthen socialist democracy, social justice, and the rule of law. Fifth, we must consolidate the socialist moral principles and social-legal order and struggle resolutely against social wrongdoing.

We should pay special attention to young people in order to protect them against the poison of alien ideologies and to consolidate our educational system at home, at school, at work, and while doing national service. We should also see that, while telling young people about the unity of their rights and duties, we induce them to lead modern and worthy lives and to actively build a socialist Poland, which is and will be their home.

The main draft documents of the 10th PZPR Congress include important and responsible tasks for defending the country and improving the Armed Forces. "The party will help strengthen the defense of the socialist state," the PZPR Draft Program states, "and will take care of the PPR Armed Forces, which are a lasting element of the Warsaw Pact, a fraternal alliance of the socialist countries." The theses for the 10th congress state: "The Polish People's Armed Forces, which are under the ideological leadership of the party, render reliable services to the people, stand guard over the borders of the socialist state, and ensure the people's peaceful existence and the counry's safe socialist development." I think that these statments are for us soldiers and the regular cadre a certainty that needs no justification.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and head of the Armed Forces, I thank you for your reliable and productive service and work.

The struggle for socialist Poland's future calls for a strong and compact front. Our party constitutes such a front. Because of its maturity and resilience, the military party organization occupies an important place in this front.

Mokrzyszczak Speech 17 May

AU271948 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 May 86 p 3

["Abridged version" of speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at a pre-congress voivodship PZPR conference held in Olsztyn on 17 May]

[Excerpt] The last 5 years have been a difficult time for the party and all of society. The conditions under which we were operating called for the use of special methods and a greater degree of determination, consistency, and resoluteness than is normally required. During the course of political and organizational activities the party has become stronger and more cohesive and united.

Positive changes have occurred in the sociopolitcal awareness of party members. There is greater realism and objectivity in the evaluation of phenomena. These make it possible to note problems more effectively, to arrange them in order of importance correctly, and to solve them efficiently. Most importantly, our bond with working people has grown stronger.

Of course certain weaknesses and shortcomings do persist. Differences in the level, of activity of various party organizations are still too great. Not all party members are sufficiently active. There is still too much passivity, too much of a tendency to merely look on. Not all party meetings have attained a status appropriate to their statutory role. We must fight these negative phenomena more effectively and eliminate them from party work.

One development attesting to the fact that the party is regaining its influence and position is the growth in party ranks. Young people are coming to us, especially workers and peasants. This year party membership has increased by the addition of 8,289 full and candidate members. At the present time the party has 2,129,689 members. Of this number 38.2 percent are workers, 9 percent are peasants, and 51.5 percent are members of the intelligentsia. During the first quarter of this year a definite increase in party ranks was recorded in 39 voivodships.

One of the main tasks facing party cells and organizations is the attainment of a tangible acceleration of party work, a significant increase in the effectiveness of party activity, an expansion of the aktiv, and a qualitative progress in everyday operation, especially at the lowest levels. The course of the precongress campaign to date shows that this is being achieved in a significant number of cases. The Workers an Peasants Inspectorate has achieved much in the field of regulating the eveyday social usefulness of our activities. This is particularly important in relation to those who operate in residential areas. This is the best possible evidence of the fact that we are needed, that we take note of people's problems, and that we are capable of solving them. This is -- allow me to use high-sounding words -- the surest and only way of gaining public approbation and support for our policies, which is the basis for strengthening our ties with society and serving and leading it.

During the weeks leading up to the congress we should maintain the high level of activity that characterizes the majority of primary party cells. Discussion should continue on the draft program and these observations, suggestions, and postulates ought to be gathered and analysed.

We must, in particular, strengthen our bond with working people, be present in party organizations more often, and talk to workers; in a word we ought to make the problems encountered in everyday life even more so the subject of party work.

Wozniak Speaks 19 May

AU281347 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 May 86 p 3

[Report on speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 19 May precongress conference of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship PZPR Committee]

[Excerpts] Discussing the social, political, and economic achievements scored in 1981-86, M. Wozniak said that the evaluation of the road traversed by us in a very difficult initial situation -- without trade unions, self-government bodies, economic reform, and a national platform of agreement, later created by PRON -- proves that it was the party that, in line with the ninth congress resolution, launched the activities to reform public life.

As a result of the party policy launched in 1981, we have been able, inter alia, to gradually stabilize the food situation, to promote exports while reducing imports, and to create a new sociopolitical situation so that more and more forces continue to rally around the idea of national agreement.

Referring to the speeches of the delegates who represented education and youth organizations in enterprises and in Bielsko-Biala, M. Wozniak said that our committed and emotional march to better times should begin at school and that infecting young people with feelings of negation and doubt discourages them most of all. Only teachers-agitators who are aware of the instruction that they want to convey to young people are able to overcome such attitudes. Education through work, which is being practiced by schools and the ZMS, is the best training method for young people.

Szacilo Address 21 May

AU021820 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 May 86 p 2

[Speech by Division General Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, at a precongress PZPR conference for Ministry of National Defense central institutions held in Warsaw on 21 May]

[Text] Ministry of National Defense central institutions perform three mutually interconnected functions within the structure of the PPR Armed Forces. These functions are: conceiving and planning, organizing and coordinating, and instructing and inspecting. The status of this party conference also stems from these functions.

Political maturity, organizational efficiency, and responsibility were -- as fully attested to by conferences at the regional level and within branches of the Armed Forces -- fundamental features of the precongress campaign in the forces. During the course of conferences, weaknesses in our service and social lives were critically judged and areas for improvement were sought in instruction, training, and the management of forces' property.

As a result, the party in the Armed Forces is politically mature, active, and larger in terms of membership. It is not fortuitous that during the first 4 months of this year 44 percent more candidate members have been admitted into the party compared to the same period last year while selection criteria have continued to remain stringent. Mainly young people are joining us, and thus, members of that generation for which a struggle is being waged and which will determine our future.

Party organizations in the Armed Forces made a great contribution to the formulation of draft congress documents. Dozens of comments and suggestions concerning the Draft PZPR Program and the congress theses were sent to the Central Committee. During the precongress campaign we increased our awareness of both our achievements and our weaknesses.

National defense policy issues conceived in a broad sense were also reflected in the precongress campaign. First, the campaign enabled us to better recognize the link between the Armed Forces and society; to view our goals and tasks within the context of the national sociopolitical and economic situation and from the angle of a direct connection with program and national goals and tasks; and to sink our efforts into the nation's achievements. Second, it prompted people and teams to think and arrive at conclusions about their own work.

The international and internal situations have a direct bearing on strategic principles and their operational formulation in the command structure, and the training, supply, and technical systems. The situation in these areas also has a bearing on the purpose and range of tasks performed by the Armed Forces.

The political reality on our continent and in the world continues to be very complicated. It is characterized by, on the one hand, a continuous growth in tensions inspired and translated into reality by the leader of world imperialism, the United States, and its NATO allies. On the other hand, there are the numerous, many-sided, and unflagging efforts being made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states to defuse conflicts, to lower the level of tensions, and to find compromise solutions that will ensure peaceful international cooperation.

The Washington administration is continuing to drift along a confrontational path. It is intent on conducting a propaganda war, on ideological diversion, on economic restrictions and brutal pressure, and on blackmail and military operations. Poland and the Polish People's Armed Forces are the objects of particularly perfidious attacks along this confrontational path. Hidden behind false phrases of sympathy for our people is a whole gamut of restrictive actions, blunt interference in international affairs, propaganda aggression, and support for external and internal forces that wish us the very worst. The activities of antisocialist forces within the country should be seen in this context; forces which objectively constitute a 'fifth column'of the highly developed apparatus of Western ideological diversion and special services. This apparatus inspires, directs, finances, and supplies equipment and material to the anti-socialist underground in the conduct of its activities.

Our conference is to provide an answer to the question of khow the Ministry of National Defense central institutions are planning their future party and service responsibilities so as to ensure as effectively as possible that the nation enjoys peace and conditions for successful development. Key tasks in this area for the current year and the upcoming 5 years have been set out in an order issued by the minister of national defense.

The first concerns a matter of key and decisive importance for the Armed Forces -- the state of its combat readiness. Its combat readiness is determined by many factors; all Ministry of National Defense central institution cells, commands, technical and quartermaster services, the political apparatus and party cells are working to strengthen it. The second concerns the rationalization of structures and the principles of commanding and directing at all organizational levels. The third pertains to efficient management and the fight against waste. We have an established tradition in this area and significant achievements behind us. The fourth encompasses taking steps to ensure that weaponry and equipment is utilized correctly. We realize that under the current economic situation the supply of modern technology to the forces and excellence in its mastery and use is not only a technical problem but a training, instruction, and political problem as well. The fifth is that of creating a military cadre that will embark on its tasks having taken into account the demands of the 21st century.

Defense Conference 21 May

AU021722 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 May 86 p 1, 2

['Theses' contained in report presented at precongress PZPR conference for Ministry of National Defense central institutions held in Warsaw on 21 May]

[Text] The conference for Ministry of National Defense central institutions marks the end of another stage in the preparations for the 10th PZPR congress. Intensive work on drafts of fundamental documents for the party's highest forum is behind us. During this party and society discussion we considered the future of the party and the country and fundamental issues connected with strengthening the socialist foundations of a Poland that is secure, efficient, modern, and in which the law is observed. At the same time, we took part in the formulation of tasks for the upcoming 5-year period and a program which extends to the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st.

During the last 5-year period we executed our tasks under conditions in which Poland's interests of state, the socialist foundations of our state, and our material existence were threatened. Conscientious and selfless work full of responsiveness and ideological commitment characterized the entire cadre of the Ministry of National Defense central institutions. Our party organizations performed the tasks stemming from the resolution passed at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and plenary sessions of the party Central Committee with great consistency.

The resolutions and decisions adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress acquire particular significance in light of the current international situation. The important character of the Soviet conception of the creation, development, and strengthening of socialism is also of significance for our country. The 10th PZPR Congress will provide confirmation of these opportunities and our readiness to make use of them.

During a precongress campaign -- characterized by hard work and a profound sense of responsibility -- proposals were formulated aimed at effecting the full mobilization of our communities in areas of army life such as: the improvement of the system for planning and organizing work at command headquarters; greater effectiveness in the operation of individual cells of the Ministry of National Defense central institutions; the further rationalization of structures and the automation of command and management cells in the Armed Forces; the more effective introduction of new training documents; and the innovative and economic use of material, equipment, and property.

During discussions on the congress theses an important place was occupied by ideological and training work; moral health; combating manifestations of social pathology; the creation of patriotic and internationalist attitudes among young people; and imbuing young people with a sense of responsibility for their country's future.

Individual party discussions that bore a general character were an important element in the precongress campaign. In all party organizations attention was focused on finding reserves in the capacity of one's own community, reserves which would serve the further improvement of the party and service activity. Party discussions on this scale were a new element in the operation of our party and were an expression of our consistency in observing the Leninist norms of intraparty life.

Michalek Speaks 22 May

AU281359 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 86 p 3

["Report" on speech by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at the 22 May precongress conference of the Koszalin Voivodship PZPR Committee: "Rational and Reliable Work Is Most Important"]

[Excerpts] When we think of farm policy we ask ourselves whether we achieved the Ninth PZPR Congress aims of self-sufficiency in food and of improved living conditions in rural areas.

I declared that we have achieved more with regard to these two aims than with regard to any other aim. The farming results last year were such that we could talk about self-sufficiency and about a balance between our farm exports and imports. This is a great achievement, one that shows the potential of our farming.

Last year the per capita consumption of meat in Poland amounted to 61kg. Could we increase this figure? Yes, we could. However, first we must increase our vegetable production and stop buying animal feed abroad because we lack convertible currency. We must produce our own animal feed in order to develop stockbreeding. This is one of the aims of our farm policy.

I think our farming has the best wage system because peasant, state, and cooperative farms are paid for specific results -- milk, meat, and cereals -- and not for work in general.

We have not honored a number of the pledges we made to farming. For example, the share of farming in investments is still below the pledged 30 percent. Nor have we doubled the production of farm equipment; there is still a shortage of spare parts. However, the thing is that all the weaknesses of our economy are bound to tell on farming. If you want to give someone a bit more of something, you have to take it away from someone else. To give funds you must have them.

Nevertheless, farming results are good. State farms have reduced the number of cows by 18 percent. Can we question this? No we cannot because state farm cows now deliver about 1,000 liters of milk a year more than before. This is a good thing.

Z. Michalek also discussed changes in the structure of farms in view of the fact that we have many small and very small farms -- so small that it is difficult to cultivate them with modern equipment, which is of enormous importance in intensifying farm production. We will have to wait many years before the problem of such small farms is solved, but this solution is necessary if we want our farming to be modern. Young people are well aware of this problem because they refuse to take over small farms of only a few hectares.

The development of farming is certainly an issue for all our people. We know that we are a country with debts. That we have debts is by no means our worst problem. What is worrying is that we have poor opportunities to pay these debts. What we have to do is to find these opportunities; we can find them in farming, which is a much better proposition in this regard than other sectors of our economy. I can tell you that the export of our hams offers much better prospects than the export of our cars. It is this business calculation that should determine our export options.

The discussion of the Draft PZPR Program and the congress theses has shown that everyone agrees with them. We have received many proposals and draft solutions. This means that this discussion continues to enrich the materials on which congress delegates will be able to adopt the resolutions on Poland's future development. One thing is certain: What we now need countrywide is rational, reliable, and painstaking work, because nothing has evern been achieved without such work.

Glowczyk on 24 May

AU021550 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 86 p 3

["Report" on speech by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 24 May precongress vivodship conference in Piotrkow Trybunalski]

[Excerpts] The party began implementing the ninth congress resolution under conditions of an acute political and ideological struggle. Rightist and reactionary groups launched a ferocious and indiscriminate attack against the party and its leading role in the state and the community. Counterrevolutionaries tried to weaken Poland's position in the socialist community, in Europe, and in the world. Attacks also continued to be launched against the ideological front and the mass media.

Now the mass media continue to help strengthen the party's ties with the people and to promote national agreement. At the same time, the mass media struggle against our political adversary, who, out but not down, has tried to halt the process of national agreement and to hinder the country's efforts to overcome its crisis, as eloquently attested to by his support for the U.S. sanctions.

A most glaring example of such an attitude is the servile approach of the underground to West German revanchists. During the recent so-called Silesian Days in Essen, CDU Deputy Herbert Czaja said at a rally that upper Silesia "is not Poland's property from the viewpoint of international law."

At the same time, the illegal gazette MAZOWSZE wrote that "fulfilling the aspirations of the divided German nation would also be of advantage for the cause of Poland." This sentence was eagerly reprinted by DIE WELT, which is known for its extremely anti-Polish publications.

Such -- and many other -- examples show with increasingly greater clarity the collaborative nature of the antisocialist groups as the objectively anti-Polish center of the imperialist organizations of subversion and psychological warfare. The fact that our mass media have continued to present the national aims of these groups has resulted in the isolation of the underground and in greatly reducing the influence of the subversive radio stations that support these groups.

However, as in other sectors, there are still many shortcomings in the sector of the mass media. Television viewers, listeners, and readers avow that the effectiveness of press criticism is still too low and that the information on public life is still full of formal elements, adherence to protocol, laudation, and cliches that the people do not understand.

All these shortcomings make it necessary for us to continue our critical approach to the methods and style of party work, in which the elements of red tape are still present. We must protect ourselves against the dangers of paperwork. Routine is another danger, and a failure to keep abreast of the fast pulse of life. This means we must be faithful to principles and not to routine.

PZPR Committee, 31 May

AU052125 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Excerpts] The 5 years since the ninth party congress have been difficult but productive. Despite acute political conflicts, class contradictions, and internal differences and discussions, it has been possible to create conditions favorable to progress in social stabilization, which is a result of the consolidation of the Warsaw party organization and of changes in the style and methods of its activities.

Prosocialist social forces continue to renegate and consolidate themselves. Emotions continue to subside; the acute political struggle, to peter out; and revolutions in the spirit of socialist renewal, to take place in many communities, especially creative communities, that were disorientdand at loggerheads not so long ago.

However, troubles and problems for solution continue to outstrip our satisfaction with achievements and the improved situation. We are especially worried that many valuable people whom the country needs so much continue to stand aside.

Some sections of the workers continue to asume attitudes of reserve and expectation as was clearly attested to during the discussion of the draft party program and congress theses. Many workers believe that their material conditions are worse compared with other sections and classes of society.

The report paid much attention to economic matters because improvements in the effectiveness of economic management are our "to be or not to be." Economic matters such as the need to eliminate the hindrances to economic reform, to improve the discipline and organization of work, and to closely relate wages to work quality were given much space in the discussion of congress theses.

Those participating in this discussion criticized some members of the leading cadres for their conservatism, parochialism in action and thinking, tolerance of bad work organization and faulty management, and proneness to blame others for failures.

The party discussion of the draft party program and congress theses was supported by over 64,000 party members and about 4,000 nonparty people. Individual talks with party members and candidates proved to be an important activity and provided opportunities for bringing up matters that are usually outside the range of discussions at routine meetings.

The concluding sections of the report were devoted to formulating the most important tasks of the Warsaw party organization. The fundamental task is to struggle for a better quality and productivity of work. Other tasks include a more effective economic management, a better exploitation of the production potential, and the ability to cope with scientific-technological progress and changes in civilization.

BRITISH LOAN OFFER REFLECTS FINANCIAL 'PROGRESS'

LD101956 Warsaw PAP in English 1806 GMT 10 Jun 86

[By PAP corresponent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] London, June 10: The offer of new official loans for Poland reflects progress in repaying the dues to British and other foreign creditors, a Foreign Office spokesman has told PAP.

The foreign Office and the Department of Trade and Industry have not specified the size of the proposed credit but informed sources quote 20 million pounds. The loan is to be guaranteed by the Exports Credit Guarantee Department which gives the credit an official character.

The fact of offering the loan to Poland reflects an atmosphere of improvement following a period of credit blockade imposed on Poland in February of 1982.

Financial circles in London stress that the atmosphere surrounding the financial corporation with Poland has improved which was prompted by Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund, also noting Warsaw's constructive approach to the negotiations on the Polish debt, including the government-guaranteed credits and those drawn from commercial banks.

BRIEFS

GLOWCZYK VISITS PIOTRKOW -- Warsaw, June 11 -- In Piotrkow Trybunalski, Jan Glowczyk participated in a meeting of executive members of the PUWP Voivodship Committee, first secretaries of PUWP committees with delegates of the Piotrkow PUWP organization to the 10th Congress. [Excerpts] [Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 11 Jun 86 LD]

SOLDIERS TO MIDDLE EAST -- Warsaw, June 11 -- The last group of soldiers of the 26th shift of the Polish UN military contingent, seen off by their families and superiors, left for the Middle East. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 11 Jun 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACK SUMMIT

AU111729 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, returned this evening to Bucharest from Budapest, where he participted in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the party Central Committee; Vasile Milea, candidate member of the PEC and minister of national defense; and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs.

The party and state leader was met on his arrival by full and candidate members of the PEC of the party Central Committee; by secretaries of the party Central Committee; by members of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government; and by representatives of central institutions and mass public organizations. Pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as a token of their love and esteem.

On his departure from the Budapest airport, our party and state leader had been seen off by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar and other party and state leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic.

ROMANIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK COOPERATIN DISCUSSED

17th Session Begins

AU091943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Buchrest AGERPRES 9/6/1986 -- The proceedings of the 17th session of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation started in Bucharest on June 9. The two delegations, led by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, examined the current stage of bilateral economic relations, the possibilities of further developing the economic, technical and scientific collaboration in domains of joint interest, of expanding and diversifying the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Gerle Meets With Dascalescu

AU092025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/6/1986 -- Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu received on June 9 Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, the proceedings of which are under way in Buchrest.

During the interview satisfaction was shown for the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, with emphasis on the decisive role of the understandings and decisions covenanted during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak in the expansion of those relations on multiple planes, in the interests of both peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Stress was laid on the possibilities the two countries' economies offer for the development and diversification of bilateral cooperation and specialization of production, for the increase of goods exchanges, and the promotion of new actions and means apt to deepen Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation in areas of mutual interest.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the joint commission.

Protocol Signed

AU111842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/6/1986 -- The proceedings of the 17th session of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration concluded in Bucharest on June 11.

During the talks conducted on the occasion, the two sides highlighted with satisfaction the ascending course of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic relations and stressed the deciding role of the understandings and decisions reached during summit meetings and talks in the expansion and diversification of those links. In consideration of the possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries, new ways and actions were examined and agreed upon to lead to the further growth of economic cooperation and of specialization of production in the metal industry, mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and in other branches of mutual interest, to the expansion of bilateral technical and scientific collaboration. Furthermore, measures were set to boost and diversify Romanian-Czechoslovak commercial exchanges.

At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, signed the protocol of the session.

UCY DELEGATION VISITS POLAND; INFORMATION SHARED

AU101823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw AGERPRES 10/6/1986 -- A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] led by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, are paying a visit to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the youth organizations of that country.

During the talks with A. Kwasniewski, minister for youth affairs, opinion, information and experience were exchanged on the youth's participation in the attainment of the economic and social development goals set by the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party respectively. Emphasis was placed on the fine ties of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Polish youth that are steadily developing and expanding in the spirit of the traditional links between the two parties, countries and nations, on the basis of the understandings covenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the interviews with executives of Polish youth, student and children organizations the joint wish was expressed to further work for the expansion and development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Polish youths as a tangible contribution to the cause of peace and socialism, understanding and cooperation among peoples, to the building of a better and more just world.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON ELECTION

AU052026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. Esteemed Comrade Batmonh: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I want to extend warm congratulations on your election to the high position of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. I wish you, the communist, and all friendly Mongolian people complete success in implementing the decisions adopted by the 19th MPRP Congress and in the overall activity aimed at your homeland's socialist development. I want to express the conviction that the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP and between Romania and Mongolia will continue to develop even more vigorously in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CONGO, MEETS PRESIDENT

For reportage on the visits to the Congo of Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, including his meeting with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, see the Central Africa Section of the 12 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON AMNESTIES, PARDONS ISSUED

AU061904 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 86 p 5

["State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Decree on Amnesty of Offenses and Pardoning of Penalties"]

[Text] The State Council of the SR of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Amnesty is granted for offenses that under the Penal Code or special laws are punishable with imprisonment of up to 3 years or with fines.

Article 2. Full pardon is granted for jail sentences of up to 5 years inclusive and for fines applied in court.

Moreover, children under 18 who were sent to special work and reeducation schools are fully pardoned.

Article 3. Partial pardon is granted for: a) one-third of sentences of 5-8 years imprisonment inclusive; b) one-fifth of sentences of 8-10 years imprisonment inclusive.

Article 4. The provisions of Articles 1 and 2, Paragraph 1, and of Article 3 do not apply to those sentenced for offenses committed as recidivists, and to recidivists through former sentences.

Article 5. Those who have committed such offenses as murder, assault, or infliction of injuries causing death, robbery, illegally procured abortion, rape, and offenses against public property with serious or very serious consequences, as well as such offenses as accepting bribes, influence peddling, violent assault, and escape will not benefit from the provisions of Articles 1, 2, and 3

Article 6. The provisions of Articles 1 and 2 are also applicable to those who are serving their jail sentence through correctional labor.

Article 7. In cases in which penal proceedings are currently underway or which are now brought to trail in connection with offenses that do not fall under the amnesty in Article 1, the criminal trial shall begin or, as the case may be, shall continue, and after the sentence has been pronounced the provisions of the present decree on amnesty shall be applied.

Article 8. The provisions of the present decree on amnesty shall be applied, in an appropriate way, to deeds envisaged by penal law and to violations that by law, fall within the competence of the judiciary commissions.

Article 9. Deeds which, in accordance with Article 18 of the Penal Code, do not present a social danger of a violation shall not be punished and the fines and other administrative penalties applied for such deeds will not be levied if they are still outstanding.

Article 10. Sentences of imprisonment for violations committed up to the date when the present decree was adopted shall no longer be applied and if they have already been applied, they shall not be carried out. People who are serving their term of imprisonment through labor shall also benefit from the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 11. The provisions of the present decree are not applicable to those who have not begun their penalty or contraventional sentence because they avoided them, and not to those who had begun their sentences but later avoided them.

Article 12. Should a number of decrees of amnesty on the same penalty be applied successively, only the amnesty provision that favors the convict shall be taken into consideration.

Article 13. Those falling under this amnesty who, within a 3-year time span, intentionally commit an offense shall serve, beside the sentence established for that offense, the sentence that was not carried out as a result of the application of the present decree.

Article 14. The Executive Committees or Bureaus of the People's Councils, the directorates for problems of labor and social security, and the leadership of socialist units shall see to it that people who benefit from the provisions of the present decree are given employment.

Article 15. The provisions of the present decree are applicable only to deeds performed up to 2 June 1986.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS CONGRESS REPORTED

AU051426 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 30 May page 4 carries the 6,300-word "summary" of the "Report of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, on the Fulfillment of the Tasks Included in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and the Measures Taken To Fulfill and Overfulfill the Plan for 1986." Discussed and approved by "the Third Congress of the Management Councils of Working People in Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management" held in Bucharest on 29-31 May.

The report opens with the assessment that "the 1981-1985 period raised Romania onto new peaks of progress and civilization" saying that "we are dutybound to stress that everything achieved in the bright years of socialism are indissolubly linked with the prominent personality and fruitful activity of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" and provides figures to show the achievements in various fields of agriculture, including animal breeding and vegetable growing. The report mentions that "the level of production attained, both in vegetable growing and animal breeding, was below the level established by the 5-year plan provision, but also mentions that measures have been already taken to attain increasingly greater yields, "in accordance with Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu's recommendations." The report dwells at length on the measures that have to be adopted in various fields, such as gardening, silviculture, animal breeding, and others "to organize production and labor" and "to implement the new economic-financial mechanism" in order to improve activity and particulary the yields in 1986, mentioning that "the measures to improve the managment and organizational activities in agriculture, food industry, silviculture, and water management are in accordance with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations."

In conclusion, the report reasserts the congress participants' "full adherence to the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state" and reiterates their pledges "to do everything possible to commendably fulfill the tasks incumbent on all the important sectors of the national economy, in 1986 and in the entire 5-year plan period.

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3 June carries on page 3 a 3,500-word "Resolution of the Third Congress of Managment Councils of Socialist Agricultural Units, of all Farmers, and of the Councils of Working People in Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration" praising Ceasuescu's congrss speech and his "long and heroic activiaty devoted to freedom and social justice, national indepnedence, and the people's progress and well-being."

The resolution also stresses the "tasks devolving on agriculture in the current 5-year plan" and "the need for firm measures to eliminate shortfalls as soon as possible" and to "radically improve the activity in all areas." It points out the resolution by all working people in villages to "unflinchingly and optimally implement the great programs on the transformation of nature that were worked out under the direct guidance of the party secretary general" and stresses "the important role of science and technological progress in the development of all branches of our national economy."

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 4 June carries on page 2 a 5,000-word "Appeal by the Third Congress of Management Councils of Socialist Agricultural Units, of all Farmers, and of the Councils of Working People in Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration: addressed to cooperative farmers, machine operators, forestry workers, and agricultural specialists urging them to "fully utilize the material-technical base," "achieve large, secure, and stable crops," "intensively utilize each square meter of land," "radically improve livestock breeding, and strengthen order and discipline in each farm and each job," "firmly apply laws and decisions on urban and rural planning," "properly maintain agricultural machinery," "work out new technologies," and "perseveringly learn thier trade."

REAGAN'S "HARSH CRITICISM OF SALT II NOTED"

LD120450 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0425 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, June 12 (TANJUG) -- Speaking at a press conference last night, President Reagan reiterated that the U.S. would no longer adhere to the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty -- SALT 2, signed seven years ago.

When asked by the press whether his decision was irrevocable, Reagan said the treaty was no longer of use since the Soviet Union had been violating it for seven years now.

He said the treaty was no more than a legalized arms race.

Reagan's harsh criticism of SALT 2 conflicts not only with the stand of the U.S. allies but with the U.S. Congress which is currently launching an initiative to pass a special bill limiting production of strategic nuclear weapons in the U.S. to the levels envisaged by SALT 2.

In reply to a question at the end of the press conference regarding the prospects of a U.S. Soviet summit, President Reagan said he wanted a summit, he believed that Mikhail Gorbachev wanted a summit and therefore the summit would be held.

FEC REPORT ASSESSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

LD110934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croation 1318 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun -- The unfavorable state of the Yugoslav economy expressed mainly in the high rate of inflation, low economic growth, and unemployment is a consequence of voluntarist behavior, that is to say, a lack of respect for economic laws and the absence of economic criteria in economic operations and in decisionmaking. This is the basic assessment in a report prepared by a special Federal Executive Council (FEC) working group. The report which is accompanied by a draft of the measures to change the situation has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

In providing an assessment of the effect of the measures and activity which were embarked so that the long-term stabilization program could be implemented faster, the working group has raised a number of very important conclusions. One of them claims that it would be an illusion to believe that the financial consolidation of the economy can be carried out at the expense of the banking system. In this connection the group says that financial consolidation must be based on comprehensive economic stablization, that is, on long-term measures through which past losses will gradually be made good and fresh ones prevented.

The report stresses that in an operation such as the financial consolidation of the economy it is impossible that all organizations of associated labor and all banks an be rescued. The proposed measures to change the present state of affairs, which is the most interesting section of the report under discussion, stress that there is no reason to stubbornly sustain loss-making enterprises. Greater responsibility is also required in the cases of investments because we have made many mistakes; we paid dearly for them and we are still paying for them.

The working group also suggests that sanctions should be considered for the management of organizations operating at a loss and also that the rule should be established whereby the reasons for the loss-making operations should be analyzed by independent commissions and by experts groups (mainly by the Social Accountancy Service).

According to the view of the working group a great deal still remains to be done to improve the situation in the economy. Many systemic solutions must undergo a "revision" and this action must not suffer any delay. It is said that changes in the accounting and taxation system have to be made, and the same applies to the measures with which further losses in the banks, expenditure uncovered by results of work, and the creation of fictitious incomes will be prevented.

Since outside factors which have a bearing on the economic developments of our country are more favorable than in recent years, the report prepared by the FEC working group stresses that the significance of the insistence on changes is all the greater. The worst possibility, the warning in the report implies, is if current favorable conditions slow down the action of searching for a solution and if the effects of a let-up in the situation flow into consumption.

In assessing this report the FEC noted that the conditions have been established for the market orientation of our economic policy to be clearly defined and for us not to relent to the pressure to take harsh administrative measures. This approach would be wrong because the most important economic and systematic measures have already been adopted in keeping with stablization program.

This report is due to be discussed soon by the delegates in the SFRY Assembly.

MAMULA RECEIVES VISITING PRC VETERAN'S GROUP

LD120429 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1203 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today received a delegation of the veterans of the PRC's National Liberation Army headed by Zang Yunya which is paying an official and friendly visit to our country. The conversation which was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere focused on the importance of the two countries' veterans organizatins in the efforts to further develop and cherish revoluntarily traditions and also on the need for their even closer cooperation in the struggle for peace and the progress of mankind. Reference was also made to some issues of Yugoslav-Chinese inter-army cooperation. It was said in this context that this cooperation was developing successfully. However, both sides expressed an interest in a more meaningful and comprehensive cooperation, particularly in the area of military-economic complex which would be more in line with good political relations existing between the two socialist and friendly countries.

The reception given for the delegation of the veterans of the Chinese National Liberation Army which is visiting our country as a guest of SUBNOR Federal Board was also attended, on the Yugoslav side, by Lieutenant General Milan Daljevic, undersecretary in the federal secretariat for national defense, and Lieutenant General Metodija Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; and on the Chinese side by Xie Li, the PRC ambassador in Yugoslavia, and Zheng Hong Yan, military, naval and air attache.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH SUBNOR CONGRESS

Fifth Plenary Session Report

AU102056 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Report on the fifth plenary sesssion of the 10th Congress of the Federation of Veterans Association [SUBNOR] in Belgrade on the morning of 10 June]

[Excerpt] The international situation in the world is uncertain and grave. There are many contradictions, mistrust, and attacks on other countries. Do not Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and now Chernobyl, Muhamed Begic stressed, warn into what a desolate region mankind is hurling itself?

[Begin Begic recording] The Yugoslav Veterans Federation therefore has a legitimate right to raise its voice again at this congress against the destructive forces that endanger freedom, independence, and the right of peoples to their own road in political, social, and economic development. [end recording]

Milan Djudovic especially stood against the construction of nuclear power stations.

[Begin Djudovic recording] I ask this congress to join the requests of youth and of many citizens, a majority of the citizens of our country, and to issue an appeal from this congress that the appropriate organs urgently adopt a decision to stop all preparations for the construction of nuclear power stations in our country under the present technological situation [applause] I think that there is no need to explain to the gathering what would happen, what catastrophe would occur both as regards health conditions and as regards economic dependence and as regards new borrowing, if we were to transform our country into a colony of those who would want to sell their leftovers to us.

And another question: The press recently said that somebody negotiated with somebody from the FRG to transform a beautiful mountain in our country into a place where they would dump their nuclear waste. I ask this congress that we demand that it be stated urgently and officially by the respective organs in the press who was the person conducting the negotiations and on whose behalf he negotiated that our wonderful country be turned into a garbage heap of atomic waste, of nuclear waste from other countries. He who negotiated, if he indeed negotiated, is a worse traitor than the Chetniks, the Ballists, the Ustashas, and all others who served the occupiers. [end recording]

In conclusion we single out the opinion of Milojica Pantelic who pointed out that it is necessary to face resolutely the problems of Kosovo, the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stablization Program, and the radical changes in the political system of socialist self-management.

Pantelic requested that the 13th LCY Congress raise the question of the responsibility of all those who are to be blamed for nonimplementation of the positions adopted.

[Begin Pantelic recording] As is usual at many of our federal gatherings, some individuals smile and talk in fables, but they say: When we go back to our provincial and republican house, we will do as we want to do in the spirit of the positions of our republican or provincial leadership. I must announce that the times for such behavior, in my opinion, are at an end.

There are 3 trains in our country that are running late. They are Yugoslav trains and they are 4 or 5 years late, and not 4 minutes late. The first train is called Kosovo, the second train is called the Long-Term Economic Stablization Program, and the third is called a Program of Necessary, Revolutionary, and Radical Changes in the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management in Yugoslavia. [applause]

The question therefore arises who is responsible for these trains running late. They in fact constitute our future, the prospects of our country. The responsibility is shared by many people at all levels of our social organization in the socialist self-management system. One thing is certain, however: The greatest specific responsibility for the delays, impermissible delays, of these trains attaches to three subjects in our self-managing Yugoslav socialist society. These subjects are the LCY Presidium, the SFRY Presidency, and the Federal Executive Council. [applause] [End recording]

After the conclusion of the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, the first session of the Federal Committee was held. It elected Rudi Kolak new president for a 1-year term, and Vlajko Bajic as secretary.

Message to LCY Congress

LD102157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- In a frank and critical discussion that reflected the mood of all Yugoslav war Veterans, the 10th SUBNOR Congress made an assessment of the present state of Yugoslav society and estabished the direction and tasks of its future activity. This is stressed in the message the delegates sent to the 13th LCY Congress.

The assessment is that Yugoslav society is in a serious economic, political and moral crisis. The preponderance of partial interests and the fact that they are at variance with general and joint interests, at a level ranging from work organizations and the municipalities to the republic and provinces, has brought about a process of disintegration whose negative economic and political consequences are being increasingly felt.

This is why the national liberation war veterans resolutely advocate that all disintegration processes in society be halted as rapidly and as efficiently as possible, stresses the message.

In the future we must all consistently and without compromise fight for the consolidation of self-management and its material basis and at all levels of our society's organization, ranging from basic organizations of associated labor to the federation. We must fight with vigor for the integration of our society along self-managment lines, and against all forms of bureaucratic usurpation.

The counterrevolution in Kosovo has provided a warning with all the force of its impact as to where the processes of division, encapsulation and opportunism can lead to. For this reason the war veterans plead for the quickest possible change of the situation in Kosovo. Kosovo must be a common problem and concern of the entire Yugoslav community.

The national liberation war veterans expect the 13th LCY Congres to adopt decisions that will contribute to the halting of negative processes, the opening of new and positive ones that will as soon and as fully as possible secure the continuity of our socialist revolution in keeping with the LCY program and Tito's vision about the development and defense of the SFRY.

In the struggle for these objectives and without vacillation and compromise, the veterans will fight resolutely and honorably fulfill their historic duty, as they have always done in the past, stresses the message of the 10th SUBNOR Congress to the 13th LCY Congress.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDIUM ENDORSES CANDIDATES

LD111409 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium endorsed the list of candidates for the new composition of this body. Bajram Selimi has been nominated for the post of president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Sawp Provincial Conference and Budislav Vujisic for the post of Secretary. Bahtije Abrasi has been nominated for the office of the president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women. The Presidium also adopted the list of candidates for the delegations to the SAWP Republican Conference and the SAWPY Federal Conference.

The nominations will be approved at the electoral conference convened for 13 June.

ANTI-NUCLEAR GATHERINGS HELD IN SEVERAL CITIES

AU072040 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A number of ecological and anti-nuclear gatherings have been held in several Yugoslav cities in the past weeks, at which primarily young people expressed their concern and resistance to the proposed building of four nuclear power stations in our country. At the Belgrade Student Cultural Center, such a gathering started this morning under the title, Anti-Nuclear Gathering. Aleksandar Zigic reports:

A round-table conference opened at the Student Cultural Center at 1000 (0800 GMT) at which ecological and peace movements from Ljubljana, Zagreb, Novi Sad, Backa Palanka, and Skopke, guests from the faculty, journalists, scientists, and others gathered.

'GROWING OPPOSITION' TO NUCLEAR POWER NOTED

AU051242 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1016 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Gustav Kalupa report from Belgrade -- live]

[Text] In Yugoslavia the number of opponents of nuclear power is increasing, while the advocates of the official nuclear program are getting more and more uncompromising. A serious confrontation is in the offing. In an opinion poll taken by the Zagreb polling institute 75 percent of those questioned were against nuclear power as an energy source and 87 percent called nuclear power platns the most dangerous polluters of the environment.

Nuclear power was an important topic at all the party congresses in the six republics and two autonomous provinces. Because it is also referred to in the party congress documents, it will have to be dealt with at the LCY congress at the end of June. At the congress of the Communist Youth in Belgrade a motion put forward by the Belgrade youth leader to banish nuclear power and prohibit the construction of nuclear power plants was rejected by only a slight margin. But this shows that even the Communist youth is highly critical of the use of nuclear power. Decisions must no longer be left to technocrats alone the youth delegates demanded.

Nevertheless, planning for the nuclear program is secretly being carried on. Disclosures by Yugoslav dalies have suddenly hardened the fronts. The public feels cheated because after the Chernobyl disaster they prematurely expected the Yugoslav Government to turn away from the uclear program. So far, the state authorities have been reacting flexibly to protests, and nuclear power opponents have limited themselves to peaceful demonstrations and discussions.

Only in the Slovene capital Ljubljana did several hundred antinuclear protesters marched through the city in protective clothing, with gas masks, or with umbrellas and called upon the party leadership and the government in faraway Belgrade to resign. Awareness of environmental problems is far stronger in the western parts of Yugoslavia than in less developed regions. This is surprisingly shown by the Zagreb opinion poll of the institute, officially called the Market Research Institute.

In the meantime, 10 communities in Croatia have informed the regional government of their decisions not to permit any nuclear facilities or storage facilities on their territory. Whether the village of Prevlaka, where construction of the next nuclear power plant is scheduled to already begin in 1988, is among those communities is not known. There is still corn growing on the planned construciton site at the Sava.

It is known that the Belgrade government's nuclear program provides for the construction of four large nuclear power plants by 1995 so that there will be one in each of th SFRY republics. The only working nuclear power plant has been in operation for some years in Krsko in Slovenia.

The government does not hesitate to use tricks to divert public attention and prevent people from getting nervous. Thus the electrification program in Crotia no longer distinguishes between individual power plants -- those for water, oil, or coal -- but generally speaks of a planned amount of 1,630 megawatts, which includes the 600 megawatts of the Prevlaka nuclear power plant.

The large project planning companies are continuing their work in high gear in any case and do not stop at threatening journalists who report on preparations for the construction of nuclear power plants. We will not permit you journalists to make the people rebellious, people we would later have to chase off the construction sites with machine guns, threatened an official of the Serb Power Corporation and threw the reporters out of a general assembly of the corporation.

GENERAL EXPOUNDS ARMY VIEWPOINT ON ENERGY

AU110720 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2447 5 Jun 86 p 3

[Stanoje Jovanovic report on interview with Lieutenant General Josip Gregoric, assistant federal secretary for defense for rear services, given at the Military Publishing and Newspaper Center in Belgrade -- date not given]

[Excerpts] The Development of Energy From the Army Angle

Compared with other large systems in society, the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] is a relatively small consumer of energy. To a great extent, its use of energy is adjusted to the specific traits of military equipment and the ways it is used, which demand autonomous sources of energy, predominantly of low capacity and chiefly mobile. Therefore, priority in Army plans is given to hydroelectric power stations of low power, stationary and mobile electricity generating sets, chemical sources of energy ...Considerable attention is also paid to obtaining energy from so-called alternative sources (using the energy of the sun, wind, sea...) to which the scientific potentials in this field are directed to a great extent.

For example, seven mini power stations have been erected on swift mountain rivers in various parts of our country, and it is planned that 19 more small hydroelectric power stations and 7 wind power generators will be constructed by 1990.

Through economy measures and transportation rationalization, efforts are made to reduce the yearly consumption of fuel by 5 to 10 percent, despite the increase in requirements. In addition, in the past few years, the requirement is being persistently implemented to substitute liquid fuels with solid fuels, and in accordance with this, further construction of oil-burning boilers has been stopped.

The Army is certainly also interested in the development of large capacity energy sources, including the country's electric energy system, above all from the viewpoint of defense requirements, of course. Appropriate requests are therefore made as regards its further development, and these requests, militarily speaking, are directed at increasing its resistance and toughness, or rather at reducing as much as possible its vulnerability under combat conditions. However, the construction of these projects is not the responsibility of the Yugoslav Peoiple's Army, and therefore one cannot expect that the Army will arbitrate when society in general decides on this sphere, not even when possible further construction of the nuclear power stations is discussed. Organs responsible for this field exist in our society, and it is their duty and responsibility to offer reliable and pertinent answers about the further direction of the development of energy in our country.

Anyhow, the Army will continue to insist that requirements of interest for the defense of the country, especially as regards its security, will be respected in the further building of the energy system in our country.

VLASI COMMENTS ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN KOSOVO

AU051020 [Editorial Report] Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian on 1 June carries on pages 1-2 a 3,000-word summary of the speech delivered by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, at the 30 May Council of Youth Cadres at Pecka Banja. The report adds the following to the referent item: "Recently the opinion has been voiced ever more loudly that socialism in Kosovo during thee past 40 years supposedly has been constructed in the interests of the Albanians alone. Such a thesis with dark and hostile insinuations, which aims supposedly to show that everything achieved in the province has been done against the Serbs and Montenegrins, must be combatted vigorously wherever it appears, because it attempts to sow distrust and hatred towards the Kosovo LC and other progressive forces in the province and the country, said Azem Vlasi."

RILINDJA also reports Vlasi as urging more social contact between young people of different nationalities, and quotes Vlasi as saying: "Besides, this in the mutual interest of everybody, and in the interest of people's acquisition of each other's language, since it is a fact Albanians increasingly have been learning less Serbo-Croatian, while the Serbs speak very little Albanian. I think there is nothing more normal than knowing and using the language of others in the area where you live. Ignorance of the language of other people with whom you share territory is simply an expression of pronounced primitivism. We ought to make qualitative changes in the educational system where the teaching of regional languages is concerned, because this is in our mutual interest."

KOSOVO PAPERS CONDEMN BULATOVIC STUDENICA SPEECH

AU291752 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 21 May 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Abuse of a Gathering -- Commentary of JEDINSTVO on the Nationalist Appearance of Kosta Bulatovic at the Celebration of the 800th Anniversary of the Monastery of Studenica"]

[Text] The principal celebration of eight centuries of the life of one of the oldest monasteries and centers of Serbian culture was held on Saturday and Sunday at Studenica. Since Studenica was built when the medieval Serbian state, was first created it played an important part in the spiritual and cultural development of the Serbian people. Hence the celebration of its 800th anniversary represents, apart from its spiritual significance, an important cultural jubilee, which will be marked worthily by many cultural events this year. So the principal ceremony on Sunday attracted citizens, believers, and many admireres of medieval art from the whole country including many parts of Kosovo and the Plain of Dukagjin apart from church dignitaries from Yugoslavia and abroad, a delegation from the SR of Serbia also took part.

The ceremony was mainly spiritual and cultural in character -- the bishop sang the litury and a symposium was held devoted to the cultural and religious mission of Studenica monastery through the centuries. But, after the official part of the program, from the improvised dais in the monastery courtyard where the general ceremony had been held, there came uninvited and unannounced by the organizers of the celebration, the voice of Kosta Bulatovic of Kosovo Polje. Abusing the microphone and the celebration of the anniversary of Studenica monastery, he attempted a short speech giving his own views on the situation in Kosovo and the danger for the Serbian people. One of the official organizers of the program, a priest, interrupted him and several times warned him to leave, until finally he was removed from the platform.

Kosta Bulatovic's unannounced appearance, so out of place in the gathering and in relation to the importance of the cultural anniversary being celebrated, was a calculated attempt to twist a religious andd cultural even for political ends, so that it would assume a halo of nationalism The priest saw this and called upon those present not to applaud the speaker. We do not say that the problem which Bulatovic attempted to speak about do not exist, but they cannot be solved at such meetings and gatherings, and there is a proper self-managing way of dealing with such things. So his appearance must be understood simply as an attempt to dishonor the general celebration of the anniversary of Studenica monastery, harming attempts to stabilize the situation in Kosovo. Luckily, the representative of the Serbian Orthodox Chruch realized this better than Bulatovic, who as "champion of the Serbian people in Kosovo" in facts does not help these people with such behavior.

Finally, let us repeat: This was an insult to all those who respect our cultural heritage," yesterday's JEDINSTVO commentary concluded.

PRISTINA LC GROUP STUDIES EMIGRATION NUMBERS

LD120433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Summary] Prisitina, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today members of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee discussed the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Pristina. According to available statistics, in 1984 as many as 1,028 people left, out of which there were 53 families. In 1985, 732 people emigrated from Pristina, as well as 64 families. In the past 5 months 407 Serbs and Montenegrins left, that is, even 152 more than in the same period last year, and also 43 families. Last year 7 families numbering 18 people and another 177 people returned to Pristina. A total of 150 people who returned, or came to the municipality for the first time, founds jobs, though even 141 persons who were employed left Pristina. Since 1982 around 7,500 Serbs and Montenegrins, or 14 percent of the total number of members of these nations in the municipality, have left Pristina.

In view of the above information, members of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee asessed that the situation was still very complex and that hostile irredentist activity continued to influence the emigration. They spoke of the need for citizens of all nationalities to make efforts on preventing the emigration from Kosovo. They also stressed the need for more effective work of judicial, administrative, and other organs. At the end the Municipal Committee adopted a very concrete program of activities for this municipality's LC to prevent emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, which is based on the measures and actions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the topical political situations in Kosovo.

NAMES OF ACCUSED IN PRISTINA TRIAL RELEASED

LD091852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Pristina, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today, the trial of a new group of Albanian nationalists and irredentists began in the Fifth District Court in Pristina, with Judge Sevki Sulja presiding. This hostile group was composed of 23 members, the majority of whom belonged to the hostile organization, "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo," and two were members of the so-called "Movement for an Albanian Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia.".

The accused are: Remzi Elezi (24), unemployed; Avdulj Gafur Ljuma (26), student; Ramzi Kraba (38), worker; Bajram Dermnjani (25), law graduate; Saban Cupi (25), teacher; Ismail Malsiu (20), student; Muhamet Cori (20), farm laborer; Emrus Tafilji (22), who has completed his secondary education; all are from the Kacanik area. Also before the bench are: Ramadan Haziri (46), history teacher; Sulejman Bitici (34), machine engineer; Metus Krasnici (60), law graduate and previously sentenced to 18 years for the same crime, 8 of which he served; Ruzdi Skodra (25), student; Hize Hadziu (49), who has completed his secondary education; Dzemailj Azemi (30), policeman; Daut Skodra (38), a clerk dealing with national defense matters; Skender Osmani (39), teacher; Nedzat Djokli (28), and Muzafar Ljika (29), both students. Mefar Visi and Kadri Raka, both 19 year-olds, were under age at the time of arrest. The last member of this group did not appear at the trial because he is currently undergoing medical treatment.

PANCEVO FIRM BUILDING CHEMICAL PLANT IN LIBYA

AU110716 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 86 p 11

["M. J." report]

[Text] Pancevo, June -- The experts of the Zagreb INA-PROJEKT and the Pancevo Razvoj I Inzinjering work organizations are jointly building a petrochemical works in Libya, near Tripoli. They will prepare machines and supervise the production process. The projects done in Libya last year have reached the value of $5.7 million, and another new project with a Libyan partner should be done soon. What is involved is the training of people to work with this equipment. Libyan workers will be trained in the Pancevo Petrohemija Organization. The Razvoj I Inzenering organization here plans to form a department for training and specialization of petrochemical workers, not only from abroad, but from our country too.

CORRECTION TO SVABIC REPOORT AT SUBNOR CONGRESS

The following correction pertains to the item subheadlined, "Svabic Report," on the 10th SUBNOR congress proceedings published in the 11 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPOORT, page I 4, last paragraph, from line sixteen ... our current divisions.

Stressing the importance of the unity of the LC, real and illusory, Svabic warned of the need to overcome the dual position of the LC, according to which it is the party in power and at the same time claims to be the critic of this same power. Therefore, he stressed, the criticism of nationalism, or regionalism, must be implemented consistently in the LC as well. It must, ultimately realize its intention accepted at the sixth congress, it must abandon the monopolist position of power and in so doing not renounce its own organizational influence on decision-making on all social affairs. This is our message, our demand (?addressed) to the LCY Congress, which must signify a turning-point in which we veterans, too, are prepared to do as much as we can.

Mihailo Svatic devoted... (Supplying omitted paragraph)

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT MEETING CONTINUES

Press Conference Held

LD111754 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- A press conference was held in the press centre in Hotel Hilton on the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty on Wednesday [11 June]. Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy foreign minister, Janos Barabas, deputy head of HSWP CC's department, and Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of group of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, answered questions.

Appreciating the significance of the appeal for the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, Vladimir Petrovskiy stated that the call also promotes measures designed for the entire elimination of nuclear armament. The programme is an answer to claims that the proposals of the socialist countries to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons are designed to assure their alleged supremacy in conventional weapons

Colonel General Chervov pointed out that the programme takes the fact into consideration that both the United States and the Soviet Union are able to deploy forces in Europe in a short period. Therefore the WT [Warsaw Treaty] member states propose not only to withdraw but also to dissolve units and eliminate their equipment under a joint agreement. The reductidon of armed forces and armament has to be carried out under reliable control, including control on the spot. Ivan Ganev drew attention to the fact that the proposal is an organic part of the programme of the socialist countries for the establishment of universal security.

Vladimir Petrovskiy, pointed out that the Soviet Union continues to pay special attention to summits, including the Soviet-U.S. summit. However, they are only worthwhile if they bring results and their preparation demands an appropriate international atmosphere. Janos Barabas pointed out that the WT member states expect that there will be an advance in strengthening security and economic cooperation in Europe as well as in human relations.

Follow-Up Conference Planned

LD112018 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Report on press conference at International Press Center in Budapest on 11 June]

[Text] [Begin recording of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity] A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee was held in Budapest in 1969. On the basis of the appeal which was adopted then, the European states signed the Helsinki Final Act in 1975. We are confident that this new proposal by the Warsaw Pact could again open up a very important stage in European disarmament, advancing the all-European process. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs and general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee, speaking at the International Press Center. Soon afterwards, Hungarian, Soviet, and Bulgarian politicians and high-ranking military leaders answered journalists' questions in the press center. Some excerpts from the press conference follow.

In reply to a question by a Soviet journalist, Vladimir Petrovskiy said the present proposals have particular significance, partly because they include reductions in traditional armaments as well. This convincingly refutes the often repeated Western claim that the Warsaw Pact is only aiming at a reduction in nuclear weapons to obtain superiority in the sphere of traditional armaments. Now we are proposing a reduction in total military potential. We hope and trust that the appeal now being expressed in Budapest will contribute to Europe once again becoming the continent of the reduction in tension. In our opinion, we have put forward a realistic program for an improvement of the European situation.

Speaking about the military aspects of the question of security, Colonel General Chervov outlined the proposal that the means of delivering a strike -- the tactical aircraft and tactical missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km -- should be eliminated. The concentration of military forces should be reduced and the armies should be reduced by half a million on both sides. We are proposing that the magnitude of large military exercises should also be restricted, so that every European country should be able to feel secure from sudden and unexpected attack. Our new proposals are honest; we do not want to cheat NATO. It is, however, natural that our negotiations must not become a one way street; mutual goodwill is needed.

[Begin recording of unidentified person] We are preparing for the so-called follow-up conference in Vienna in a suitably active and initiating manner. We take it as our point of departure that in the last decade, since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, relations on our continent have significantly broadened. This expanded system of relations reflects a realization of the community of interests and to some extent our dependence on each other. It reflects that the European states are increasingly regarding themselves as being in a relationship of partnership. I think this fact demonstrates that the so-called Helsinki process, despite the standstills, at times despite the setbacks, is functioning; it has withstood the test of time. In this respect, what we are expecting from the so-called follow-up conference in Vienna is that we should make progress primarily in strengthening the security of our continent. Besides this, according to our expectations, there is scope for progress in improving mutual economic cooperation. This is justified in particular by the fact that in recent times we have noted many signs of discriminatory and protectionist endeavors -- naturally, not on our side. We can prepare for the Vienna follow-up conference with just hopes. Thank you. [end recording]

Communique, Appeal Published

For PRAVDA reports on the communique and the appeal to NATO and European states issued at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Meeting in Budapest, see the Communist Relations section of the 13 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Pact Delegations Depart

LD112015 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- The delegation that attended the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee left Budapest Wednesday [11 June] afternoon. The delegation of the Soviet Union, including Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU CC's Political Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU CC's Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministry, left first in a special plane.

The delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Republic, the Polish People's Republic, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, the German Democratic Republic, headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, and the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and head of state, left Budapest.

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, also left Budapest on Wednesday.

The delegations were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Ovari, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Istvan Sarlos, all members of the Political Committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister, all members of the Central Committee.

INTERNATIONAL TU CONFERENCE HELD IN PRAGUE

AU091418 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Conclusion of International Trade Union Conference"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- An international conference of secretaries of trade union federations from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the SRV on the development of the trade unions' political and organizational work ended in Prague on Thursday [5 Jun] with the adoption of a coordination plan of multilateral cooperation in the area of trade union mass organizational work for the years 1986 to 1990. On behalf of the Central Trade Union Council, the session was attended by Miroslav Spaniel, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council. He spoke, in particular, about the activity of Czechoslovak trade unions in the period of preparations for annual meetings, which will culminate in the 11th All-Trade Union Congress next April.

In the course of the 4-day conference, its participants discussed questions concerning the position of the primary trade union organization and its role in implementing the conclusions of trade union congresses. They agreed that the trade union federations must pay constant attention to the work of primary organizations in the interest of a consistent implementation of their role as the school of management and administration and as the defender of the rights of the working people in everyday life.

GDR, CSSR PRESENT GUIDELINES ON CW NEGOTIATONS

LD062140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 June (ADN) -- Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, on Friday [6 June] received the ambassadors to the GDR of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway. Referring to the Prague Declaration of the Chemical Disarmament Working Group of the SED, CPCZ, and SPD of 13 May 1986, in which an appeal is made to the neighboring countries of the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG to join in the initiative for the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, Kurt Nier handed over a proposal: "Principles and Guidelines for Future Negotations on the Formation of a Chemical Weapons-Free Zone in Europe." He stressed at the same time the readiness of the GDR for immediate direct contacts with government representatives of the states concerned, including Luxembourg.

The Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic, whose governments have already expressed their support for the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR for the formation of a chemical weapaons-free zone, were informed of this step.

In the conversation, Kurt Nier referred to the fact that negotiatons on this initiative could be a weighty contribution toward the banning of dangerous chemical mass destruction weapons. This is even more urgent as agreement in NATO for the production of chemical binary weapons in the United States aggravates the already tense situation. This particularly affects the negotiations on a worldwide and total ban on chemical weapons in Geneva. In view of the importance of this question, the GDR therefore resolutely backs a global ban on chemical weapons and is at the same time also working actively for regional solutions as a step in this direction. Also on Friday, a proposal with the same text was handed over to the representatives of the named states in Prague by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the CSSP.

Further Report

LD061749 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 6 (CTK) -- A document concerning guidelines for talks on establishing a chemical-free zone in Europe was handed over by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes to representatives of four countries here today.

The document called, "Principles and Main Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on Establishing a Zone Free of Chemical Weapons in Europe," [title as received] was presented to Belgian Ambassador Hugo Walschap, Danish Ambassador Hans Jespersen, Dutch Ambassador Gerhard van Vloten, who represents also Luxembourg, and Norwegian Ambassador Georg Kran.

Jaromir Johanes expressed hope that the governments of the mentioned countries will join efforts to create a chemical-free zone in Europe, stressing that this would be a positive contribution towards the endeavour to achieve a general ban on and liquidation of chemical weapons on a worldwide scale.

CZECHOSLOVAK SECURITY COMMITTEE MEETS

LD061516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Prague, the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation heard information about the session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation and about the development at the Stockholm conference on measures for the reinforcement of trust and security and about disarmament in Europe.

It also discussed the current situation in the world and in the declaration spoke highly about the USSR's decision to again prolong the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It emphasized that the far-reaching Soviet peace proposals represent a unique set of measures that are directed toward eliminating nuclear and all other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century and to averting the threat of the militarization of outer space.

The proposals for reducing armaments in individual areas of the world are very important for reducing international tension. Among these special initiatives is the joint proposal by the CSSR and the GDR to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

With the peace initiatives, the USSR and the other socialist countries demonstrate yet again that their purposeful foreign policy is in harmony with the vital interests and hopes of all nations. These interests demand that the latest peace initiatives by the USSR and the other socialist countries were positively assessed by the governments of the United States and its allies in NATO.

TELLALOV ELECTED DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU101213 Sofia BTA in English 1146 GMT 10 Jun 86

["Press Conference in Geneva" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Geneva, June 10 (BTA) -- Mr Konstantin Tellalov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Conference on Disarmament, gave a press conference on the occasion of his election as a chairman of the Committee on Disarmament. Stressing the significance of the moratorium on all nuclear tests, which has been continued by the Soviet Union till August 6, Mr Konstantin Tellalov pointed out that the intentions of the U.S. to renounce SALT-2 jeopoardize the political atmosphere at the conference. Speaking about Bulgaria's policy in the field of disarmament, he stressed the initiatives for turning of the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zone.

WARSAW PACT MEETING NOTED FOR 'DEMAGOGIC CLAMOR'

AU121053 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 12 Jun 86

["The Summit Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty is Over" -- ATA headline]

[TEXT] Tirana, June 12 (ATA) -- The two-day summit meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty, which was chaired by Gorbachev, ended in Budapest yesterday. At the end of the meeting the Warsaw Treaty member countries issued "a joint" communique and called on the other military bloc, NATO, and on the other European countries to reduce the conventional weapons and the armed troops in Europe. Both the communique and the "appeal" echo the latest Gorbachev's proposals on alleged disarmament and security in Europe and world, on a ban of nuclear tests, on the dismantling of the medium range nuclear missiles in Europe etc.

The demagogic clamor made this time by the Warsaw Treaty coincides with the beginning of the 10th session of the socalled Disarmament and Security Conference in Europe, in Stockholm on June 10. The Soviet social-imperialists and the American imperialists have indulged in such propaganda tricks in the past as well. The falsity of this demagogy is exposed by the daily practical acts of the two imperialist superpowers. The U.S.A. and the USSR, which have not made any concrete step towards disarmament and security. On the contrary they have further intensified the arms race by enhancing their conventional and nuclear arms arsenals.

Alia Sends Greetings to Portugal's Soares

AU101406 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (BTA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Portugese Repuglic Mario Soares:

"The commemoration of your national day provides me the satisfaction on behalf of the Albanian people, The Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you the sincere greetings and through you to the Portugese people the best wishes for their wellbeing and the country's prosperity."

ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST

AU111802 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] On 11 June the Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov returned from Budapest, where it took part in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member-States. At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the delegation's members, Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Petur Mladenov, Milko Balev, Dobri Dzhurov, and Dimitur Stanishev were greeted by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and by other officials.

WARSAW PACT'S BUDAPEST PROPOSALS PRAISED

AU111723 Sofia BTA in English 1622 GMT 11 Jun 86

["Call for Decisive Steps for Peace, Security, and Disarmament" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (BTA political observer) -- The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw-Treaty member countries which has just ended in the Hungarian capital raised a voice of reason and political responsibility and called for resolute steps for peace, security and disarmament.

The documents of the session -- the address to the NATO-member states and to all European countries including a program for limiting the armed forces and the conventional armaments in Europe, as well as the communique which has been published -- reflect the firm will of the socialist countries to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to save civilization.

The world is living in complicated and responsible times. The U.S. and NATO refuse to start on the road to curbing the arms race, to its prevention in space and to banning nuclear-weapon tests. The cardinal task of our times is to safeguard peace, to put an end to the dangerous arms race and to consolidate the international situation.

It is to this end that the Budapest decisions of the Warsaw Treaty were adopted. The aim is to establish an all-embracing system of international security not only in the military and political fields but also in the economic and humanitarian ones.

The Warsaw-Treaty states appeal for uniting the efforts in order to put an end to nuclear weapon tests, to do away on a mutual basis with the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone and to achieve concrete agreements at the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

The programme for saving mankind from nuclear annihilation, proposed by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15 this year, and the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which followed it, have created real possibilities for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century.

A wide-ranging and concrete programme for considerable reductions of the Amred Forces and conventional weapons in Europe has been discussed in the Hungarian capital and proposed to all European states. This idea was developed by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin. Now it has turned into an address for concrete steps.

In order to evaluate the importance of this new peaceful proposal we should consider the role of security on the European Continent in world peace. Here, in Europe, there stand opposed two three-million strong groups of Armed Forces which posses the most up-to-date tanks, missiles and aircraft. What is more, the so-called conventional weapons are being contantly up-dated. They are becoming more and more powerful and acquiring qualities close to those of the mass annihilation weapons.

There is an approximate balance in the conventional arms of NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty. But this balance is kept at a very high and dangerous level. The new proposals of the socialist countries envisage immediate and essential measures which will reduce the military confrontation in Europe, will strengthen the security on the continent. These proposals appear as a substantial addition to the programme for liquidation of the weapons for mass destruction. But they are of an independent character. Their realization would reduce the military threat in Europe and in the world.

The programme does not provide any unilateral advantages for anyone. It is bsed on the principle that the military balance must be kept at the lowest possible level, that the military potentials must be reduced to the necessary defence level. Characteristic feature of this programme is the fact that it supplies the possibility for implementation of all measures under reliable and efficient control through national technical devices, as well as through international procedures, on site inspections included.

The Budapest documents state with responsibility that the Warsaw Treaty member-states will never, in any circumstances, start military actions first against any country in Europe or in the world, if they themselves are not a target of an aggression.

The session in the Hungarian capital, which passed in the traditional atmosphere of friendship and cooperaton, at a complete unanimity, once again showed in practice the new type of political thinking in the nuclear century. The socialist countries and their defense organization, the Warsaw Treaty, undertake a new peace offensive for disarmament, for dialogue and understanding.

The call from Budapest is addressed toward the statesmen and politicians from Europe, but it is also an appeal to all social circles; to all people who love and cherish peace, who understand the great necessity of united actions for disarmament and for improvement of the international situation.

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR MINISTER AFANASYEV

AU051535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transport machine building of the USSR. Comrade Ognyan Doynov was also present at the meeting.

ZHIVKOV OUTLINES NATIONAL, FOREIGN POLICIES

AU100858 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

["Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at his meeting with the voters of Sofia's Dimitrov District on 6 June; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Dear voters of Sofia's Dimitrov district, comrades, citizens:

The elections in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are an important act of socialist democracy. I am also convinced that THE PRESENT ELECTIONS WILL BE A BRIGHT POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE PEOPLE'S ATTACHMENT TO SOCIALISM, AS WELL AS OF THEIR PROFOUND CONFIDENCE IN THE BCP'S GENERAL APRIL LINE.

I am convinced that at these elections the indestructible unity between the party and people will once again manifest itself. The roots of this unity are based on our unswerving policy of subjecting everything to the people's well-being; these roots are based on true democracy and a deep respect for every citizen, for his personal dignity, and for his political will.

We can all testify as witnesses that the ELECTION CAMPAIGN PROCEEDED WITH EXCEPTIONAL ELAN. At meetings and rallies with the Fatherland Front candidates for National Assembly deputies, for mayors, and for people's councillors, the achievements of the period under review were assessed, our successes in the socialist construction of our motherland were accounted for. We, all of us, the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are fully justified in being proud of the results of our efforts. (prolonged applause) It is justified to rejoice AT THE FACT THAT THE VOTERS HAVE MANIFESTED GREAT INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS -- regardless of whether they are of a national or local character. Thousands of specific proposals and recommendations were submitted during the election campaign. THEY SHOW THAT THE WORKERS CLASS, THE AGRICULTURAL TOILERS, AND THE PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA ARE READILY ACCEPTING THE TASKS THAT WE ARE NOW COPING WITH AS A PEOPLE AND AS A STATE.

Naturally, as on other occasions, we must now point out that we are far from being complacent. Shortcomings and difficulties were not passed over in silence during the election meetings. The working people evaluated the work of their selected candidates, strictly and critically, making this evaluation on the basis of the only correct criterion -- what has been achieved, do the candidates' words coincide with their deeds? In the cases when words did not coincide with deeds, criticism was severe but, I think, it was healthy and beneficial as well. The working people's readiness to work honestly and selflessly for the implementation of the party projects at such a moment of drastic change as the present one -- when deep, qualitative changes are awaiting us in all sectors of life -- inspires us with optimism. This readiness shows that the taks we are assigning to the people will be accomplished.

I am convinced that these tasks will also be accomplished in your district, which is named after Georgi Dimitrov, immortal son of the Bulgarian people.

IN THE PAST THE DIMITROV RAYON WAS ONE OF THE FORTRESSES OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, OF OUR PARTY. TODAY THIS RAYON TAKES AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN THE CAPITAL'S POLITICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC LIFE. Within the period of the last mandate 254 million leva of capital investments were utilized; the working people of this rayon received over 10,000 new housing units. The programs for the development of a comprehensive environment are successfully implemented. The total modernization of the rayon and its reconstruction are in process and this will be accomplished by 1995, not by 2000 as we had previously envisaged. (applause)

This rayon, to which we have been linked since the early, hard days of struggle against fascism and capitalism, on several occasions proposed my candidacy for the National Assembly. This time you have again proposed me as candidate from your rayon for the forthcoming National Assembly. This is a great honor for me and I thank you most sincerely for this. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

Permit me to digress slightly. I recently met one of the party veterans, an old comrade of mine, who, I think, is here at the meeting. He told me: "It is easy for you Comrade Zhivkov, to accept the assignments." I answered him: "It might be true that my rank is high -- as you say -- but it is by no means easy for me." Despite the resistance and obstacles of individual departments and organs, many of the crucial problems of the Dimitrov Rayon were resolved thanks mostly to the energetic involvement of the voters themselves. It is perhaps true that I have manifested a little more partiality in this case. This is a "sin" for which I am ready to suffer criticism. (Applause, animation in the audience)

I hope you will agree with me that along with the hitherto achieved successes, the citizens of this rayon are justified in the concern with which they demand new development measures, as well as improvements in the standards of their trade, transportation, health, and cultural services. These demands are laid down as the basis of the Dimitrov Rayon plans for the National Assembly's new mandate period. These plans are great, especially as regards the economic sector.

-- priority will be given to the development of strategic trends in the economic sectors -- radio electronics and communications industry;

-- the structure of production will be perfected and the goods will be modernized;

-- new housing projects, new schools, kindergartens, and sports premises will be built.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE SELFLESS EFFORTS OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN OUR GLORIOUS DIMITROV RAYON WILL MAKE IT EVEN MORE BEAUTIFUL, EVEN MORE ATTRACTIVE. (Prolonged applause)

Comrades, as you know, the election campaign proceeded under the influence of the 13th BCP Congress and its decisions. The sincere dialogue with the working people from all parts of our country is, above all, a dialogue on the problems raised by the congress. THE MAIN THINGS WHICH THE PEOPLE DEMAND FROM THEIR CANDIDATES IS A HIGH SENSE OF RESPONSIBILTIY IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECTS OF THE CONGRESS.

It is 2 months since the 13th BCP Congress. They were, however, sufficient to feel the exceptional importance of this congress. With its entire work, the congress achieved the following goals:

-- it specified and enriched the party program for the construction of mature socialism; it raised the party's general April line to a new higher level;

-- it consolidated the basic goals and tasks of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and of the period up to 2000, by mapping out, in this manner, a strategy for the further progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, so that this country may become a highly developed socialist state capable of meeting the challenge of the 21st century.

The 13th BCP Congress defined as a strategic course at the current stage the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution and, on this basis, the acceleration of the rate of our economic development.

As early as during the congress discussions we correctly came to the conclusion that there should be a move toward accelerating the rate of development with regard to the two 5-year plan periods -- that is, up to 1995 -- and increasing national income and, accordingly, social labor productivity 2-2.5 times, and 3-3.5 times in the period up to 2000.The struggle for high and stable rates has always been the chief goal of our economic policy throughout the April period. Thanks to these high rates, we succeeded in overcoming the country's economic backwardness and implementing its industrialization. We achieved a large production potential for the size of our country. We succeeded in ensuring our active and efficient participation in the international socialist division of labor. We succeeded in improving the people's living standard.

Marx's postulate about the dialectics of the historical process is well-known: The development of each phenomenon logically reaches the point at which it no longer has a place in its own shell. Today, we have reached a limit in many respects where we need qualitatively new solutions. We can no longer be satisfied with the rates that characterized our former development.

Why is this so? Because, as regards their economic character, these solutions are marked by the past. It is also because the factors used to achieve these solutions in the past have exhausted their possibilities. Something that is of particular importance, in this respect, is the fact that the question of accelerating the rates of speed must be resolved on a qualitatively new basis. The quality of the new growth can be achieved only through contemporary scientific-technical progress, through profound changes in the structure and organization of production, and through the further development and perfection of socialist democracy.

Our strategy for a qualitatively new growth is based upon the following factors:

-- this strategy relies on the objective laws of social development, on the laws of scientific-technical revolution;

-- this strategy is coordinated with the stage achieved in our country's comprehensive development, with the strong economic and scientific-technical, as well as cadres', potential created in our country;

-- this strategy is well prepared and coordinated with the party's theoretical and practical work following the 12th BCP Congress, and in particular with the postulates of the February 1985 and January 1986 Plenums of the BCP Central Committee.

I would like to repeat that WE MUST ACHIEVE THE GOALS WE HAVE ASSIGNED OURSELVES BY ALL MEANS. There can be no retreat in this respect. -- Because, if we retreat, we will waste time as regards the rate of development, we will be lagging behind, we will miss the opportunity to provide timely solutions for the social problems of man and society. -- There can be no retreat from the international viewpoint either. If we retreat, we will become unequal partners in the socialist community, as well as in the international division of labor. Such a retreat is not in the interest of the common front of the forces of peace and social progress.

IN ASSUMING QUALITATIVELY NEW TASKS, WE ARE AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THEY WILL BE FULFILLED. This confidence we are inspired with comes from the long struggles waged by the party and from its ability to fulfill the pledges assumed in our promises to the people. Once upon a time, in the dawn of the socialist movement, we promised that we would lead the workers class struggle to the victorious socialist revolution.

This was a pledge worthy of a proletarian and revolutionary Marxist party. This is a pledge we have fulfilled. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

The party has led the people in the construction of new life, convinced that we are accomplishing within decades things that other peoples, under different historical conditions, needed centuries to achieve. We have implemented this conviction of ours into deeds. (Stormy applause)

In 1956, restoring the Leninist principles and norms of social life, our BCP mapped out a line of dynamic development of socialist society, a line of transforming Bulgaria into a developed industrial-agrarian, socialist state. We implemented these projects as well. (Stormy applause)

Let us recall a few statistical data about this country's development within the last 30 years. In 1985 national income increased 7.8 times compared with 1956; in this connection capital investments increased over 12.5 times, basic funds reached 104.4 billion leva, and social labor productivity increased over 8.4 times during the same period. The average annual wages increased from 778 leva in 1956 to 2550 leva in 1985. The social consumption funds per capita of the population reached 864 in 1985. Considerable successes were attained in the cultural sector, in satisfying Bulgarian citizens' intellectual needs. There has been a transformation in the appearance of our country, with its beautiful villages and modern cities.

PERMIT ME, DEAR COMRADES, TO EXPRESS OUR MOST SINCERE GRATITUDE TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF SOCIALISM IN BULGARIA, TO ALL GENERATIONS OF BUILDERS OF OUR NEW LIFE, FOR THEIR SELFLESS EFFORTS, FOR THEIR UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRUGGLE FOR THE UPSURGE OF OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND. (Prolonged applause)

Comrades, we are well acquainted with the festive atmosphere of our elections. This bright atmosphere is marked by our national character, by our political traditions, which are based on the socialist way of life.

THE PLATFORM OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT AT THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS IS BASED ON THE DECISIONS OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS. The working people in our country are well aware of what all this means. We do not need vain agitation in order to convince people that our line of policy is correct. The feverish excitement of elections and the publicity with which the bourgeoisie covers the anti-democratic character of elections in the capitalist world is alien to us. Our efforts are aimed at different goals: listening to the people's voice, not disregarding even one useful proposal, developing the living creative efforts of the masses. Our efforts are not subjected to opportunist, political considerations, they are not aimed at social experiments that are an end in themselves. Not political demagogy, but the CONSTANT, ACTIVE CONCERN FOR MAN, HIS DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLECTUAL UPSURGE, HIS BETTER AND HAPPIER LIFE -- THIS IS THE CORE OF OUR SOCIAL POLICY. (Applause)

Socialism opens up ever increasing opportunities to us through working efforts that expand the people's unlimited strength and capacities. In waging a struggle for a new world our society ever increasingly offers conditions for the triumph of the talents and the creative boldness of our people. Social needs of a socialist type are some of our most precious assets. Such assets are: the right to work, free health care and free education, equal rights for both men and women, freedom of religion, and so forth.

WE ARE NOW STRIVING FOR OUR SOCIAL POLICY TO ENCOMPASS ALL ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND TOTAL SELF-IMPLEMENTATION OF MAN, WE ARE NOW STRIVING FOR AN EVER GROWING SATISFACTION OF THE PEOPLE'S EVER INCREASING NEEDS. This policy is efficient because it is based on the relation between what man gives to society and what he obtains from it. This policy will be the more efficient, the more fully we implement this principle. THIS IS SO, BECAUSE AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF OUR DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL EQUALITY IS BASED ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF LABOR.

We openly and unmistakably declare: There can be no free gifts for anybody. No one should rely upon the hope that his own income and social assets will increase without his own contribution in producing more and better goods, without his own contribution to the material and cultural assets of life in our society. (applause)

It is in this spirit that we are developing the basic trends of our social policy. Measures are expected to be adopted in the following sectors:

-- in the comprehensive satisfaction of the material, social, and intellectual needs of man in accordance with his purchasing power;

-- in the further, more direct connection between invested labor and the results of work. In this connection we will perfect the organization of workers' wages and extensively apply the piece work principle, as well as other progressive forms of remuneration;

-- in intensifying the material incentive for creative workers and frontranking workers in the field of technical progress, for scientists, technologists, specialists, and highly qualified workers;

-- in consolidating the vital strength of our nation through the further development of health care, mass physical culture, and recreation;

-- in increasing the birthrate and the care for the growing, young generations;

-- in further consolidating the socialist family;

-- in improving social security for senior citizens, pensioners, and invalids;

-- in solving the acute housing problems in certain areas of our country.

-- in consistently providing the educational, professional, and cultural development of the young generation and its communist education.

As you can see, IN THE SECTOR OF SOCIAL POLICY WE HAVE ASSIGNED OURSELVES SPECIFIC, VITALLY IMPORTANT TASKS. THE CHIEF CONDITION FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION, AS I HAVE ALREADY STRESSED, IS THE WORK ACCOMMPLISHED BY EVERYONE OF US -- IN THE PLANTS, IN AGRICULTURE, IN SCIENCE, IN ADMINISTRATION AND IN PUBLIC SERVICES, IN THE CULTURAL SECTOR, AND IN EDUCATION.

Comrades, the tasks we have mapped out are complicated and involve great responsibilities. However, we HAVE THE CORRECT STRATEGY for their solution. This strategy is specified as regards scientific development and technological innovations, the modernization and reorganization of the existing plants. The elaboration of new approaches and new projects for the implementation of the strategy in the fields of raw material energy bases, in electronics and microelectronics, in biotechnologies and chemical industry, in transportation, and so forth is one of our tasks, aimed at a real contribution to the acceleration of our development.

We also determine the criteria and conditions that must ensure a qualitative new economic growth, as well as the achievement of world standards and a highly competitive character for our production on the international markets. We are working to provide real, economic conditions for the producers so they may work under conditions of socialist self-management and socialist competition on the markets. The workers collective is becoming established as a manager of socialist property.

Due to this, its rights are being extended, and grass-roots democracy is being developed.

In following our strategic line we by no means underestimate tasks that are of great urgency, that do not brook any delay. I intend to have fuller and more efficient use of existing production plants; the efficient utilization of working time and the limitation of fluctuation in manpower; the solution of the problem of spare parts and coordinated deliveries; and the preference of the material-technical supplies on an economic basis, on the basis of saving materials, energy, and labor resources. We need efficient measures in order to improve quality and expand the variety of mass consumer goods. In this connection we are confronted with a series of DIFFICULTIES AND SHORTCOMINGS THAT ARE OF A SUBJECTIVE CHARACTER IN PARTICULAR. Such shortcomings reflect upon the reorganization of the economic organizations, upon planning activities, upon the organization of production and management, and last, but not least, upon the methods and style of work.

We now must mobilize all workers collectives in implementing the plan, as is envisaged by the state orders for production. The new conditions under which we are working require us to enhance the role of the counterplan with a view to enabling the workers collectives to reveal all their real possibilities land inner resources for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan. At the same time we are assessing THE OBJECTIVE NEGATIVE FACTORS. I am talking about the drought, about efforts to obstruct the normal development of international trade and international tourism, about efforts to intensify trade, and about restrictions in the technological field. As is known we are conducting a frank dialogue on all these questions within the party, state, economic, and social organizations in our country. In our work and struggle against shortcomings and distortions, we are correctly relying upon the interest and the active contribution of all social strata. This is because we need not only the implementation of readymade decisions adopted by the leading organs, but also the independent, creative efforts of every single workers collective, of every single working individual. As we have stated on other occasions, it is particularly important now to promote talented people, bold people, those who listen to the people's voice, and those who live with the needs of the workers collectives.

The time of routine appeals, of outdated approaches and methods has passed. The people are rallied and inspired by clear and feasible goals. They are striving for resolute and consistent actions. We cannot advance with lenience, with forgiveness for all shortcomings and mistakes. (applause) We cannot achieve progress if we continue to tolerate misunderstood parochialism and departmental interests.

IN OUR SOCIETY, EVERYTHING IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PEOPLE, THROUGH THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE IN OUR SOCIETY. This is why it is more than ever necessary to CONDUCT A PERMANENT AND HONEST DIALOGUE ON ALL QUESTIONS. We should not be afraid that this dialogue may sometimes become sharp, unpleasant, even controversial. Is not life itself made up of various contradictions and conflicts? The problem is not to escape controversies, but to stand on the side of and protect the progressive elements. That is why we are striving to free ourselves of all manifestations of outward shows, of boastfulness and self-praise in our accountability reports. That is why we encourage and will continue to encourage criticism and self-criticism as a motive force for socialist social development.

OUR SUCCESSES WILL BE THE GREATER, THE MORE CONSISTENTLY WE IMPLEMENT THE SLOGAN OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS IN PRACTICAL LIFE: ORGANIZATION AND ORDER, DISCIPLINE AND RESPONSIBILITY. (Prolonged applause) I REPEAT ONCE AGAIN: THE MAIN THING IS TO ACHIEVE A DRASTIC CHANGE IN OUR WORK, TO ENSURE -- THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVE, INTENSE, AND DISCIPLINED LABOR -- A QUALITATIVELY NEW ECONOMIC GROWTH ON THE BASIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, the forthcoming elections are taking place in an exceptionally complex international situation. A completely real threat of annihilation hangs over world civilization. So many nuclear, chemical, and other kinds of weapons have accumulated that in a possible war they could destroy not only separate countries, but all of mankind. Despite this, the arms race is continuing.

The aggressive imperialist circles are designing plans for a sudden first strike from earth, sea, and space, aimed at destroying our socialist system. These designs are of course illusionary because in a nuclear war there can be no victors and defeated.

Therefore, the basic question is how to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. We must take into consideration the new realities while continuing our struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente. WE MUST ERECT A WATERSHED BETWEEN THE MILLIONS WHO ARE AWARE OF THE NEED TO PREVENT A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE, AND THE HANDFUL OF WARMONGERS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS, BLINDED BY THEIR CRUDE CLASS INTERESTS. This is so because today there are huge forces and very large circles that are interested in saving peace.

Where is Bulgaria's place in this tense and explosive century? What is the direction of our efforts? WE ARE FOR UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS, AND FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE BETWEEN STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS. We are for dialogue and for solving problems, including the problem of security, by peaceful means alone.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, will further struggle to expand contacts among states, and for friendship and understanding among nations. We shall continue to struggle to save human civilization and safeguard peace.

WE WARMLY GREET THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS PEACE PROGRAM AND COMRADE MIKHAIL GORBACHEV'S COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSALS TO GRADUALLY REDUCE AND LIQUIDATE NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS BY THE END OF THE CENTURY, LIMIT ARMS AND FORCES IN EUROPE, CONSTSRUCT A RELIABLE SYSTEM OF VERIFICATION, AND SO FORTH. The Soviet proposals outline a sensible alternative, which guarantees the peaceful future of mankind. (stormy, prolonged applause)

Deeply adhering to the principles of internationalism, the BCP attaches a great importance to developing mutual relations with all socialist countries and to its relations with the international communist and workers movement.

The principles upon which we construct our relations with the developing countries are well known, namely, solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance. We are striving to develop our relations with the capitalist countries on a mutually beneficial basis.

FOR UNDERSTANDABLE REASONS, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA PAYS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ITS BALKAN POLICY. Our policy is consistent and constructive and aims at expanding good-neighborliness and cooperation with the Balkan countries and peoples and toward strengthening peace and security in the region in which we live.

The situation in the Balkans continues to be relatively stable. Recently, however, there have been frequent attempts by imperialism to undermine confidence and create tension between individual Balkan states. We do not close our eyes to these attempts. We hope relations between the Balkan countries will withstand the present tests. We not only declare our conviction in this respect, but shall continue to energetically work to:

--turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone;

-- sign bilateral agreements with all Balkan states, which are to include a code on good-neighborliness;

-- develop a treaty between the Balkan states on ecological defense, and adopting a collective appeal to all European countries and peoples on this matter;

-- further develop multilateral cooperation in all areas of mutual interest.

Such is our country's creative approach to the efforts to strengthen peace and security in Europe and the world. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

Comrades, we are living in a stormy and fateful time. Every nation that wants to have a worthy place under the sun at the beginning of the 21st century already clearly realizes that the cardinal questions of its future will be solved in the next 15 years.

This is a short period of time that history has given us, and it does not tolerate any delay or postponement from today to tomorrow.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA HAS CLEAR HISTORICAL ADVANTAGES IN ITS RACE WITH TIME. There is our socialist system and its great possibilities to rally and direct the forces of society and its labor, scientific, and economic potential.

There is our heroic and industrious Bulgarian people.

There is the 900,000 strong party of the Bulgarian Communists, the inspiration and organizing power of our progress.

There is our loyal ally -- the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the Trade Unions, the Dimitrov Komosol, and the other mass, public, and creative organizations.

There is the Fatherland Front, for whose platform we shall vote on 8 June. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

The power of world socialism and the might of the Soviet Union are on your side. All those who are struggling for peace and social progress are on our side.

Dear compatriots: I appeal to all of you to give as one your votes to the candidates of the Fatherland Front, in the name of the happiness and prosperity of our people. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

Long live our dear motherland and may it flourish -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

(All rise and chant spontaneous slogans and applaud the BCP -- the inspiration and organizing power of our progress; revolutionary songs resound)

KARPATI DISCUSSES ENVISAGED CONSCRIPTION CHANGES

LD121806 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Two Parliamentary committees are holding sessions today.

It was said at the Defense Committee sessions that 10-12 percent of those liable for military service are unfit for service. Next year, it is expected that the system of calling up young people accepted to university or college will change. We shall hear the details from our correspondent, Gabor Dombovari:

The National Assembly adopted the law on national defense 10 years ago. The minister reported this morning on the implementation of the law, and said that the law was created a decade ago in order to adjust to the changes that had taken place in society, and also so that Hungarian national defense could contribute to the preservation of peace. Unfortunately, over the past 10 years tension has intensified in international politics and the process of detente has slowed down. Accordingly, Hungarian Defense Minister Ferenc Karpati spoke about the peace initiatives of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union and about the proposals made in the interest of halting the arms race. There is a need for the further development of national defense; the law has served and serves this well.. Neither is there a need in the future for changing or amending it. the minister said.

In connection with training he added that the introduction of classes in national defense schools lays good foundations for the mental preparation and defense training of young people.

Ferenc Karpati then mentioned that general compulsory military service meets with the understanding of citizens. The young people entering the Army meet the requirements; they stand their ground well when fulfilling serious tasks. Naturally, problems also arise, although the number of young people who enter the Army with criminal records is negligible. Recruits undergo a special process during their service; their thinking in most cases is shaped successfully, the minister said, since they are discharged as more adult people.

Here are another three thoughts from the minister's report: From next year, it is expected that the system of conscripting young people who enter with preliminary acceptance to universities and colleges will change. In certain professions, the students will be able to choose where and what unit they will enter after starting or ending university studies.

Ferenc Karpati spoke also about the physical condition of young people. Roughly 10-12 percent of those liable to military service are physically unfit for service, and that is a lot. It is the task not just of national defense, but of all of society to change this. Sports must play a much greater role among youth.

Finally, the minister spoke with appreciation about the work of the so-called construction corps, since the soldiers provice very great help at various large projects in road construction and in agriculture.

This is described well by a statistic: They do 5 billion forints worth of work annually. Obviously, it is thanks to this that the provisions, feeding and barracks accomodation of soldiers have improved considerably in recent years.

The debate on the minister's reports continues.

More on Planned Changes

LD122335 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] From next year it will probably be possible to serve without a break the year and a half of military service after university. After the session of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly the Minister of Defense gave a statement to our correspondent, Gabor Dombovari.

[Dombovari] The National Defense Act was adopted by the National Assembly 10 years ago. Defense minister Ferenc Karpati, speaking in an interview after the morning committee session, said the following when he analyzed the experiences of the past years:

[Begin recording] [Karpati] We have made considerable progress in the strengthening and development of the defense of the Hungarian people's republic. And I think that the fact that the act is thorough, that it needs no change, points to a substantive result. [end recording]

[Dombovari] Speaking about educational issues, the minister said that the introduction of national defense classes in schools lays a good foundation for the mental preparations and defense education of young people. He then mentioned that general compulsory military service meets with the understanding of citizens. Young people entering the service fulfill the requirements and stand their ground well in carrying out serious tasks. After this the minister made an announcement affecting a good many young people. From next year it is expected that the system of calling up young people who enter with preliminary acceptance to universities and colleges will change because they will be given a choice as to when they may serve their military service.

[Begin recording] [Karpati] The 18 months of military service is applicable to everyone. Regarding those young people who after their secondary school will continue their studies at universities or polytechnics we must find certain other methods to coordinate the possibility of their studying successfully with their being able, at the same time, to satisfy this military service duty. Until now the situation was that a proportion of these young people, a decisive majority of the would-be university students, carried out a 1-year military service before the start of university; then after completing university they were drafted in for a 2-month military serivce. Those, who -- and this applies to the great mass of them -- went to polytechnics, did their 18 months of military service after the completion of the polytechnic course. Those who hitherto served in the Army as provisional higher education students, should be able -- we are endeavoring to create such a situation -- to choose themselves, whether this same system should continue or, there will be those who will chooose to first continue study, complete universities and then after completion enter the army for the 18 months of service. [End recording]

This must be changed but, as the minister said, this was the task not only of national defense but that of the entire society. Sports must play a far greater role in the circle of the young. Has there been progress in recent years? Are the young more healthy?

[Begin recording] [Karpati] Regretfully we are not observing any improvement here. We hope that in the entire life style of young people, the young generation -- not only regarding sports activities although sports activities have a very great role -- a positive change will take place with a positive effect on their health and physical condition. We must subject every young man entering the service to a serious medical examination, and regretfully our experiences in this regard are not good. [End recording]

Finally the minister spoke in praise of the work of the so-called construction corps, because the soldiers provide very great help at the various large projects, road buiding and in agriculture. A single statistic characterized this: every year they carry out work worth 5 billion forints.

ACADEMICIANS DISCUSS TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD122330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] What is primarily needed to accelerate technical progress is the further development of the reform of economic management. This was said by Academician Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a consultation which began in Szekesfehervar and will last 2 days. The title of this theoretical consultation is: Technical Development and Social Progress. He pointed out that taking into account the material situation in the country a sufficient sum of money from the state budget is spent on the various research programs. Presently it is not the lack of money which is the prime hindrance to technical development but the fact that enterprises are not materially interested in applying new technologies. Therefore the economic environment must change first of all, said the secretary.

Academician Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the National Technical Development Committee, said that in the current 5-year plan period those industrial branches were being developed where investment is repaid relatively rapidly. Accordingly, the processing industry and the agricultural sector have been singled out. The proposition of the machine industry, chemical industry, and telecommunication investments will increase while at the same time the proportions of investments in metallurgy will decrease by half. The proportions of investments in mining, the electric power industry, and the constructon industry remain the same.

Academician Gyoergy Vajda, director of the Electric Power Industry Research Institute, has called attention to the fact that the system of material incentives must be changed so that in the long term it will be profitable for enterprises to develop technically; this will require comprehensive price, wage, and tax reform.

Academician Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, familiarized his audience with his department's plans. According to the plans Hungary will increase the shared proportion of products which may be produced and consumed in an energy-saving way over the next 5 years. We shall continue to build the Paks atomic power station; we shall begin reconstructing the heating power stations and modernization of the structure of steel production.

VISIT TO WEST BY BUJAK CASE WITNESS DELAYED

AU111644 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 (AFP) -- Bronislaw Geremek, internationally-known historian and a witness in the Bujak case, has been prevented by secret police from leaving Poland, he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here Wednesday.

Mr. Geremek was due in France last week but his departure was delayed by police, who questioned him about Zbigniew Bujak, the Solidarity underground chief arrested May 31 after four-and-a-half years underground.

Mr. Geremek, interrogated seven times by Polish secret police, told AFP he expected to be called in again for more questioning Friday.

His situation was raised Wednesday by two senior French Foreign Ministry diplomats during a meeting with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski. The diplomats are in a mission to improve bilateral relations.

Mr. Geremek, an aide to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and friend of French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, was due to visit Holland and France. He was to receive an honorary doctorate from Utrecht University and meet with Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek.

DEBT REPAYMENT ACCORD REACHED WITH WESTERN BANKS

LD121237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Talks in Vienna between the Polish Commerce Bank and a group of Western banks have ended with the signing of a memorandum on Polish debt due for repayment in 1986-87. Payments had been deferred for 4 years. At the same time, agreement was reached on a reduction in the cost of credit. A basic agreement will be signed in August at a meeting to be held in Munich.

Further Details

AU121614 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, June 12 (AFP) -- Western banking representatives and officials from Poland's Handlowy Bank for foreign trade have signed an accord here to reschedule nearly two billion dollars in Poland's commercial debt falling due this year and next, a communique from Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria said here Thursday.

Banking sources said the accord covers 800 million dollars in commercial debt coming due in 1986 and 1.2 billion dollars in 1987. Details and payment deadlines will be settled in informal negotiations, they added.

Poland's overall commercial debt amounts to more than seven billion dollars, of which 1.2 billion will be due in 1988. The country's total foreign debt, made up of commercial and government to government loans, has been estimated at around 30 billion dollars.

Delegates from several hundred creditor banks in 18 countries took part in rescheduling negotiations here this week.

DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT WITH NETHERLANDS

LD122143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] An agreement on rescheduling Polish debt obligations and contracts with the Netherlands for 1982-84 was signed in Amsterdam. The amount of the deferred debt is $200 million. Further conditions to fully normalize financial and credit relations between Poland and the Netherlands were also discussed.

BRITISH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROPOSED LOAN

LD101956 Warsaw PAP in English 1806 GMT 10 Jun 86

[By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] London, June 10: The offer of new official loans for Poland reflects progress in repaying the dues to British and other foreign creditors, a foreign office spokesman has told PAP.

The Foreign Office and the Department of Trade and Industry have not specified the size of the proposed credit but informed sources quote 20 million pounds. The loan is to be guaranteed by the Exports Credit Guarantee Department which gives the credit an official character.

The fact of offering the loan to Poland reflects an atmosphere of improvement following a period of credit blockade imposed on Poland in February of 1982. Financial circles in London stress that the atmosphere surrounding the financial cooperation with Poland has improved which was prompted by Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund, also noting Warsaw's constructive approach to the negotiations on the Polish debt, including the government-guaranteed credits and those drawn from commercial banks.

NIECKARZ SIGNS DOCUMENTS TO REJOIN IMF

LD121840 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Poland has regained its membership of the IMF. Several hours ago, in Washington, Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz, signed documents concerning Poland's accession to the fund and an agreement with the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, with the government's authorization. Poland is a cofounder of both institutions. The present acceptance of its resolution concerning participation in both prestigious bodies belonging to the UN system is an expression of the realistic approach of the majority of member states to cooperation with us. Its practical effect may be to remove the remains of the isolation whose imposition on Poland was attempted in recent years.

EEC BAN SAID PART OF WESTERN 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN'

LD112355 Warsaw PAP in English 1024 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 11: Polish Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Andrzej Dorosz told United Peasants' Party daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY the EC ban on food imports from Poland, which expired May 31, had been unjustified by actual radiation levels here.

He said the ban should be viewed against a Western media propaganda campaign which had prompted negative attitudes towards Polish food products, resulting in the ban that has cost Poland 45-50 million dollars in unearned profit.

"To meet the higher EC standards, Poland has introduced food tests for cesium 134 and 137, tailoring their procedure as well as contents of safety certificates on food along suggestions from EC experts," the minister told the daily.

"Analyses made so far have confirmed that average amount of those elements in Polish food and agricultural products is far lower than the EC standards," he said.

"But Poland is not very like to get back to the expected level of food exports, as it is hard to estimate how long it will take to overcome the psychological hang-up caused with Western consumers," the foreign trade vice-minister said.

WASHINGTON 'SILENT' OVER KUKLINSKI AFFAIR

LD112325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Report by correspondent Grzegorz Wozniak from New York]

[Text] Not having any convincing arguments, official Washington has fallen silent in the so-called Kuklinski case. However the weekly press has returned to the case. TIME underlines that the State Department has been unable to deny that Kuklinski was a U.S. agent. He was evacuated from Poland by the CIA before the introduction of martial law and he is staying in the United States under an assumed name. TIME also quotes another extract of a statement by State Department spokesman in which he admits that the United States did indeed have information about the activities of the constitutional authorities of Poland, and TIME repeats the spokesman's statement that this information was incomplete.

When confronted with facts -- facts which the State Department also cannot deny -- this last thesis is clearly false, while the activities of the United States in the latter months of 1981 are politically and morally repulsive.

COMMENTARIES VIEW RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT MEETING

West Europe Said 'Receptive'

LD112300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The basic documents of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which ended in Budapest today, will be published in tomorrow's papers.

For our part, we believe that it is most likely the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states will fall on receptive ground in Western Europe. It is now not only societies, but governments too, who are asking fundamental questions about the fate prepared for them by the policy of the Washington hawks.

One may suppose that the societies of Western Europe will demand from their governments, and those governments will demand from their U.S. allies and bosses a businesslike approach to the questions arising from Budapest.

Documents on 'Europe of Peace'

LD120852 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 11 Jun 86

[By Pap journalist Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, June 11: The leaders of the seven Warsaw Treaty member states proposed methods of ensuring infallible security, overcoming division of the continent and friendly cooperation and good neighbourhood to all European nations in Budapest. In two documents published after the two-day debates, they concentrated chiefly on opposing a policy of force to the great idea of universal system of international security by way of political dialogue and negotiations.

Specifying and explaining what Mikhail Gorbachev said on this subject in Berlin April 18, the Budapest message offers a considerable reduction in important components of land troops and the striking tactical airforce and nuclear operational and tactical weapons with the range of up to 1,000 kilometres. The mesage proposes to implement reduction of the conventional armed potential gradually, constantly preserving balance on a lowered level of armed forces and armaments. As a preliminary step, the message suggests to reduce Warsaw Treaty and NATO troops by 100-150,000 people on each side in the period of 1-2 years.

The Budapest document proposes to adopt a number of security and confidence building measures. They include reduction of holding big military exercises, the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, gradual limitation of the activity of both alliances, at the same time establishing cooperation between them on the reduction of armaments as well as on reaching disarmament, and the introduction of observation of the activity of troops remaining after the reduction.

The consequences of this initiative are manifold. For the first time the talks would cover conventional armed potentials, although lying in the outskirts of the main zone of confrontation in the center of Europe, but playing an enormously important role in the equilibrium of East-West forces.

After all, growing mobility of these potentials decreases to an increasingly greater extent their peripheral character from the point of view of a threat of a sudden attack. Also for the first time, an influential group of neutral and non-aligned states would sit at the table of disarmament negotiations. The group could play the role of a builder of bridges between members of military alliances in Europe opposing one another.

Thus, in this sense, the Budapest offer of socialist states opens up an entirely new chapter in efforts aimed to create Europe of peace.

ENVIRONMENT MINISTER VISITS SWEDEN, HOLDS TALKS

LD120822 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, June 11: Polish Minister of National Environment Protection and Natural Resources Stefan Jarzebski has visited Sweden at the invitation from Swedish Minister of Environment Birgitta Dahl.

During the visit, the Swedish side expressed interest in the initiative of Wojciech Jaruzelski calling for the elimination of obstacles in exchange of equipment and technology in the field of environment protection.

The interest of the Swedish side and Polish proposals permit to forecast that the proposed closer cooperation in the field will actually develop and bring concrete results.

All planned undertakings will be included in a currently prepared two year, Polish-Swedish cooperation development programme in environment protection. The talks will continue during minister Dahl's visit to Poland.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSIONS MEET 5 JUNE

AU100731 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 6 June publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 300-word report on a meeting of the PZPR Central Control Commission Presidium held on 5 June. The Presidium assessed the work of voivodship control commissions on the basis of a report prepared by Central Control Commission working parties and concluded that "the majority of voivodship control commissions are accurately identifying and correctly arriving at general conclusions concerning the causes of irregularities and their implications."

The same issue of TRYBUNA LUDU publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 600-word report on a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Commission held on 5 June. The meeting, which was chaired by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, focused on party work and the level of party membership on state and cooperative farms. It was noted that skilled workers comprise the majority of party members on state farms (72 percent), that party activity on state farms had increased, and that state farm party organizations had responded well to the opportunities created by the economic reform. Similar trends were noted in the cooperative farm sector, where party organizations exist on 70 percent of farms and party membership totals 20,000.

The TRYBUNA LUDU of 6 June also publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 500-word report on a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Education and Science Commission held on 4 and 5 June. The commission met to discuss the need to improve training programs for the teaching profession, the continuing shortage of suitably qualified teachers of certain subjects at the elementary school level, and the unpopularity of teaching posts in the countryside.

SEJM RESPONDS TO PETITION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD121824 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 12 -- In connection with a petition sent to the Sejm (Polish parliament) from Bialystok (north-east Poland) and concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy we are publishng the abridged version of the Sejm's reply signed by chairman of the Science and Technological Progress Committee, Prof Zbigniew Puzewicz:

In mid-May the Polish Sejm received a petition signed by 2974 people, inhabitants of Bialystok, and concerning peaceful use of nuclear energy. The authors of the petition, feeling anxious about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, are demanding the stopping of construction of the nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec until several conditions are met, among which the most important is the placing of all industrial projects using nuclear energy under the supervision of the Internatinal Atomic Energy Agency and application of the tested and most sophisticated safety systems at the time.

We are convinced that the citizens who have put their signatures under the petition are motivated by a true care for the future of the country and its inhabitants. At the same time, and this should be kept in mind, the disaster which afflicted the nations of the Soviet Union has been used by some persons and centres in the capitalist world for propaganda action with clearly anti-Soviet edge.

The reaction of the Polish authorities to the Chernobyl breakdown is commonly known. The Polish Government has shown maximum concern for the health of its citizens. It is also understandable that, aside from the necessary prophylactics, the state authorities do not cease to see all the issues tied with using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They are also subjects of interest for the Polish Sejm.

The Committee of Science and Technological Progress of the Polish Sejm at a meeting on May 28, 1986, heard information supplied by the chairman of the State Atomistics Agency on the currente state of work concerning the construction of a nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec, the principles governing the location andconstruction of nuclear plants in general and binding rules in the sphere of radiological safety.

The introduction of nuclear energy to the national economy at the turn of the eighties is a necessity stemming from Poland's fuel-power balance.

Work concerning the directions of developing the fuel-power economy till the year 2000 and till 2020 as guidelines shows that applying nuclear energy is indispensable in the face of the limited possibilities to further increase the extraction of fuels from domestic resources, of a lack of possibilties to increase liquid fuel imports and in the midst of difficulties in railway transport as well as against the background of threats to the natural environment posed by the development of conventional power sources.

Because of the existing deficits of crude oil and natural gas, satisfy ing the growing needs of the power industry for fuels can be achieved exclusively through hard coal, lignite and nuclear power. The increase in supplies of hard coal for the power industry does, however, have its limits.

As far as lignite is concerned, apart from the existing mines and the currently constructed Belchatow mine, there is a lack of easily accessible new beds to be extracted.

The hydrological potential of Polish rivers (about 12 billion kw annually) is also small.

And thus, nuclear fuels are the only long-term source of energy thanksto which the power industry can develop.

Practical possibilities of using nuclear energy have born the need and become a basis for the Sejm's adopting a complex system regulating relations occurring in the area of peaceful use of nuclear energy for the socio-economic needs of Poland.

Because of the possibility of occurrence of the danger of contamination, special attention is devoted in the Polish (legal - PAP) system to procedures connected with the location, designing, constructio, putting into operation and exploitation of a nuclear installation.

Article 15 on the "Nuclear Law" states that this "requires application of technological and organizational solutions which, in the light of achievements of science and technology, are indispensable in order to prevent, at every stage of exploitation and in emergency situations, the endangering of persons operating such an installation, other persons or environment." Article 18 also rules that "a protective zone is created around a nuclear installation, which constitutes an area whose use is limited in order to diminish the radiological danger."

With the adoption of the SEJM guidelines as directions of action, every step is taken simultaneously to ensure that development of nuclear power industry in Poland takes place in a safe manner. First of all, the most commonly used throughout the world pressurized water reactor has been chosen for nuclear power stations constructed in Poland. Simultaneously, both for the first nuclear power plant constructed on the Zarnowiec Lake with 465 mw blocks and for the successive plants with 100 mw blocks technical solutions featuring containment structures have been selected. Thus, three barriers stand in the way of spreading of fission products: Fuel elements cans, leakproof cooling system and the containment structure. Apart from all that emergency cooling systems have been designed for the reactor which ensures that reactor core is cooled even if the proper cooling system fails.

Analysis of the IAEA Statute proves that the organization does not and cannot supervise or control the construction and exploitation of nuclear power stations and other projects linked to the implementation of programmes of development of nuclear power industry in indvidual countries.

However, in line with the decision taken by IAEA's Board of Governors on May 21st, IAEA will reveiw research and power-producing reactors in countries, members of the agency, taking into account the aftermath of breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

In line with the "Nuclear Law" of April 10, 1986, nuclear safety and radiological protection in Poland are supervised by the State Atomistics Agency (PAA) headed by the president performing the function of a central organ of state administration. PAA's president is an institution independent in his actions from teams constructing and operating nuclear power plants and from their governing bodies.

Issuing permits for the construction, starting, usage and closing down of each nuclear power unit in Poland belongs to the basic duties and powers of the PAA's president.

The construction of the nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec is also covered by nuclear energy supervision. Following a period of research and analyses of nuclear safety and radiological protection which lasted for over a year, a permit was issued by the PAA's president to begin construction on the plant. The permit contains, however, over 30 conditions which must be met by the constructor so that the construction of the nuclear plant in Zarnowiec could be continued. The materials, structures and equipment and work technology which influences nuclear safety and radiological protection are covered by the nuclear inspection.

One of the conditions of issuing a permit for the start and exploitation of the Zarnowiec nuclear plant will be a plan of emergency procedures forwarded by the plant's general manager and consulted with appropriate authorities as well as documented evidence of organizational and technical means enabling the immediate implementaton of such a plan.

The nuclear inspection body in Poland makes use of recommendations compiled by the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the safe construction and exploitation of nuclear power plants.

As the presented information shows the Sejm, similarly to the government and state bodies responsible under law for the use of nuclear energy for the needs of the national economy, that is for Poland's residents as well, puts safety issues in the forefront.

MESSNER ADDRESSES TECHNICAL EXPERTS, ECONOMISTS

AU031843 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at a meeting of the main councils of the Chief Technical Organization and the Polish Economic Society held in Warsaw 28 May]

[Text] PAP -- Zbigniew Messner stressed that it is the government's duty to listen to and make use of opinions. However, it must be remembered that there is a fundamental difference between viewing matters from one angle and seeing them from the place where decisions are made. All factors and circumstances, for example social ones, must be taken into account when making decisions, but these, as a rule, are omitted in theoretical deliberations. Z. Messner pointed out that one of the 10th congress' tasks is strengthening the positive phenomena that have emerged in recent years and eradicating negative phenomena. The premier stressed that change and improvement in the economic system in the form of economic reform is an irreversible fact. If today there is emotionally charged talk of a slackening of change and the application of temporary solutions -- and this is cited as evidence of a halting of the reform -- then this is because there is an important psychological factor at play. These fears stem from experiences in earlier decades, when reform undertakings were announced and then abandoned. There is no likelihood of this happening today because we realize that the current state of the economy has resulted from the abandonment of reform in the past.

Z. Messner agreed with those speakers who viewed as matters of the greatest importance the modernization of technology, technological progress, changes in the structure of production, and the consistent creation of conditions for the operation of economic compulsion in the economy. He said that economic compulsion should become a fundamental principle in management. As for a strategy of actions designed to effect changes in the structure of production, two courses of action are envisaged. The first is one consisting of several dozen undertakings intended to produce results over 2 to 3 years and the second is th creation of a base for more far-reaching structural changes over the next 10 to 15 years.

MANAGERS, OTHERS ATTEND CONFERENCE EXPORTING

Wozniak Speaks

AU252014 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 86 p 2

[Speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a meeting of managers and party secretaries of exporting enterprises held at the PZPR Central Committee building in Warsaw on 14 May]

[Text] This conference has been devoted to boosting exports, but exporting is not something that exists in isolation; it is an integral part of the national economy and is harnessed to the standard of management.

On the one hand, exporting is the product of economic potential and technical standards, and, on the other hand, exporting itself creates demands for technical and technological development and makes it necessary to improve the manner and quality of manufacturing goods.

Thus, exporting is a driving force in the economy; it influences the growth in demands and compels the country to compete in the world economy. It must be recognized that efforts to raise profitable exports are efforts to ensure that Poland occupies an appropriate place in Europe and the world. Unfortunately, our position in world markets at the present time cannot give us cause for satisfaction.

Most of our exports depend on efficient trading and on the ability to be flexible and responsive to the needs of trading partners. There is, therefore, a need for closer cooperation between those engaged in trade and those engaged in manufacturing.

Financial and pricing mechanisms play an important role but the matter does not end there. We need drive and initiative on the part of traders and managers, eagerness, a desire to work, and motivation. During the last 4 days, workers' self-management has become more firmly established and has created opportunities for workforce participation in the running of enterprises. But this fact has not raised productivity or increased initiative. Thus, in addition to self-management, we need efficient managers.

We need a committed cadre, efficient workers and engineers, people for whom exporting will be a matter of honor. The party has a special role to play in fostering such activities in all its areas of activity.

Gwiazda Address

AU252020 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 86 p 2

["Abridged version" of speech by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at meeting of managers and party secretaries of exporting enterprises held at the PZPR Central Committee building in Warsaw on 14 May.]

[Excerpt] There is general agreement on the need to shift the economy in an export orientated direction. However, as soon as the general principle is translated into the language of concrete goals and tasks, dilemmas which have to be solved arise.

These dilemmas pertain to the principles of priority investment in areas which create the greatest possibility of increasing export potential, priority in supplies (including imported supplies) for those areas which possess the greatest export growth rate potential; and the fixing of pay preferences for export production in relation to other forms of production. In addition to this, it is essential to adopt the principle of limiting the number of areas enjoying priority status in development, supplies, pay, and finance.

The proposed strategy might infringe upon a whole series of vested interests whose spokesmen might attempt to prevent its realization. This will effect those branches and sectors of the economy which will not obtain or will be deprived of priority status in investment, supplies, and finance. Thus, it is essential to coordinate the realization of the strategy in a more efficient manner.

Institutional changes in the area of foreign trade ensured that enterprises enjoyed a higher profit-earning capacity on account of their export activities than in the domestic market.

According to studies conducted by the Ministry of Finance, the average net rate of return on sales made in the country was 10.9 percent, whereas the rate of return from export sales was more than twice as high and amounted to an average of 24.4 percent.

Despite efforts to extend enterprise interest in production for export, the results that have been obtained are disappointing. The situation which has existed for years continues to persist: Only about 29 percent of manufacturing enterprises engage directly in exporting.

As studies show, about 33 enterprises account for more than 70 percent of exports of finished goods. This state of affairs must change. the necessity of exporting for the national economy must quickly become a necessity for enterprises.

The Central Committee theses for the 10th party congress state that one of the mainsprings for the realization of strategic goals during the upcoming years is "the expansion of the economy's export potential and the deepening of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular."

Over the 15 years which separate us from the end of the century, a two-fold increase in the role of exports in industrial production should occur. This means that by the year 2000, one fourth of industrial output ought to be destined for foreign markets.

Today's conference organized on the initiative of the Central Committee team for pro-export policy affairs should attempt to answer fundamental questions formulated in the 10th Congress theses:

Are opportunities for effecting a growth in exports being utilized to the maximum extent possible, as well as opportunities for increasing export effectiveness?

What can still be done to rationalize imports?

Why do so many enterprises that can produce for export not do so?

We should look for concrete answers which will indicate appropriate technological, economic, financial, legal, and organizational paths.

MESSNER MEETS EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN BUDAPEST

LD121101 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 June 86

[Text] A meeting took place at the Polish Embassy in Budapest today between Zbigniew Messner and Josef Czyrek, members of the Polish delegation to the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee meeting, and the embassy's political personnel, the office of the trade attache, and also those of our other bureaus in Hungary. Zbigniew Messner and Josef Czyrek informed them of the country's current political, social, and economic situation, with particular attention being paid to preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress.

LEADERS DISCUSS PARTY ISSUES PRIOR TO CONGRESS

AU231508 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 86 p 2

[Henryk Heller report: "The Development of the Socialist Political System -- Poznan Conference Ends"]

[Text] On 6 May in Poznan, a 2-day ideological-theoretical conference devoted to subject-matter contained in chapter 5 of the Draft PZPR Program entitled "The Development of the Socialist Political System" ended with the presentation of conclusions and opinions put forth earlier by five problems teams.

In the problems team that discussed "The PZPR's Role in the Socialist Political System," representatives of worker milieus stressed the need to use past knowledge and experience in order to recognize the barriers and obstacles facing the country's harmonious development.

A series of theoretical tasks were discussed which require creative Marxist-Leninist thinking in the light of the modern practice of socialist construction in Poland. It was regarded as essential to clarify the concept of proletarian dictatorship and its relationship toward the exercising of authority by the coalition method. The need to consolidate the system of people's councils was pointed out and the need to increase the role which party members should play in them.

A subject of particular interest in the team that discussed problems of consolidating the socialist rule of law was the connection between socialism, democracy, and the rule of law on the one hand, and the making of laws in a way that conforms to the desire and interests of the working people on the other. The conclusions that were voiced included the need for citizens to discharge their duties toward the state conscientiously, the need to preserve social discipline, and the need to shape society's legal culture. There were speeches on the need to stabilize the law, and it was said that amendments and new regulations are being issued too frequently before any assessment has been made of whether the existing law is being fully respected and therefore used. A lot of time was also devoted to administration, pointing out its servile role toward society. The administration should always be accurately aware of the relationship between the interests of society and those of the individual.

At the end, a joint stance concerning chapter 5 of the Draft PZPR Program was adopted by the Poznan Conference.

Amended Program Viewed

AU021716 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 May 86 p 2

[PAP: "Discussion on an Amended Version of the Draft PZPR Program"]

[Text] For many weeks there has been a general discussion on the Draft PZPR Program, which is a particularly important platform of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress due to start in slightly over 1 month's time. Remarks and proposals from PZPR organizations, the allied parties, social organizations, party members, and nonparty persons are increasing day by day.

All of them are the subject of careful analysis, including by a working team of the First Congress Commission whose task it is to work out the draft document of the program, and by the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission.

On 24 May there was a joint meeting of the Ideological Commission and First Congress Commission team which discussed an amended version of the draft program brought about by another stage of editorial work.

The talks were chaired by Henryk Bednarski [PZPR Central Committee secretary] and were also attended by Tadeusz Czechowicz and Marian Orzechowski [PZPR Politburo member and foreign minister respectively]. Opening the meeting, H. Bednarski described the paths and results of the editorial team's work. He stressed that the team had tried to take into account in the amended version of the draft the rich subject matter of the talks on the subject of the version of the draft program that was published in February. Those talks had taken place not only at two, usually open, meetings by every primary party organization, but also at ideological-theoretical conferences held in selected voivodship capitals and devoted to individual chapters of the draft, as well as at meetings of social milieus, social organizations, and youth associations.

The present draft is shorter and more concise than the previous one. It discusses, for example, eight basic social problems which in the opinion of society ought to be solved on a priority basis in the nearest years. It places stronger emphasis on the economic and social conditions behind the performance of these tasks. It devotes greater attention to irregularities and pathology in social life. The section on housing construction has been changed and made more concise. Individual chapters of the draft contain other such changes, additions, and modifications.

At the meeting, during which 12 persons spoke, further remarks and proposals were expressed concerning detailed and general issues and concerning the layout of the document. Generally, however, it was agreed that the present version of the draft program, due to be placed before the PZPR Politburo, is much clearer and more readable and contains less repetition and unclear terminology.

Work on the document is continuing. Special use is being made of conclusions contained in the resolutions, stances, and materials adopted at voivodship precongress conferences. All this will help prepare the version of the draft PZPR program that will be presented before the Central Committee prior to the 10th congress.

After the end of the joint meeting there was a further meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission which discussed the tasks of the mass media in publicizing the theories of Marxism-Leninism and the scientific world outlook.

Further Talks

AU031811 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May-1 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 30 May, there was a third meeting of the congress commission team responsible for examining and preparing amendments and changes to the PZPR statute. The meeting was attended by members of the Central Committee's Internal Party Commission.

The talks were chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The team discussed and approved a draft of detailed editorial additions and addenda to the PZPR statute and "Regulations Governing the Election of Delegates, Authorities, and Control Bodies in the PZPR."

In the draft that has been prepared, use was made of the suggestions and proposals expressed by PZPR Committees, organizations, and members during the internal party campaign following the ninth congress and during the present congress campaign. The team regarded the present version of the draft changes to the statute as suitable for submission to the Central Committee, and proposed that it be made available to the delegates to the 10th congress.

The following persons who comprise the team took part: Politburo members Zofia Grzyb and Stanislaw Kalkus; Politburo candidate members Stanislaw Bejger and Czeslaw Kiszczak; Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla; and Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

Armed Forces Preparation

AU022008 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 21 May 86 pp 4, 5

[Article by General of Brigade Leslaw Wojtaski, deputy head of the Min Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces: "The Armed Forces Before the 10th PZPR Congress"]

[Excerpts] The precongress campaign is an important test of political maturity and effective performance for all the organizational cells of our Armed Forces. What are the results of this test? What have we achieved and how effective are these achievements? What kind of experience have we gained and how will we utilize it?

The main aims of the work of our Armed Forces are based on the 23d plenum resolution, on W. Jaruzelski's speech at that plenum, and on the Politburo directives on the precongress campaign. Generally speaking, we continue to promote the precongress campaign on two planes:

First, on the political-organizational plane because we wanted to ensure high organizational and other standards for party meetings, to promote an ardent and wise discussion on draft congress documents, to select valuable delegates to higher level conferences and the 10th congress, and to create a climate for candid individual talks with party members and candidates.

Second, on the propaganda-educational plane because we want to impress on soldiers the party's programmatic tasks, to gain their approval for these tasks, to strengthen socialist morality, to foster an honest attitude to service obligations, to improve people-to-people relations, to trigger social militancy in searching for solutions to important problems, to combat wrongdoing, and to propagate whatever is good, righteous, and noble in the life of soldierly collectives.

The precongress campaign is taking place under conditions of an acute political struggle at all levels of public and state life -- in the area of ideology, politics, and economy -- and it is of a global, interbloc, and internal character.

We can even say that it is of a purely Polish and regional character. The political adversaries, who represent various imperialist centers of subversive ideology, want to discredit socialism and halt progressive changes in the world. The 27th CPSU Congress has supplied us with rich theoretical and political observations on this subject and with a profound analysis of development processes and of the contradictions and dangers present in the contemporary world. In our training, propaganda, and information work we draw for inspiration on the achievements of this congress. Propagating the materials adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress -- these materials are of great interest to our party and our people -- is an important feature of the precongress campaign in our Armed Forces.

Our military front of ideological-political training, briefly presented here, is extensive and full of go. If we attempted to sum up what we are doing in connection with the 10th congress, we would have to say this: We continue to present a deep and positive interpretation of party policy and the draft party program for Poland's development; to state with candor the difficulties bunched up along the road to the country's future; and to unmask the true motives of the slanderous propaganda launched by external and internal adversaries of socialism. We continue to do all this to ensure that our soldiers are aware of the challenges of the future, of the opportunities provided for us by the future, of the difficulties we have to overcome, and of the dangers created for space and our national security by the policy of imperialism and its various allies.

Mokrzyszczak Assessment

PM061055 Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 30 Apr-1 May 86 pp 1, 15

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by KAR correspondent Irena Scholl; date, place not given]

[Text] [Scholl] It is only 2 months now before the 10th congress starts. We are half-way through the precongress campaign. How do you assess its course?

[Mokrzyszczak] More than 90 percent of primary and branch party organizations have already elected their delegates to precongress conferences run by higher party echelons. More than 60 percent of the scheduled enterprise meetings and conferences have already taken place, as well as between 10 and 20 percent of parish, municipal parish, municipal, and district conferences. To date over 110,000 comrades have been elected delegates to enterprise conferences, and more than 140,000 to conferences of first grade party echelons. The largest enterprise party organizations, that is, those that have more than 650 members, send their representatives directly to the congress. More than 150 of those have already been elected.

[Scholl] What is the social composition of the body of delegates chosen to date?

[Mokrzyszczak] Workers are in a definite majority among the 10th congress delegates elected directly in enterprises. They account for 65 percent of all delegates elected to date. Among delegates elected to enterprise conferences, workers account for 41 percent, which is a significantly lower proportion. In both these cases, however, their share is higher than the share of workers in the composition of the party.

The proportion of workers among delegates elected to municipal, municipal-parish, and district conferences is, on the other hand, smaller. Nationally, it amounts to less than 30 percent. There are, however, considerable disparities between individual voivodships here. In industrialized towns and conurbations the proportion of workers is higher, often exceeding 50 percent of the total number of delegates.

In our opinion, there are too few young people less than 35 years old among the delegates, and also too few women. To date, they account for less than 20 percent. Let me point out that party members and candidate party members make up 24 percent of that age group, and that there are 27 percent who are women candidates and full party members.

I will not, therefore, pretend that there is no need for all of us to be anxious to make the social and vocational cross section of the delegates participating in precongress conferences, as well as the delegates to the 10th congress, fully representative of the party and of the whole community of the working people.

[Scholl] It seems to me that the voice of the workers in the precongress debate is as important as their representation among the elected delegates.

[Mokrzyszczak] I am in complete agreement with you. What matters is not merely attendance at meetings or conferences, but first and foremost the voice of the representatives of the working class on all topical issues of fundamental importance to the party and the state. Judging by the way the precongress campaign has progressed so far,.I can say that workers take a very active part in the campaign debate. They account for more than 65 percent of the nearly half-a-million-strong body of party members and candidate members who have spoken at campaign meetings. Their contributions are sharp and critical. But at the same time -- and this needs to be stressed -- they are objective and usually followed by practical conclusions.

[Scholl] Meetings and conferences are also attended by representatives of party echelons and members of the party leadership. I know that you yourself have already participated in several precongress debates. What are they like?

[Mokrzyszczak] First of all it has to be said that they are serious debates. They are open and sincere, and they embrace many issues. The main ones are the economic reform and the progress of its implementation, the draft party program, and recently also the 10th congress theses. All these are confronted with reality, with everyday problems facing individual people and individual communities. Thus, much time is devoted to very particular, detailed questions. To give you an example, voivodas and town mayors get "rapped across the knuckles" for chronically protracted housing repairs, or bad organization in the commerce sector. Party activists are not invariably praised either. Many speakers in the debate have been criticizing the work of the so-called desk-bound activists, which sometimes seems to be a substitute for direct contact with people. Some comrades, unfortunately, still have too little time to talk to the young members of the party, to discuss things openly with no taboos. It is often many years before some party organizations, especially the smaller ones, get to see someone from the higher echelons. Secretaries of enterprise committees are frequently left to tackle difficult problems on their own. Some of them are not always strong enough, or brave enough, to oppose the enterprise management even though the situation might require it.

It is easier today to criticize people placed "on the higher rungs" -- and criticize them openly -- than one's own overseer or foreman. There is parallel criticism of the excess of party programs and resolutions and the lack of consistency in their implementation, as well as the ineffectiveness of control measures.

We treat many of those comments, especially the critical ones, very seriously indeed. We view them as important signals. In those milieus where the negative phenomena do occur we must listen to people -- all people, not just party members -- particularly carefully, and we must take effective measures to improve the situation.

[Scholl] How is the draft party program viewed?

[Mokrzyszczak] The debate indicates that not everybody has as yet had the time to study it closely. That is why the first reactions to it varied widely. They ranged from such opinions as: realistic, ambitious, and feasible, to: overoptimistic and impossible to realize. There were also those who doubted: Can our opinions contribute to changing its shape? Here I would like to quote the words spoken by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 25th Central Committee Plenum: "The differences between the present and the final versions of the program will be a measure of the quality of the debate."

Voivodship committees and the Central Committee are still receiving letters from citizens containing further interesting suggestions concerning the program. Today I can only sketch the main trends that have emerged in the precongress debate.

The latter is mostly about widely interpreted economic matters, and here much emphasis is put on the need to modernize the national economy, update the technological processes, and reduce the social costs of production, all this to be done alongside the reform. There is much talk about the need to raise the efficiency of enterprises and improve work organization and discipline without resorting to new investments. Thrift and good economic management must become fact, not slogans -- that is the leitmotiv of many precongress debates.

The debaters demand that the Central Committee guarantee the higher effectiveness of its socioeconomic policy presented in the ninth congress resolution. There is criticism of the number of so-called directives from above, the frequent changes in financial regulations, or the so-called "rules of the game" within the framework of the reform. Some anxiety has been expressed over the tendency to excessive centralization of management The functioning of central administration offices and bodies providing an intermediate link between these and the enterprises is frequently subjected to strong criticism.

Comrades often state self-critically that not everything has been done in their enterprises in the area of improving work discipline, increasing savings in materials and components, or raising product quality. They stress the importance of working well and being paid equally well. We must not allow the kind of situation, say the workers, where a highly skilled workman operating high-technology, sophisticated modern equipment gets between Z20,000 and 30,000 [per month], which is considerably less than the earnings of someone who has gone to work in a private enterprise and turns out the proverbial peddler's merchandise.

One extensive topic in the debate is, of course, housing construction. In the course of a party debate a young man admitted frankly: I am very happy working at my enterprise, but I have to leave because I have had an offer of a job with housing provided. People will go wherever their practical problems are solved more satisfactorily.

[Scholl] Is there no reason to fear that the only fruit of the precongress debate will be repetition of the grievances and requests already voiced during the people's councils and Sejm election campaigns?

[Mokrzyszczak] If the grievances and problems are voiced by the whole population and currently by party members, it means that the party has close ties with the population and is plagued by the same ills. Besides, the precongress debate is not designed exclusively for compiling lists of everyday grievances. The organizers of meetings and conferences and the activists who lead party debates try to direct the thoughts of their participants toward the future.

From material collected during fruitful debates at primary and branch party organizations and individual talks with party members, enterprise committees prepare extensive documents in which they formulate their opinions and their creative conclusions, addressed both to central, voivodship, and enterprise party authorities and to various levels of state administration agencies.

Someone has said: We must not "talk the campaign into the ground." More action, fewer words. That is why it is the duty of activists and organizational structures to see to it that the grievances are eliminated right now, straightway.

The numerous community actions and production pledges that are now taking place demonstrate that the precongress campaign is accompanied by deeds as well as words. It pleases us most when they meet the needs of the market and the whole economy. As someone who has for a large part of his life been involved with the railroads, I note with delight that, for example, railroad workers have been repairing railroad cars and coal gondolas. These, as we know, are nowadays crucial if we are to keep up and improve the state of our transportation.

[Scholl] New party members are given their party cards during precongress meetings and conferences. This gives an impression of being a "gala action," a party-recruitment campaign....

[Mokrzyszczak] The precongress campaign is a particularly important period for the party, and that is why there is nothing strange in the fact that new members are handed their cards with some ceremony. That moment is always important in the life of any party organization, not to mention the individual concerned.

Such occasions take place more and more often, because more and more candidate members are joining the Polish United Workers Party. We noted a gradual increase in party membership as early as February last year, and by August the intake was higher than the so-called wastage. Therefore the party is growing. Its current strength is 2,117,000 members.

It is not our ambition to have mass party membership. According to Lenin's directive, it should constitute the vanguard of the working class. It must develop spontaneously, without any special campaigns. And that is how our party is developing at the moment. And, which is particularly important, it is attracting more and more young people, workers, and farmers.

[Scholl] What are the motives which prompt young people to join the party?

[Mokrzyszczak] I think that they are beginning to perceive more and more clearly that the role of the party is that of the motive force of the transformations taking place in our country. It attracts those young people who are characterized by genuine, active patriotism. Those who want to defend the national honor through deeds and by strengthening Poland's place in the world. To take responsibility for the fate of the country.

They often cite as examples the wise, honest, and dependable older comrades who do not merely pursue their private interests, frequently their commanding officers during their military service. This is the best evidence that the attitude displayed by party members at their workplace and in their everyday environment is of paramount importance alongside ideological and instruction work and the need to step up the ideological offensive and reinforce intraparty discipline.

To conclude, I will quote an extract from the program which I believe to be among the most important: "The party will win people's confidence only if it leads the struggle against social evils, disrespect for man's dignity, infringements of justice, arrogance, and incompetence." There is much that remains to be done....

[Scholl] Thank you for talking to me.

Czechowicz Address

AU281400 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Czechowicz at a meeting of the Lodz branch of the Pax Association in Lodz on 20 May]

[Text] Dr Tadeusz Czechowicz stressed in his speech that the most important problems currently facing the party include an account of the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary congress, the definition of a program for the country's development in the immediate future, and the shaping of Poland's prospects until the next century.

At the ninth congress the party indicated that its chief tasks were acting for the sake of national accord, reforming the economy, and combating political opponents. We are sensitive to all problems experienced by society. T. Czechowicz said: We are in favor of expanding people's rule. This can be seen in all the party's paths of action One important sign of this is the consolidation of the role and status of the allied forces cooperating with the PZPR. We are aiming for an increasingly greater socialization of authority by involving society in the solving of difficult matters, in the making of decisions, and in the sharing of responsibility. This requires the desire and ability of self-government bodies to make full use of their statutory powers and perform their tasks consistently.

The economic reform process requires consistent action and improvement, for it often encounters obstacles and restrictions such as imperfect economic mechanisms and barriers in the sphere of energy, raw materials, and ecology. The ways out of this situation are contained in the theses [for the 10th congress] and draft program, and are being pointed out by participants in the precongress discussion. We must reform the work of the center of management, carry out a review and approval of work posts, and eliminate many discrepancies in the distribution of social benefits.

Science, education, culture, recreation, and tourism require a great deal of concern. Each of these areas requires greater outlay, but this depends most of all on the speed with which the national income grows.

Gasiorowski Interviewed

AU41523 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 21 May 86 pp 3, 5

[Article by Bartolomiej Gasiorowski, senior inspector of the PZPR Central Committee Political-Organizational Department: "Individual Talks Before the 10th PZPR Congress -- The Same Party, But Not Quite the Same"]

[Excerpts] In line with the 13th party plenum decisions, nationwide individual talks have been held with PZPR members and candidates in connection with the precongress campaign. These talks have created much interest in the committees in which the primary party organizations are active as particularly demonstrated by the fact that nonparty people have continued to stay in touch with the teams in charge of the talks, to put forward observations and postulates concerning the situation in enterprises and institutions and, which is very valuable, to submit proposals for the draft party program and for the congress theses. They have also made direct contacts with party members, asking them to bring up certain issues during the individual talks, and some of them have asked to be admitted to the party.

The talks have certainly amounted to important political work, have helped party members to understand many socioeconomic and political problems, and have enabled the talks teams to polemize with simplified, false, and harmful views. This has made it easier for party members to stick to reality in their thinking, to think in terms of national issues, and to improve their political standards.

Although the talks had nothing to do with screening party members, the evaluations made during them about party members' efforts to discharge their statutory duties and party tasks have had a mobilizing effect on their attitudes and have impressed on them the need to be more dependable in observing the norms and principles of party membership.

At times the talks teams have decided to mete out party punishments to some party members and to have some removed from the party. At the same time, they have praised the party members distinguished for their political and occupational attitudes. The talks have helped to stimulate the work of the primary party organizations in expanding party ranks. Many candidates have been admitted into the PZPR and new primary party organizations have been set up.

In their talks workers party members positively evaluated the improvements in the country's situation, but stressed that it was necessary to intensify the struggle against the waste of materials and against excessive bureaucracy in enterprises.

All of them pointed to the poor discipline and organization of work and to the faulty relation between wages and actual work. They criticized the legal enactments that enable the private sector to amass excessive riches and stressed that more resolute actions are necessary to remove all irregularities and dishonest people from this sector. In particular, they asked for consistent efforts to combat wrongdoing and to aggravate the struggle against habitual criminals, hooligans, parasites, and so on.

Farming party members discussed primarily farm production and its profitability and effectiveness and spoke of the inadequate flow of production equipment, chemical fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, coal, and building materials to the rural areas. They also stressed the need for a greater control of prices on industrial products and for efforts to counter the low quality of these products, especially of farm machines.

Party members recruiting from the cadres of managers, engineers, and technicians discussed above all the performance of production and other enterprises under the conditions of the economic reform and in general positively evaluated its principles. However, they criticized the operational directives in connection with the reform because in practice they cause distortions of and even large-scale deviations from the idea and principles of the reform.

Many party members who are teachers demonstrated their concern for the socialist character of schools and for training young people in the spirit of patriotism. They also spoke of the social and living conditions of teachers and, especially, of their earnings.

Party members in higher education establishments have often discussed the ideological and educational work with students and have drawn attention to the activities of party organizations in these establishments. They proposed that ideological requirements placed on academic instructors should be tightened and that measures should be taken to ensure that every instructor fulfills the tasks of instruction in line with state policy.

Party members responsible for culture discussed the propagation of culture and the expansion of its material base and spoke with concern about the gradual elimination and degradation of the rural clubs, which in the present situation are the only base for cultural activities in villages. They were equally concerned for the situation in workers communities in which the traditional cultural sponsorship of trade unions has been reduced to a mere symbol. Some of them were bitter about the disappearance of the educational and cultural role of production enterprises.

Young party members cited many barriers that hinder the development of young people and make it difficult for them to achieve proper positions in the economic and social life of production enterprises and of communities. They also stressed that the primary party organizations and the ZSMP circles should cooperate with each other, especially in ideological-political work, in supplying these circles with training and information materials, and in taking care of young workers in order to attract them to the ZSMP and the PZPR.

Party members who are pensioners spoke of the people who refuse to work and yet enjoy better living conditions than those who do work, stressed their concern about social wrongdoing, and demanded a more energetic and effective struggle against it.

The performance and activities of the party were the main feature of the individual talks, which stressed the need for making the party a massive workers party and for ensuring that party organizations know how to effectively enforce the party's leading and guiding role in the communities in which the party is active and in mass social and political organizations.

TRYBUNA LUDU EXAMINES UNION MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

AU251757 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Article by "Teg": "The Majority of Workers Belong to Trade Unions -- More Than 6 Million members in All"]

[Text] Trade union ranks have grown by almost 300,000 during the first 3 months of this year. To give an exact figure, the trade union movement numbers 6,023,000 members (a figure which includes 650,000 retired and other pensioned persons). Thus, the trade union movement embraces more than half of those employed at workplaces.

What kind of people wish to join the movement most of all? The answer is workers. There are 3.5 million of them in the movement and they constitute 57 percent of union membership. To complete the picture: Young people comprise 30-35 percent of today's total union membership.

Apparent and statistical differences between various sectors of the economy and regions are so far-reaching that it is difficult to make generalizations. For example, there is no lack of voivodships in which a decisive majority of workforces have joined the trade union movement but there are also voivodships -- Warsaw, Lodz, Walbrzych, and Siedlce to name but a few -- in which average membership hovers around the 40 percent mark.

Are trade unionists at work in all those units of the economy -- 27,400 workplaces -- which are entitled to have union representation? It is true that about 1,000 new workplace organizations have been recently set up but it is also true that there are still no such organizations in 1,300 mainly small enterprises. In statistical terms this is not a very great number but that does not alter the fact that 302,000 employees lack union representation.

Gradual but tangible changes are occuring in the process of trade union movement integration. Many workplace organizations have come to the conclusion that ultimately it pays to go beyond the factory gates, to become involved in the work of federations and regional cells. Decisions of this nature were taken by 1,700 workplace unions announced their entry to branch representative bodies and 1,000 such unions announced their accession to voivodship accords.

However, about 5,200 of the 26,000 registered trade unions see no need to participate in the work of federations or at any rate no need to provide formal confirmation of such participation.

Voivodship trade union accords bring together 62 percent of basic union cells.

The information contained in these figures provides confirmation of one thing: The rebirth of the trade union movement is a process. It is a process spread out over years of strengthening internal unity and organizational cohesion, of improving the circulation of information, and of surmounting obstacles in the awareness of both trade union members and activities.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM AFTER ELECTION

AU120812 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Kurt Waldheim, Republic of Austria: I want to extend cordial congratulations, together with best wishes for good health and happiness, and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Austrian people. I also want to express the conviction that, in the spirit of traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Austria, relations between our countries and peoples will constantly develop to our mutual benefit and well-being and in the interest of the cause of peace, cooperation, and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH EEC REPRESENTATIVE

AU121556 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1509 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/6/1968 -- On June 12, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Willy de Clercq, member [as received] of the European Economic Community (EEC), who paid a visit to Romania. The guest warmly thanked for the interview he was granted and expressed satisfaction for the opportunity to visit Romania.

During the talk questions were approached related to the course of cooperation between Romania and the EEC, which develops in keeping with the agreements concluded. It was shown that the ties between Romania and the European Economic Community and the countries members of that organization could be broadened and diversified, and the wish was expressed further to work with a view to better turning to account the existing possibilities, to identifying new forms of cooperation in industry, agriculture, in modern technologies, in other areas, to mutual benefit, in the interest and understanding of peace.

International problems were also approached, particularly those related to the economic situation in Europe. President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that, in the present-day condition, resolute action should be taken to expand interstate cooperation, step up commercial exchanges, for a policy which could stimulate internatinal collaboration, for the promotion of new forms of mutually profitable cooperation in various fields of activity.

Highlighting the direct link between disarmament and development, President Nicolae Ceausescu laid stress on the need to do everything for the cessation of the arms race and the achievment of a complex programme for disarmament -- nuclear first and foremost -- which should include all types of weapons, conventional arms included, for the building of a climate of confidence and security, which would enable a broad development of cooperation among all the states on the European Continent.

The interview was attended by Vasiule Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU TOASTS AL-JUMAYYIL AT DINNER

AU091006 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jun 86 p 1, 3

[Report on toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner in honor of Lebanese president Amin al-Jumayyil at the Bucharest Palace of the State Council on 6 June]

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the guest and stressed the fact that this visit is an expression of the good relations between our countries and peoples and of the mutual wish to act in order to expand cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields, as well as in the international arena.

During the talks we began today, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, we exchanged opinions on various issues regarding relations between the two countries and peoples. We jointly reached the conclusion that broad possibilities exist to expand cooperation on multiple levels.

I have listened carefully to your expression of concern for the seeking of political solutions to the problems in Lebanon, for reaching national reconciliation, and for strengthening Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty. As close friends of the Lebanese people, we would like to express the Romanian people's wish that the current situation be overcome and that ways be found that lead toward national reconciliation, the Lebanese people's unity, and the consolidation of its unity, independence, and liberty. Such a path will ensure the necesssary conditions for strong socioeconomic development and for a rise in the general development level of the friendly Lebanese people.

We discussed other Middle East issues as well -- the way toward seeking political solutions to all problems and the need for an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, for a just peace and in order to solve the Palastinian problem, including the establishment of the independent Palestinian state.

There are many serious and complex problems in the world -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said. We believe that the issue of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the ensuring of peace throughout the world are the fundamental issues. Interstate relations should be based on the principles of equality, respect for independence and national sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs. If all peoples, regardless of their size -- particularly the small-and medium-sized countries, the nonaligned and the developing countries -- work in complete solidarity, they can change the course of events and can ensure the triumph of reason, peace, and internatioal cooperation.

Expressing the belief that the visit and the talks held represent an important event in the relations between our countries and peoples, President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the friendly Lebanese people unity, well-being, independence, and happiness and good cooperation between Romania and Lebanon, and he raised a toast to the health of the president of Lebanon and to the health of all those present.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

LD120957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SFRY presidency held a session today chaired by President Sinan Hasani.

In reference to some topical issues on further development in the energy industry, the SFRY Presidency is of the view that no decision concerning the building of nuclear power plants in the country can be made until a long-term development program of the SFRY energy industry is drawn up and adopted and an agreement reached on the joint development plan for the electric power industry. In this, however, attention must be paid chiefly to the possibility of fully exploiting our own natural resources (water, coal, solar energy, etc.) and also to the need for drawing up a comprehensive program for conserving all energy forms.

At the same time, the Presidency called on the Federal Executive Council to engage all appropriate organs and scientific institutions in comprehensive research into and analysis of all aspects of the development of nuclear energy and the application of nuclear technology in view of the development of our economy and society and of the realistic prospects for the future use of more modern and safer technologies. The Presidency also emphasized the need for the scientific and social verification and formulation of more precise criteria and standards that will have to be satisfied before any decision about the construction and location of nuclear power plants is made.

BELOVSKI ADDRESSES 12TH YOUTH CONGRESS

AU121837 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Speech by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the morning plenary session of the 12th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia -- live]

[Text] Comrades: The decisive question of the continuity and future of our socialist revolution has been and continues to be a question of the extent to which young people are creators and bearers of its ideals and aims. The LCY's responsibility for the revolution's destiny is also reflected in its supporting and absorbing the progressive ideas and views that young people have about socialism and our self-managing reality and in stimulating young people's efforts to change the situation and relations in our society according to authentic expressions of the revolution and their own sensibility, from the standpoint of their own perspectives and strivings for humanism and a socialist self-managing democracy.

It is the right and obligation of the young generation to be dissatisfied with what has been achieved and to demand and assert its historic opportunity and responsibility here and now and not in some distant future, to wage a struggle itself, and to contribute to the general effort toward solving the crisis and further developing the Yugoslav socialist revolution. It is on the basis of this creative discontent with what exists that one should stimulate and mobilize the growing creative forces which, through organized social action, are capable of realizing a liberation of everyone, including young people, that would give much more than what one has been denied by the present crisis. Young people are a subject of revolutionary movement, and not the ornament of an epoch.

A large part of the young generation has been included in production, science, culture, and associated labor. The great contribution of that generation is contained in the material and spiritual wealth and achievements of our society and country, but that generation is also confronted with the occurences of bureauctatic mediocrity, leveling in the distribution, and demands for obedience. This is choking the talent, motivation, and creative capabilities of young people. They should therefore be those most interested in and ready for changing this situation in a much quicker and radical way, and they should comprehensively contribute to this change themselves. They must actively join the struggle for solving the accumulated economic and other problems along the lines of our socialist self-managing alternative. Young people cannot stand aside and adopt the role of mere observer or critic. The LC is obliged to extend support to the creative commitment of the young people. I am convinced that such an approach will be unitedly expressed at the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress.

Although some significant initiatives have been started recently, there is no reason for self-satisfaction regarding LCY engagement in solving problems the young generation is facing and regarding active and organized sociopolitical activity by young people. It is obvious that specific, rather small but still tangible moves and results are more valuable than a pile of resolutions and declarations, even if they are wise and principled. This certainly means that the LC is obliged to implement its own tenets and policy with more consistency, in particular within the front of organized socialist forces.

Youth justifiably insists upon the implementation of the socialist principle of distribution according to work. Without that there is no real motivation for work or struggle against idleness and irresponsibility, nor will there be any growth of social wealth that would enable us to successfully solve development, economic, and social problems, in particular unemployment, to develop a new quality and culture of life, and as a society to take an active position at the outset of the coming 21st century.

We must actively implement the principle that the destiny and assessment of every man and every collective depend on the results of his or its work and on the degree to which business operations and management of social property are successful. This must become the philosophy of our entire system and of our political system, the ruling norm of our behavior, and also of cadre policy, which is of huge importance for the affirmation of ability, and also for the future, of every young man. It is only under these conditions that we can speak of self-managing production relations, a break with statism and a hired labor attitude, a larger and richer material and spiritual production, unity and mutual relations, freedom of the personality, and equal conditions of work and creation for which young people also fight.

The LCY must fight for further improving the conditions of young people's education. This implies intensified efforts to realize the adopted aims of the reform of education and upbringing. The education of young people, it goes without saying, is not an end in itself, but a necessary preparation for their employment and joining the economic and social life of the country. Only through employment, young people get a real opportunity to build their existence, future, and destiny themselves. By entering the world of labor, young people take on themselves not just partial responsibility -- as we have been used to saying -- but full responsibility for the development of our socialist society and for the further development and the new breakthroughs of our socialist revolution.

In this context, one should devote full attention to the organization of a united and broad social action throughout the country with a view to employing young people, an action which will include all organizations of associated labor and all sociopolitical factors of the community. In this context, one should examine the creation of an economic policy which, by means of tax concessions, credit policy, and similar measures, will motivate young people to be employed in agriculture. The youth organization should also more resolutely oppose the spirit of parasitism and of avoiding work and responsibility which occurs among some young people, especially in big cities.

Full and equal inclusions of young people in the self-managing processes has special importance. We often here use the slogan about the LCY having to ensure conditions and space for young people's full participation in the process of social decisionmaking, as if -- whether we want it or not -- we are observing the young generation from a distance and as if someone should lead it by the hand and include it into social life. The young people -- together with the workers class -- should be the main force of the LCY and its activity. We must note that in the liberation war and socialist revolution -- during the time of all our victorious storms -- young people used to be the most active fighters for the policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the makers and creators of our future. Today as well, young people must be a constituent and most active part of the LCY, an unavoidable subject in political action and decision in the LCY and in our socialist society as a whole. The lessons of democracy and responsibility are best learned in direct pratice -- that is an opportunity for everyone, including young people, to show themselves and prove themselves in action.

Through the form and content of its activity, the LCY should make possible the broadest expression of striving, interests, and activitism of the young generation both in realizing the historic interests of the workers class and in solving everyday problems in their community. This also means that the LCY must and can be attractive to young people, precisely by giving answers to questions that time is inevitably bringing with itself, to questions that are of existential importance for the young generation and society, that is, for the entire community, including the young generation.

Young people who cultivate respect for, and recognize the historic role of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY must now find in the LCY room for expressing their creative energy and for their full contribution to, and responsibility for, the future of the country and the revolution.

In order that the LCY may be up to its historic task, it must open itself much more toward the social position and activities of the young people, toward the conditions of life and work for the young generation, the peculiarity and the diversity of their interests and needs. It must always lead the way, it must be modern, and above all it must be attractive to young people. Such an LC, freed from dogmatism, a paternalistic attitude, and sectarianism, will become even more their LC. Thus it will contribute not only to the strengthening of the democratic spirit and action of the LC but also to a deeper democratization and strengthening of the organized activities of the young people.

It is necessary to free the youth organization even more completely of the attributes of a conventional political organization, careerism and hierarchy, the tendencies toward power struggles, the blind following of fashions, and false radicalism.

The youth organization must become more and more the widest democratic alliance of the entire young generation, of the socialist views of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Just like the young people, the LCY cannot be reconciled to the fact that a part of the young generation lives in apathy, with a feeling of impotence and lack of prospects. The LCY must continuously carry out well thought out social actions in which young people will find themselves and will make their breakthrough and contribution to the mainstream of social work and life. This now constitutes their revolutionary assault: They themselves should become the masters of their fate and the creators of new values in a community of which man is both the origin and the purpose.

The struggle against bureaucracy and statism, the struggle for socialist self-managing relations and humanism, must be waged on an even larger scale and with more courage and enthusiasm by the young people. We set the goals of this struggle in the LCY Program, the constitutional principles, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and other program documents. It is necessary that we attain these goals more quickly, that we change and eliminate everything that stands in the way, that hobbles our revolution in its striving for a new historic breakthrough.

As is known, the present situation is burdened with many difficulties and shortcomings, but dissatisfaction with what exists does not give the right to anybody who is on the side of our revolution to seek for solutions and ways out of this situation through dogmatic and languor or through bourgeois restoration. This could not compensate for the disappointments and falls which inevitably accompany every movement and development.

Many times the young people have denounced those who tried to throw stones at our revolution and to denigrate its achievements. They also fiercely denounce nationalism in society and in their own ranks. They strive for a strengthening and firming up of the brotherhood and unity of our multinational community, without divisions and confrontations which deprive them of living space and prospects.

On these precepts we should continue to work persistently, bearing in mind that nationalism, bureaucracy, alienation, petty bourgeois spirit, divisions and suspicions are the greatest enemy of the young people and of their present and future.

Young people must contribute constantly to the struggle against the sources and manifestations of nationalism, as well as against the more and more aggressive activities of other class adversaries who strive to exploit and to misuse our difficulties and shortcomings. The Yugoslav socialist revolution experiences new conditions and faces new challenges. We are passing through difficult times, but this can be no excuse for losing hope. These are not our first nor are they our greatest difficulties. We have found solutions for virtually all misfortuones and contradictions that have faced the Yougoslav socialist revolution so far; we have found ways out; and we always became stronger. We relied above all on the strength of the workers class, the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities, the trust that the LCY enjoyed in our society.

This experience teaches us that a better tomorrow will not come by itself, but that it can only be achieved through work and selfless involvement. We can surely get out of the crisis. We have determined ways of getting out of the difficulties.

We have faced openly and boldly the top priority and key problems of our development, and we have determined the ideopolitical basis for solving them. We have set a sufficiently broad basis for organized social activity to change awareness, behavior, and the overall situation.

The strategic backbone of all our strivings consists in this: that new room and breakthroughs be provided for socialist self-management and that it fill the overall social and economic currents and all our institutions. Socialist self-management is our basic tenet, and its further development and the mastering of statism are of vital importance for the future of our revolution, for our international position, and for our independent and nonaligned role in the world. Such a road demands comprehensive support and the contribution of all socialist self-managing forces, full involvement and struggle particularly when things do not run as they should and as we imagined, even when the struggle endangers individual, partial, or pragmatic interests.

It must be quite clear in this connection that the solving of the open questions, as urgent and grave as they may be, cannot be sought without or at the expense of socialist self-management and equality of our peoples and nationalities.

In the difficult efforts to pull the country out of the economic crisis, in the struggle for new breakthroughs in the development of socialist self-management, in the contribution to the further strengthening of the function of the Yugoslav federation on the basis of the equality of the peoples and nationalities, and ultimately in the struggle for a further constructive international role of nonaligned Yugoslavia, the young generation cannot be either a fellow traveler or an observer. It faces a historic challenge and responsibility to make these efforts and to wage this struggle.

The Yugoslav young generation has profoundly identified with the personality and great historic deeds of Josip Broz Tito. It has identified with the stratetic tenets of our revolution. It cares for the future of the Yugoslav community, the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities. Therefore it must take on its shoulders further obligations and further responsibilities.

The revolution does not know about generation gaps. The revolution has been and remains a living bond of the generations. Optimism [as heard] and vacillation in the face of actions that are to provide the continuity of our revolutionary ideas would inevitably lead us to stagnation and would cause us to lose our historic perspective. One of the greatest values of the Yugoslav revolution lies precisely in the fact that it has enormous energy in its youth, which despite its difficulties and laggings, looks with confidence toward the future of socialist self-management and of our federal community of equal peoples and nationalities.

Comrades: I convey the greetings of the LCY Central Committee, the SAWPY Federal Conference, and other subjects united in the front of the socialist forces to the Congress of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, the delegates, and all other participants. We wish you fruitful and successful work, with the well-founded expectation that your gathering today will constitute a significant contribution to our overall efforts for the future development of our socialist society and the strengthening of the SFRY. Thank you. [applause]

COMMITTEE REJECTS PLAN TO DEFER RETIREMENTS

LD101059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY assembly did not accept the proposal made by the Federal Executive Council that individuals doing very responsible jobs in the federal organs of administration and in federal organizations should stay in their jobs to the end of 1988 even though they have fulfilled their retirement conditions. They were unanimously against this proposal. The explanation that the work involved, which is exceptionally important for the security of the country and that there are only 57 of these workers who, in addition, are under 60 years of age, did not help either. The stance taken by the delegates was that there had been plenty of time to provide appropriate cadre replacements for all these jobs and that the question of responsibility may even be raised as to why some thought had not been given to the problem before.

JANKOVIC ON AL-QADHDHAFI ABANDONING NONALIGNMENT

AU122039 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made a speech on the 16th anniversary of the evacuation of the American Willis base on the Libyan coast. Some points of the speech are the occasion of our foreign political commentary by Nebojsa Jankovic:

Time allows us to dwell on two points which in our opinion deserve serious analysis. After repeating that Libya leader announced a certain distancing from the policy of nonalignment because, in his opinion, it is not capable of protecting its members from the aggression of the big powers. He advocated what he called a neutral Libya.

If one speaks about the power or importance of the Nonaligned Movement to protect its members from the attacks of a superpower's supersonic bombers, it is not difficult to assess that Al-Qadhdhafi is right, at first glance. Considering that it is a matter of a movement whose great majority is composed of developing countries that lack both ability and ambition to match the superpowers in military might, it is clear why the nonaligned countries usually are not in a position to offer effective protection in the event of an armed attack.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the strength of the Nonaligned Movement has never been measured by a military yardstick, but by the movement's ability to act politically on the international scene. Precisely in the case of the aggression against Libya, has not the strength of the movement been manifested in a unanimous denunciation of the attack? Did not a six-member delegation of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries, including Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav foreign minister, leave for Tripoli immediately after the U.S. attack, and afterward for New York, so that it could most sharply denounce in the United Nations the attack on a sovereign and nonaligned country? And did not such a stand by the nonaligned countries serve as a reason for the reexamination of the positions of some American allies in Europe as regards further military pressure on Libya?

In the situation following the American attack, a feeling of imminent war danger arose in Libya, and it is not difficult to understand it.

It is nevertheless difficult to shed the impression that the Libyan leadership is drawing conclusions which may be shown to be not only unjustified but also potentially dangerous.

Leaving aside, for the time being, the illogical nature of the assertion that one may become a member of a military-political bloc and retain a neutral status, we have to ask the essential question: After all this aggression and economic and political pressure that we have witnessed and which directly serves bloc policies, is it possible to believe that salvation from one bloc may be found under the wing of another, anywhere you may like, but especially in such a hot area as the Mediterranean and the Middle East?

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH TANZANIA'S MKAPA

LD122324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2204 GMT 12 Jun 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 12 (TANJUG) -- The eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare should come out with concrete recommendations for assistance to the liberation struggle of southern African peoples, not just rhetorical declarations, it was stressed during talks held here this evening by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his Tanzanian counterpart Benjamin Mkapa.

The Tanzanian foreign minister arrived on a three-day visit to Yugoslavia today.

Dizdarevic and Mkapa said that bilateral relations are developing successfully and underscored the need to promote economic cooperation which, in the past few years, lags behind the two countries' fruitful political relations.

Exchanges Dinner Toasts

LD130510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2333 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd tonight in honor of Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs. The dinner took place in a very cordial, and friendly atmosphere.

During the dinner the two foreign Ministers exchanged toasts in which they devoted special attention to the present activity of the nonaligned movement and the preparations for the Eight Summit in Harare.

Having welcomed once again his guest from friendly Tanzania, Raif Dizdarevic emphasized that this meeting is an opportunity to examine all the possibilities for the further consolidation of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. This is equally an opportunity to exchange views on the issues of the modern world and the nonaligned countries' activities, he added.

Dizdarevic went on to say that both sides assess cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tanzania as unique, that is, relations between the two countries, which have a great deal in common, and are linked by traditional friendship and cooperation. There are no problems or differences in views in these relations.

Drawing attention to a great deal of unused capacities in the sphere of economic, financial and scientific-technical cooperation, Dizdarevic spoke in favor of the further joint efforts needed to achieve new successes in these fields.

The federal secretary then recalled that the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries is being prepared in highly unfavorable international conditions of renewed confrontations between the superpowers and exacerbated international economic relations, in other words, in the same conditions in which the first nonaligned summit, which was held in Belgrade, was prepared.

Dizdarevic went on to say:

"We are going to face numerous difficult problems at the summit, to which nonaligned countries should provide answers. It is fortunate that nonaligned countries are going to this summit consolidated, with strengthened unity and increased awareness about the need for a broader involvement of the movement in resolving fundamental issues of the modern world."

Thanking his host for his kind words Tanzanian foreign minister Benjamin Mkapa expressed his satisfaction at the opportunity to once again confirm by this visit the importance of friendship and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

He went on to stress that Yugoslavia contributes a great deal to the economic development of Tanzania, particularly in the sphere of energy, transport, communications and other fields.

The Tanzanian minister talked about economic difficulties his country faces and briefed his hosts on plans for the recovery of the Tanzanian economy.

Mkapa then stressed that he had arrived in Belgrade with a desire to exchange views with Yugoslav friends on the current international situation, nonaligned countries' activities on the eve of the Harare summit, as well as on the situation in southern Africa.

Drawing attention to Yugoslavia's role in the Nonaligned Movement Mkapa said that Yugoslavia's views on numerous issues concerning international life are of exceptional importance for Tanzania in the present period of preparations for the successful work of the Harare summit.

Minister Mkapa confirmed that the international climate in which preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned are taking place is not at all favorable. He drew particular attention, among other things, to a new rivalry between the two existing blocs and their attempts to talk nonaligned countries into joining their groupings.

"If we follow the policy of Presidents Tito and Nyerere regarding the nonaligned movement and remain consistent to its original principles, we will succeed in preserving our independence and in leading a winning battle for peace in the world," Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, said in conclusion.

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LEADERS CONFER AFTER PACT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD132116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (ADN) -- After the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee member-states, the delegation heads met for a special meeting and negotiations, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Those taking part were Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of State; Nicolai Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

COMPARISON OF WARSAW PACT COMMUNIQUE, APPEAL

All the Warsaw Pact countries' party papers have carried the text of the two documents issued by the Warsaw Pact Political Committee meeting in Budapest on 11 June -- the communique and the appeal to NATO states. Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 12 June carries the communique on pages 1 and 4 and the appeal on pages 1 and 5; Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 12 June carries the appeal on page 1 and the communique on page 2; Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 June carries the two documents on pages 1 and 2; East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 12 June carries the appeal on page 1 and the communique on page 2; Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 12 June carries the communique on pages 1-2 and the appeal on page 3; Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 12 June carries the communique on pages 1 and 3 and the appeal on pages 3; and Warsaw TRYDUNA LUDU in Polish on 12 June on page 1 carries the appeal on page 1 and the communique on page 6. All of the versions have been compared with and found to be identical to the communique and appeal published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 June and carried the Communist Relations section of the 13 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES ILO SESSION IN GENEVA

LD120435 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 11 (CTK) -- The program of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for the coming period should be more distinctly orientated on the chief questions interesting the working people, on the safeguarding of world peace and on the struggle against unemployment, Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Dagmar Molkova said here today.

Speaking at the 72nd conference of the ILO, she supported Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals concerning the restructuring of economic relations on a just, equitable and democratic basis, and the socialist countries' disarmament proposals. Dagmar Molkova criticized the fact that the good experience of the socialist countries is overlooked and publicity is given to the capitalist system in the ILO. This also apparent from the misuse of the ILO system of control of the fulfillment of international agreements, and from unjustified objections designed to cast doubt on the advantages of socialism. She stressed the importance of the democratization of the ILO control system, and added that the socialist countries have elaborated proposals for its improvement.In the concluding part of her speech, Dagmar Molkova denounced the discriminatory practice of the employers' group controlled by reactionary representatives of the international organization of employers who at the current conference rendered impossible the full participation of representatives of directors of socialist enterprises in the work of the conference and threatened the universal character of the ILO.

BALKAN COUNTRIES' UNESCO CONFERENCE ENDS

AU122122 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- The Balkan Countries' National Commissions for UNESCO completed their 12th conference here today. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia. In the course of three days they discussed their cooperation during the last two years and endorsed a programme for the period up to 1987. Their agenda included questions concerning the contribution of the Balkan subregion to the world decade for cultural development and the drafting of UNESCO's third medium-term plan (1990-19985) [date as received].

A BTA reporter asked Academician Nikolay Todorav, president of the 23rd session of UNESCO's General Conference to comment on the present meeting:

"Concrete measures were outlined for an enhancement of the scientific and cultural exchange, for the further extension of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries within UNESCO," Academician Todorov said. "A very useful tradition has been continued, which is highly esteemed and steady encouraged by UNESCO. Our meetings are important because our region truned out to be one of themost active areas in the organization. The establishment of multilateral research centres in the Balkan countries can be considered to be an important way of achieving increasing closeness among the countries and the peoples: the International Association of Southeast European Studies (A.I.E.S.E.E.), the International Information Centre on the Sources of Balkan and Mediterranean History (C.I.B.A.L.), the European Centre for Higher Education (C.E.P.E.S.), the International Centre for Research in Chemistry, the Permanent Coordinating Committee for Reducing Earthquake Risks in the Balkans, etc." The final report of the conference emphasises that the Balkan subregion has in more respects than one played a pioneering role in of considerable interest to other regions, bearing in mind the varieth of socio-political and economic systems in the Balkan countries.

Recently, the Balkan countries' national commissions have been focusing on the Long-Term Subregional Programme of Cooperation in Research and Development for Educational Innovation in Southern and Eastern Europe (C.O.D.I.E.S.E.E.). Now the commissions have supported UNESCO's initiative of drafting a world history of education, as well as a number of other ideas for the activation of cooperation in the field of natural sciences, geology, ecology, history, culture, etc.

At the closing of the conference the leaders of the Bulgarian delegation, Mrs. Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, noted that the debates in Sofia are an indisputable contribution to he consolidation of the good climate in the Balkans. Our conferences, she said, may serve as an emample of equitable cooperation among states of different social and economic orders linked geographically and historically with the strong ties of centuries-long cooperation. In Sofia we have once again convinced ourselves that these meetings offer wide possibilities for an open dialogue, for the exchange of experience of for the resolution of topical problems of mutual interest and for the raising of the intellectual potential of all countries in the Balkans.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Shankar Arrives

AU121316 Sofia BTA in English 1225 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- "Our relations with Bulgaria are excellent and I have come here to promote them still further in the economic, political and cultural field", Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, minister of foreign affairs and trade of India, said today. He arrived in Bulgaria on an official friendly visit. The head of the Indian diplomacy was welcomed by Mr. Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, by deputy ministers and by other officials.

Official Talks Begin

AU122100 Sofia BTA in English 1813 GTM 12 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs and Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, India's minister of external affairs and commerce, who is paying an official friendly visit here, held talks here today. They discussed a wide range of questions concerning bilateral relations and the international situation. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr. P. Shiv Shankar briefed each other on the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and India, and they commended highly the two countries' achievements in various spheres of life. The progress marked by Bulgaria and India is conducive to the process of energizing mutual cooperation in different fields.

The two countries' chief diplomats defined reciprocal relations as excellent, as relations based on confidence, understanding and cooperation. Mr. P. Shiv Shankar stressed that India attaches great importance to the promotion of her ties with the socialist states, which are a vital link in his country's foreign policy, and that India regards her relations with Bulgaria as an idea of bilateral relations. This state of bilateral contacts is all the more valuable, bearing in mind that the two countries belong to different social systems.

The Indian guest spoke about his country's policy towards her neighboring states, about the attempts by certain imperialist quarters to destablize India. Despite all these attempts, democracy is in the process of consolidation in India. The Indian foreign minister indicated that tensions in the area of the Indian Ocean are stirred by external forces, which compels India to pay special attention to her own security. The U.S. provides Pakistan with most up-to-date weapons, a fact which has a destablizing impact on the relations between India and her neighbor.

The guest told about India'a activities in the Nonaligned Movement, where she is seeking a consolidation of opinions on the major issues of our time, and about his country's work within the framework of the initiatives advanced by the six heads of state or government aimed at strengthening world peace and security.

Mr. Petur Mladenov dwelt on the complicated and strained international situation, the result of the actions of imperialism and more specifically of the policy of nuclear arms race and neoglobalism pursued by the U.S. He stressed the paramount importance of the question maintaining world peace, the need for all people on the planet, irrespective of their ideological and other differences, to work for the establishment of lasting peace. In this connection, the chief Bulgarian diplomat commended highly the Soviet peace initiatives, directed at the consolidation of security and detente. Regret was expressed over the fact that the number of concrete disarmament proposals put forward by the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries have failed to meet with a positive response from the NATO states.

The Bulgarian foreign minister familiarized the guest with the latest peace initiatives advanced by a the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states at its meeting which ended in Budapest yesterday. Regional conflicts were another topic of discussion.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU122007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] On 12 June Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner of honor of P. Shiv Shankar, India's minister of external affairs and commerce. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere was attneded by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; ministers; and leaders of public organizations and creative organizations and institutes.

Zhivkov Receives Shankar

AU130951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov a short time ago received P. Shiv Shankar, minister of foreign affairs and commerce of India. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, took part in the meeting. P. Shiv Shankar was also received by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and also by Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the joint Bulgarian-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Shankar Statement Reported

AU132016 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA) -- India's foreign minister assesses highly the Bulgaro-Indian relations. Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, who was on a two day official friendly visit to this country, told journalists before he left the country that his talks with Mr. Todor Zhivkov and other official figures, as well as with Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov, had been fruitful and on a wide scope. The leader of Indian diplomacy stressed the upgrade development of the bilateral cooperation in the economic, political and cultural sphere, the unanimity of opinions on the main issues of the present days and most of all those related to preservation of peace and security in the world.

Commenting on India's relations with the socialist countries, India's minister of external affairs and trade said that they are cordial and have been such as early as the time when India has fought for its independence.

The guest assessed as sincere this week's address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the NATO member-states, to all European countries, for reduction of armed forces and weapons in Europe. He said that this document is a step forward on the road of consolidation of peace and security on the planet. Mr. P. Shiv Shankar stressed that the U.S. and other Western countries should answer positively to this address, which would be in interest of mankind.

India's foreign minister analyzed the internal political situation in India paying special attention to the demographic problems, to the need to considerably increase the agricultural and industrial production. He marked that India has other problems as well, which have been brought about by foreign forces, that there are plans for destabilization of the country, for breaking its unity and integrity.

"India has evidence for external interference in the events in Punjab," stressed the leader of India's diplomacy. Despite the difficulties the central government believes in the possibilities for political settlement of the problems.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD IN SWEDEN

AU141453 Sofia BTA in English 0705 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, June 14 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the foreign ministries of Bulgaria and Sweden were held on June 12 and 13, 1986. The Bulgarian side was headed by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Sweden. The head of the Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr Pierre Shori, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Bulgaro-Swedish relations were assessed as traditionally good and friendly. The two deputy ministers spoke about the existing possibilities for the further activation of these relations through joint efforts. The Bulgarian delegation recommended concrete steps for the broadening of the bilateral cooperation in the political field on topical international issues whose settlement would be of interest to both countries.

The participants in the talks noted the significance of the new proposal in the address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on the gradual limiting of the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. Serious attention was paid to the developing of the detente process in Europe and in particular, to the Stockholm conference and the forthcoming Vienna meeting, to international security and the proposal to ban all nuclear tests. The participants discussed the idea of the establishment in northern Europe and the Balkans of zones free of nuclear weapons. They noted a coincidence of the two countries' positions in respect to these issues. The deputy ministers discussed certain regional conflicts in different parts of the world and noted the need to find peaceful solutions.

BULGARIAN-JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC TALKS ASSESS TIES

AU132020 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA) -- Consultations between the foreign ministries of Bulgaria and Japan were held in Sofia today. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Japan [as received], and the Japanese, by Mr Shinichi Yanai, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Japan.

The particpations sin the talks noted with satisfaction that the relations between Bulgaria and Japan are developing successfully. They expressed their willingness to contribute to the further broadening of the constructive dialogue and the mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Bulgarian side to the talks spoke about Bulgaria's Balkan policy and emphasized upon her efforts at establishing zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the region. In discussing the international issues, the two deputy ministers shared the convictions that all nuclear weapons must be destroyed under strict international control.

Mr Shanichi Yanai was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT ISSUED

AU091126 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jun 86 p 2

["Joint Bulgarian-CSSR Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, made a friendly, working visit to Bulgaria from 5-7 June.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Bohuslav Chnoupek laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov and paid his respects to the coffin of the great son of the Bulgarian people and noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

During their talks the two ministers of foreign affairs exchanged information on the construction of socialist society in their countries, and on the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP and 17th CPCZ Congresses. They also discussed issues related to bilateral relations and topical international issues. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are developing dynamically on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. They stressed the exceptional importance of the meetings between Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, for comprehensively developing cooperation between the two socialist countries and their peoples.

The ministers of foreign affairs stressed that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries have a decisive role in developing their countries. They expressed the firm determination of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR to make all efforts to futher strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries in order to increase the effectiveness of their cooperation in implementing policy, coordinated within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and related to the cardinal issues of our time, and the measures for their practical solution, which are to be adopted.

The two ministers stressed the readiness of their states to contribute to further perfecting socialist economic integration, and pointed out the historical significance of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member-States of CEMA Until the Year 2000, adopted in 1985 in Moscow. They expressed support for normalizing relations between CEMA and the EEC, something which would be an important precondition for expanding their economic and scientific-technical cooperation on a mutually beneficial and equal basis, without any discrimination.

The ministers of foreign affairs expressed serious concern over the alarming and dangerous stage of the present international situation. The basic cause of the existing tension is the aggressive and militaristic policy of the United States which, supported by some of its NATO allies, does not relinquish its hegemonistic ambitions and striving to achieve military superiority. Their course of intensifying the arms race and transferring it to space evokes particular alarm. New concerns in this area were evoked by the decision of the U.S. Administration to not adhere to the agreements on limiting strategic offensive weapons, achieved within the USSR.

The two sides expressed their categorical conviction that the policy of military confrontation has no future, that the peaceful coexistence of states with different social system is the only sensible alternative.

They stressed that if goodwill and new political thinking are present, it is possible and necessary to overcome the tension and return international relations to detente on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

The sides confirmed the necessity of adopting energetic measures aimed at stopping the arms race, especially the nuclear one, and beginning disarmament. The two ministers highly evaluated the program on creating comprehensive international security, announced by the 27th CPSU Congress. They stressed the exceptionally important significance of the declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on totally liquidating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century. Stressing that the Soviet initiatives correspond with the inexorably strict requirements posed by the nuclear century to the political leaders of all countries, the ministers expressed the readiness of their states to cooperate closely with the USSR and the other socialist countries in contributing to the practical implementation of these initiatives.

The ministers of foreign affairs stressed the urgent necessity of releasing mankind from nuclear weapons and banning all nuclear tests, as an important step in this direction. They expressed full support for the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, announced by the USSR and extended until August 1986. The two sides noted that creating nuclear-free zones, including in the Balkans, is an important means of decreasing the danger of a nuclear war, strengthening stability, and improving the international climate.

It was stressed that decreasing the level of military confrontation in Europe is one of the most important tasks in the struggle against the nuclear danger. The two ministers highly evaluated the initiative to totally liquidate the USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, which was developed in the recent Soviet proposal of May 1986. The same goal is also being pursued by its initiative on significantly reducing conventional weapons and troops in Europe, while exercising appropriate control.

The constructive Soviet proposals on generally liquidating chemical weapons have an essential significance in this respect. They create a favorable opportunity for signing an appropriate international convention. The ministers stressed that the creation of chemical weapon-free zones is an important step toward solving this problem, and stressed their countries' positive contribution in this direction -- the declaration-appeal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania on turning the Balkans into a chemical weapon-free zone, and the initiative of the CSSR and the GDR on creating a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe. The topicality of these proposals is stressed even further by NATO's decision to commence the production of binary chemical weapons.

The ministers of foreign affairs noted that the problems of peace and security in Europe significantly influence the situation in the world as a whole and stressed the necessity of developing the Helsinki process in a balanced manner. Voicing support for successfully concluding the first stage of the Stockholm conference, the ministers expressed their countries' conviction that understanding the close, mutual dependence of the interests of the European peoples and securing businesslike and constructive cooperation in all areas are a decisive precondition for the continent's peaceful future and detente. The forthcoming Vienna meeting of the CSCE participating-states can make an important contribution in this respect. The constructive and realistic character of the socialist countries' proposals at the MBFR talks in Vienna, made on 20 February 1986, and the necessity of achieving faster progress at the talks were pointed out.

The two ministers decisively condemned the striving of certain revanchist forces to put a question mark over the territorial-political realities established in Europe as a result of World War II and the postwar development.

The two sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to strengthen their national, political, and economic independence, and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. In this context they decisively denounced the interference of imperialist forces in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and the course of military, political, and ideological dictat adopted by them. Aggressive actions against Libya, continuing provocations against the Central American countries, kindling of hotbeds of tension in the Middle and Near East, and the approach toward the problems of the African Continent are indicative expressions of this course. Being principled opponents of all terrorism, including state terrorism, the two states expressed readiness for constructive cooperation with all states in order to uproot terrorism from international life.

The talks took place in a spirit of fraternal friendship and cooperation, and with total unity on all matters discussed. Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Petur Mladenov to make a friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH JAPAN ENDS

AU122110 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 12 Jun 86

["Bulgaria-Japan: Fruitful Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- Senior representatives of the business interests in Bulgaria and Japan here assessed positively bilateral commercial contacts. In comparison with 1984, the 1985 countertrade marked a ten-fold increase. Export lists are diversified annually. Particularly active is the cooperation in electronics, machine building, the chemical and the light industries, agriculture, and the food industry. The protocol on the fifth session of the Mixed Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Japan, which was signed here today, lays emphasis on the importance of meetings and talks at different levels.

The session discussed the possibilities to open offices of the Navigation Maritime Bulgaria [as received] and of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank in Japan. The extension of cooperation in air transport was also on the agenda. A draft agreement on the avoidance of double taxation and on the encouragement and protection of investments was also considered. The protocol envisages a further expansion of cooperation in mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, electronics and the light industry. An increase is planned for the exchange of agricultural and food-industry specialists. An important role is given to the encouragement of industrial cooperation.

Today Mr. Ognyan Doynov, Bulgaria's deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, received the head of the Japanese delegation Mr Shinchi Yanai, deputy minister of foreign affairs. They discussed the further expansion of trade and economic cooperation.

MLADENOV VIEWS WORLD SITUATION AT BONN DINNER

AU021636 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Report on speech by Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at a dinner given in his honor by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, in Bonn on 21 May]

[Text] After confirming the general assessment that the Bonn talks had been held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual respect, the Bulgarian foreign minister underlined that our country sees the need for a political dialogue not only in bilateral relations.

He expressed the conviction that the content of the bilateral cooperation in a number of fields could be richer if it was implemented in an atmosphere of political detente. "The present-day extremely complex and dangerous international situation," stated Petur Mladenov, has appropriate repercussions both on political contacts and in other fields. As a fresh example of this, I might point to the unjustified decision of the EEC to halt the import of certain goods from socialist countries, including Bulgaria. We are worried not so much by the losses which both the one and, I would say, the other country may bear. We are worried by the fact that the motives for such administrative measures are political. Practice has shown, including in Bulgarian-West German economic relations, that economic cooperation on an equal rights basis without discrminatory measures is equally beneficial to all. Our country supports the further development of such cooperation."

Dwelling on the topical international problems that had been examined, Petur Mladenov confirmed the common view of both countries that the situation in the world today is extremely dangerous, that the reason for this is the continuing arms race, and that the solution to this situation can only be found by means of negotiations. He also dwelt on differences in the assessment of the reasons that have led to the present period of an exceptionally complex international situation. Guided by the desire for real progress to be achieved in the efforts for disarmament and identical security, stated the Bulgarian minister, we must learn how to think in new categories, and not only to think, but also to act in a new way. The way toward this is frank, honest, and constructive negotiation, which should lead to results of common significance and not serve the achievement of one-sided goals; negotiations, based on the principle, which is realistic for our times -- the principle of equality and identical security.

In order to put these principles into practice, emphasized Petur Mladenov, the countries of the socialist community are acting from clear and coordinated positions in entirely supporting the Soviet disarmament program set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January. "We support and welcome," he stated, "the new extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests, and make an appeal for this great historic opportunity not to be missed. I wish to stress that a single incident with the atom of peace, however tragic it may be, is not a great danger for mankind. The great, fatal danger lies in the nucleus of the atom of war. The efforts of all must be directed against it, a state of psychosis must be created against it, the powers of oratory should be used for this purpose. When we speak of the need for disarmament, it should be realized that the prospects for disarmament cannot be cloudless if space weapons are brought into the heavens."

Later Petur Mladenov dwelt on the historic importance of the Helsinki conference, which confirmed on an international basis the European realities after World War II. These realities," he said, "lie at the basis of the peaceful development and cooperation in Europe. Every attempt to violate them, or to tolerate such attempts in any form whatsoever, creates tension and insecurity." He dwelt later on our country's consistent efforts to develop good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and recalled the proposal for the signing of bilateral agreements, which would include a code for good-neighborly relations between the Balkan countries, renunciation of territorial claims, and agreement not to allow the territories of the relevant countries to be used for hostile aims and actions against one another. This goal is also served by the efforts to turn the region into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and to eliminate chemical weapons in the Balkans.

REPORTACE ON VISIT BY EGYPT'S 'ABD AL-MAJID

Meets Chnoupek

LD122019 Prague CTK in English 1848 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Egyptian colleague Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid dealt with relations between the two countries and the present international situation here this afternoon.

In a frank and constructive discussion they noted that bilateral contacts have been dynamically developing recently in all spheres of common interest. The Egyptian minister voiced the conviction that his visit to Czechoslovakia opens a new stage in contacts between the two countries.

Both ministers described political dialogue as an important means helping a better mutual understanding and called for its extension. They underlined the importance of economic and trade contacts which have been developing on the basis of mutual advantage, good relations of partnership of a long standing and which have dynamically grown recently. They pointed out that bilateral economic cooperation is developing primarily in branches which are crucial for the orientation of the development of the Czechoslovak and Egyptian national economies.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia is prepared to widen its offer of complete plants, machinery and other products and extend its imports by adding interesting non-traditional Egyptian products, including consumer goods. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid pointed out the interest of his country in the promotion of economic cooperation, including in the spheres of agriculture and tourism. It was noted that cultural contacts are developing satisfactorily.

Chnoupek on Pact Proposals

LD122238 Prague CTK in English 2116 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak-Egyptian talks confirmed both countries' interest to develop relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here tonight at a dinner he gave for his Egyptian colleague Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia and its allies want to achieve permanent peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, build foundations for a comprehensive system of international security, and work for the liquidation of all nuclear weapons as proposed by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized the significance of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and its appeal for substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional armament in Europe.

He said in conclusion that Czechoslovakia fully supports the creation of a firm material, political and organizational basis for star peace as proposed today by the Soviet premier to the U.N. secretary general.

In his speech, Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt and Czechoslovakia agree that international disputes must be solved peacefully, and both countries want a political dialogue.

Egypt, a founding and active member of the Non-Aligned Movement, is ready to share Czechoslovakia's endeavour to help liquidate the hotbeds of international tension, the Egyptian foreign minister added.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON LATEST WARSAW PACT PROPOSALS

LD122103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Antonin Kostka commentary: "In the Interest of Europe and World Peace"]

[Text] The meetings of the highest organs of the community of European socialist countries have a markedly peaceful tradition. On their initiative in 1985 there was the first considerable reduction of their own armed forces by almost 2.5 million men. This initiative was the impulse behind the birth of the effort for collective security in Europe and the first project toward a ban on chemical weapons. The initiative of the Political Consultative Committee preceded the Vienna talks on the reduction of men and arms in central Europe; it was the initiative of the committee which gave Europe its Magna Carta of peace, the Helsinki Final Act. It was therefore quite logically expected that the present session would also put forward important topics for further qualitative improvement in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international understanding.

Today we can say that this expectation was not disappointed. The appeal to the NATO states and all European countries which emerged from the session is characterized by several new elements which considerably increase both the attractiveness and the possibility of implementation of the proposals being put forward. In particular, the fact that the appeal, which is in fact a program for European demilitarization, is addressed to all European countries moves the question of the fate of Europe to a wider base. It is no longer just a question of relations between the two political military groups, but it has become the affair of all Europeans. The project for a gradual demobilization of men at arms and the liquidation of their armaments -- at the beginning of the nineties it should reach half a million on each side -- the creation of demilitarized zones, and other measures proposed create a point of departure for the Stockholm and Vienna conferences which have for years now been marking time.

Another important new thing is the fact that the measures proposed do link up with the worldwide disarmament process, but they are considered individually, separately, without mutual conditions or any binding conditions which could make their adoption more difficult. And last, but of course far from least, is the very constructive new approach to the question of verification. As well as the use of international means, including satellites, what is being proposed is the creation of a permanent international consultative and control commission with inspection on site and the setting up of permanent control bodies for the whole area under demilitarization from the Atlantic to the Urals.

We all know, however, that a good proposal will not in itself change everything. This depends largely on whether there is success in implementing it. In the case of the new proposals from the Warsaw Pact, the reaction of the West is considerably cautious because the advantages and usefulness of these proposals are too obvious.

And so, next to the positive evaluations, there is no lack of the obligatory excuses about the need for careful study, or the worn out propaganda warning that the aim of the proposals is an attempt to drive a wedge between the United States and its West European allies. The strength and weight of the new proposals from the socialist countries is not, however, measured by the benevolence with which the West wishes or does not wish to accept it. Besides, one cannot expect any enthusiasm for any disarmament project from an alliance whose leading organs have only recently voted for further stepping up arming, including the production of new generation chemical weapons and participation in U.S. space arming.

The strength, weight, and importance of the new proposals rests somewhere else -- in the fact that they correspond completely unequivocally, and undeniably to the interests of the whole of Europe and all nations of the world in the fact that they are in complete harmony with the demands of the time and the aims of the efforts by the whole world for the survival of humanity, for overcoming the pitfalls of the nuclear age. The indisputable uniqueness and importance of the new proposals is given by the simple fact that without the realization of the goals which are set out in them, the future development of our continent is unthinkable. The future of Europe is simply indivisible from the success of the struggle for its demilitarization, and in the same way it is indivisible from the future of humanity because it is precisely Europe which is the most threatened sector of the world, and efforts to save must always be concentrated on the most threatened sectors. The strength and weight of the new proposals is also given by the unity and deepened joint action of the socialist countries in all political, economic, and international questions, as was confirmed many times at the Budapest session. And precisely this, contained in the new initiatives, gives new enthusiasm, strength, daring, trust and hope to all people who believe in peace and international understanding.

PRODUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD121612 Prague CTK in English 1543 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- A protocol listing Chinese plants to be reconstructed and modernized with Czechoslovak participation, and suggestions for cooperation in production was signed here today at the end of talks with a delegation of the Chinese State Economic Commission. The delegation, headed by chairman of the commission Lu Dong, has been visiting Czechoslovakia since June 7 to learn about the management of the Czechoslovak national economy and discuss possibilities of further economic and technological cooperation. Lu Dong signed the protocol together with Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission.

OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR LIBYAN SOLIDARITY MEETING

AU100752 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Womens Union, left Prague by air on Friday [6 June] to attend an international meeting of solidarity with the Libyan people and for transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, to be held in Athens on 7-8 June. The meeting is sponsored by the International Democratic Federation of Women and the Federation of Greek Women.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN UK

LD092206 Prague CTK in English 2032 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] London June 9 (CTK correspondent) -- Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, opened talks on the development and prospects of Czechoslovak-British trade with several British Government officials today.

Bohumil Urban met with Minister for Trade Alan Clark, Chairman of the East European Trade Council Lord Shackleton, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Tim Renton and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Paul Channon. The latter invited the Czechoslovak minister for the visit.

Questions concerning present trade exchanges between Czechoslovakia and Britain and ideas aimed at expanding economic cooperation, including on third markets, were dealt with.

Bohumil Urban visited today the Rank-Xerox company which has trade contacts of a long standing with Czechoslovakia.

Departs Following Visit

LD121136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, today ended his talks with British officials on the current state and prospects for Czechoslovak-British trade, and left for home. He described the talks as bilaterally useful. He told the London CTK correspondent that they created a base for greater cooperation in production and on third markets. Talks about removing obstacles to the export of Czechoslovak goods to the British market were also useful.

STROUGAL, GDR'S BEIL DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD051747 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Prague Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government received Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, who is visiting Czechoslovakia. During their conversation both representatives emphasized the positive results achieved in the development of economic cooperation which are reflected in an annual growth in the volume of mutual goods exchange. At the same time they emphasized that in the next production period cooperation and specialization must be continually aimed more emphatically at those sectors and professions which make a decisive contribution to the modernization of production and the intensification of the national economies of Czechoslovakia and the GDR. At the same time they pointed out some possibilities of the widening and intensification of economic cooperation.

ACCORD WITH AUSTRIA ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU140741 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 24 April carries on page 6 a 1,000-word article by Jan V. Svec, entitled "One of the Basic Duties of Mankind; Knowledge Acquired From Austria's Environmental Protection." After noting the need to coordinate practical measures for environmental protection throughout the world, since environmental damages take no note of natural, geographic, or political frontiers, Svec says:

"Currently the contacts between Czechoslovakia and neighboring Austria are steadily intensifying. At present an appropriate interstate agreement lies ready for signature. A few days ago, a group of Czechoslovak journalists visited Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Federal Press Office, to acquaint themselves with certain issues of the local environmental protection." Svec then proceeds to describe Austria's natural and climatic conditions, and states: "It is only natural that both the population, and the country's representatives more and more clearly realize the need to protect the country from internal or external influences which increasingly harm nature and the environment in general." The air polluted by the industries of Great Britain, France, and the FRG is brought by the winds over Austria, and the dense automobile traffic does not help, either, Svec says. Thus, "since our countries are immediate neighbors, the problems are common, or at least very similar, to both of them; and they can be resolved in a coordinated manner, by proceeding jointly, and by exchanging knowledge, experience, and the results of monitoring and various measurements, and even of complete studies." Svec goes on to say "We have several neighboring regions, localities, and factors of this kind, which logically require a harmonized course, and agreements on joint solutions." After noting the situation on the Danube as an example, Svec adds: "Similarly the effects on nature of building hydro-projects are also involved. And this, like certain other issues, demands a balanced and mutually useful course also from the viewpoint of environmental protection, both in our own country and in Austria, but a also in other surrounding countries. Obviously the interstate agreement that is being prepared is counting on all this."

Svec then goes on to sketch various measures undertaken in Austria for environmental protection, saying that some of them are no longer effective enough and thus are about to be tightened. "One must believe," he concludes, "that the agreement, which is being prepared between the two countries and which is to be signed this year, will signify yet another important step and bilateral contribution to the constant improvement of cooperation in environmental protection not only in the CSSR and Austria, but also within the broader European area."

SMENA CAUTIONS AGAINST MONEY EXCHANGE

AU021430 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 27 May 86 p 5

["J.T." article: "Watch Out for Forged Foreign Currencies; Pound Sterlings From Secret Workshops"]

[Text] Prague (JT) -- Forged 100-dollar banknotes, seized together with their owners at the beginning of this year's tourist season in Prague, are not the only forged currencies being brought to our country.

According to the information supplied by specialists of our criminal service, also deutsch marks and French francs of various denominations -- albeit in smaller quantities -- have come to our country, as well as Italian lire and British pounds sterling. The latter ones originate from secret workshops that existed during World War II. During the war they were supposed to disrupt the British economy. Despite the fact that these banknotes have been produced by highly competent forgers with modern techniques, they are being identified in our exchange facilities and seized together with their owners, who risk criminal prosecution. It definitely does pay to refuse an offer to exchange our money for foreign currencies with tourists or currency speculators, no matter how attractive the offer.

U.S. SAID ENGAGED IN 'POLITICAL LAYING OF MINES'

LD081317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Jiri Cebrcvsky commentary]

[Text] Laying mines is a considerably risky business. It therefore follows that it is a hazardous occupation for those who do it. I am not, however, referring to this profession in the form of soldiers laying mines somewhere in the terrain but of political laying of mines on the whole planet. In this activity detonators or fuses are not put in place by hand but, as in the military context, political laying of mines is the preparation of explosions. The blasts are intended to break up and destroy even the little that has been built up in recent years in the area of important international agreements.

The power circles in the United States have taken up the laying of mines on the international scene, and they do it with such vehemence that it has startled even their most loyal satellite. An example of this is the statement by Washington that it intends to abandon the SALT II agreement, which the United States entered into with the Soviet Union but has not yet ratified. As is now customary -- and it would be surprising if it were otherwise -- Washington has used the worn out buck-passing practice of accusing the Soviet Union. Once again pseudo-arguments have appeared about alleged Soviet supremacy forcing the United States to stop upholding the SALT limits.

The second mine is the invention that the Soviet Union does not uphold every detail of the agreement and that it even violates it. The culmination of this mendacious campaign was the speech by Edward Rowney, the U.S. President's advisor for matters of arms control, who said, and I quote: President Reagan's decision to stop upholding the limits of the SALT II agreement will have a positive and healthy effect on Soviet-U.S. talks, which are a dead end. These words border on absurdity. After claiming that abandoning the SALT II agreement will represent progress in disarmament talks and -- thinking of the likely words of Reagan's advisor -- that peace and security will thus be strengthened, the very walls of the White House should blush in shame. It is clear to every sensible and rationally thinking person that the end of the SALT agreement is the beginning of another fervent and uncontrollable arms race fever, not just in terms of increasing the number of arms but, in particular, the introduction and installation of new and even more destructive weapons. This is the real reason the United States wants to back away from SALT.

The limit set by the agreement has been reached. The United States cannot increase the number of cruise missiles launched from aircraft without exceeding that limit. The Navy demands Trident missiles. For the Navy to get them without a violation of the agreement the existing Poseidon would have to be scrapped. The Air Force wants 200 MX missiles, but according to SALT it is entitled to only half that number. These are the reasons for the attack on SALT. The people against it are those obsessed by the thought that they will gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union and thus rule the world and circles closely linked with the octopus of the military industrial complex of the United States.

Reagan's government lays one mine after another for the sake of its interests. Its program to militarize space is in fact a mine aimed against the safety of the whole world. The SALT I agreement is a hot topic of discussion and already there are signs that Reagan would like to deal in the same way with the 1972 ABM agreement.

The attitude of Reagan's government to the SALT II agreement has not only startled U.S. allies, but also a number of their own politicians. Congressman Norman Dicks said that this week that President Reagan's decision is the worst decision he has even made. Senator Edward Kennedy expressed his view with similar words.

About 200 members of Congress have already signed a request that Reagan change his view on the strategic agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. He described their attitude, however, as unwise and not useful, and Reagan's subordinates described all those who favor preserving SALT as traitors. They also responded with irritation to the reaction Reagan's decision caused in Western Europe.

Allies in the North Atlantic alliance are angry that the U.S. President, just as in a number of other cases, did not take their views into account at all. The United States has once again shown a catastrophic lack of feeling and consideration toward their partners. They have hit us below the waterline; it is clear that NATO is not an alliance of equals, as is being claimed, but is a tame poodle that the United States strokes when it does what is wanted and inconsiderately kicks aside when it does not -- these are only a few views stated by the West European press, reflecting the opinion of the ruling parties of the alliance. It is becoming clear that no NATO member except the United States wishes to violate the SALT II agreement. U.S. actions are becoming too much for West European states, and their governments are now looking for a way out of this affairs. The West German paper, FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU, wrote: The announcement of U.S. intentions is shocking. People are asking what will follow: An end to the process of arms control or even cold war. During the birth of the SALT II agreement in 1979, the [West German] Foreign Ministry announced that without this agreement there would be a general impression that the United States had opted for confrontation and not for cooperation and peace. Has the U.S. decision now gone that far? These are worrying questions, and they are not being posed just by that West German newspaper.

This concern is heightened by another mine which was laid this week by the White House in the form of the 12th nuclear test in Nevada. It is true that this was not a mine aimed against an agreement because the United States does not want to agree to the Soviet moratorium. Its consequences, however, are no less dangerous. This mine was aimed against the continually growing movement of 100 million people who demand a ban on nuclear tests and in fact against all those who justifably see in the continuing tests in the Nevada dessert a hazardous step by Washington aimed at increasing world tension. Also, one important thing cannot be ignored: The charge in Nevada exploded after the world had been informed about the message of Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest Soviet party and state representative, to Javier Perez de Cuellar, United Nations secretary general. In his message Mikhail Gorbachev expressed readiness to meet immediately with Ronald Reagan in order to agree on an end to nuclear tests because such an agreement would be a practical step to nuclear disarmament.

The world noted the reply of the U.S. layer of mines. Just as before, it noted other equally dangerous smoldering U.S. bombs. It is possible to express the conviction that the number of those aware of how deep the chasm is between the words and deeds of the United States Government has risen.

COMMENTARY ON "NEW FRIENDSHIP" BETWEEN U.S., PRC

AU270402 Bratisalva ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 17 May 86 p 5

["Fu"-signed commentary in the "What Is Talked About" column: "Yang Dezhi in the United States"]

[Text] Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, made a brief visit to the Hawaiian islands, where the Japanese Navy had attacked the U.S. Navy in the past and where it is now harmoniously drilling side by side with the U.S. Navy in the provocative "Rimpac-86" maneuvers. The Hawaii command of the American Pacific 7th Fleet is one of the military installations which Dezhi inspected during his 2-week visit to the United States, a visit officially called a "friendly visit." In Washington he conducted negotiations with Caspar Weinberger, minister of war, as well as with Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces. When he was still chief of staff of the Navy, the admiral had visited the PRC, in the same way that it was visited by all other members of the joint chiefs of staff. Their visits were now returned by chief Yang Dezhi, CPC Central Committee Politburo member.

According to a TASS announcement, his negotiations concentrated on the "Program of Military-Technical Cooperation." In this context Washington welcomed the guest from Beijing with good news: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has recommended approving the sale of sets of electronic equipment -- one costing $10 million -- for the modernization of 55 Chinese fighter planes. According to all signs, the objections raised by die-hard advocates of the Taiwan regime will be alleviated by the talks conducted between the Beijing and Taipei transport airlines -- the first such talks between the PRC and the Taiwan authorities -- on the return of the enormous Boeing-747 plane taken by its pilot to Guangzhou on the Chinese mainland when he fled from the Chinese island.

Thus, the U.S. electronic equipment in Chinese fighter planes will probably become yet another "expression of endeavors for new friendship," among which Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff, also included in his trip through the United States.

HUSAK ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON LIBERATION JUBILEE

AU270925 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 86 pp 1,2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak issued the following order on the 41st anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's fight for national liberation and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army:

Comrades members of the CSSR Armed Forces! World War II was concluded in Europe 41 years ago with the defeat of Hitlerite Germany. The culmination of the fight for national liberation and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army brought national freedom and state independence to the Czechoslovak people.

We will never forget that the Soviet Union's share in the defeat of fascism was decisive. The victory in the Great Patriotic War was the result of the CPSU's immense political-organizational work, and proof of the Soviet people's moral political unity and the Soviet Army's combat strength, military skill, and mass heroism. The victory demonstrated for all the world to see the invincibility, viability, and supremacy of the socialist social system.

The heroic fight of the Soviet people roused millions for a mass fight against Nazi bondage. The influence and attractiveness of the ideas of socialism enormously increased. The victory of the national and democratic revolution in a number of countries led to the enthronement of people's power in them, and prepared the conditions for the birth of the socialist community.

The best sons and daughters of our peoples also contributed their honorable share in the defeat of fascism. They courageously fought on the fronts of World War II, particularly at the side of the Soviet Army, as well as in partisan units and underground organizations; they suffered and heroically died in concentration camps and Nazi prisons.

This struggle was headed from the very beginning by the CPCZ. It purposefully linked the national liberation struggle with the fight for the social liberation of the working people, and saw the future of our state in an alliance with the Soviet Union. Only thanks to this consistent policy was it possible for the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people to lead to a national and democratic revolution, which established prerequisites for building the state on new foundations and opened up for our people prospects of a socialist development.

The past 41 years have been a proud balance of victorious struggles and creative work of the Czechoslovak people led by the CPCZ. Despite all obstacles and difficulties, we have built the foundations of socialism and we have begun to build the developed socialist society. As was affirmed by the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress, socialism has become deeply and lastingly rooted in our fatherland. Our society is politically firm, socially consolidated, economically strong, and culturally mature. It is based on the firm union of workers, farmers, and the working intelligentsia; and it is justified in confidently looking toward the future.

Our working people have begun fulfilling with initiative the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The congress conclusions have been unanimously accepted also by the members of the CSSR Armed Forces. They express their unwavering support for the CPCZ policy by broadly developing political activity and working initiative and by further increasing their combat skill, their vigilance, and their constant combat readiness. They fully realize that it is only due to the firm base of the collective defense of socialism -- the Warsaw Pact -- and to the peace policy which is being enforced by the socialist states headed by the Soviet Union that peace has been maintained in Europe and that favorable conditions have been ensured for socialist construction.

Contrary to this policy, the United States and its NATO allies are further stepping up feverish armament, in the endeavor to acquire military-strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact. They are developing new weapons of mass destruction and introducing them into armament; they are preparing to conduct a war in space; and they are creating hotbeds of tension and war conflicts in various parts of the world. Imperialism has escalated subversive activity against the socialist states. It is increasing its economic expansiveness and its extortion of the peoples. The reactionary forces are calling more and more often for a revision of the results of World War II.

It is impossible to watch this development passively. That is why we consider it our duty to strengthen the economic and political strength of our country, increase its defense ability, and consolidate the ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The CSSR Armed Forces will be constantly improving their combat and political preparedness and enhancing their combat readiness. Together with the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, we will do everything to ensure the reliable defense of our fatherland, of socialism and peace.

Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces! I congratulate you on the 41st anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army.

Guard vigilantly the immortal legacy of our peoples' joint antifascist fight and develop it further by consistently realizing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress! Enhance constantly your political vigilance, combat readiness, and all-round preparedness!

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army -- the CSSR's national holiday, I order that 20 artillery salvoes be fired on 8 May at 2000 hours in the CSSR's capital, Prague, and in the capital of Slovak SR, Bratislava.

Long live the CSSR's friendship, cooperation, and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and may it strengthen; let the combat union of their armed forces further strengthen!

Long live the Czechoslovak working people and their leading force, the CPCZ, the organizer of the Czechoslovak people's fight for national freedom, the leading force in socialist construction, the guarantee of our peoples' happy future!

CHNOUPEK LETTER PRESSES FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY

AU041745 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 86 pp 1, 5

[CTK report: "The CSSR's Standpoint on the Resolution of the 40th UN General Assembly Session: Comprehensive Perception of Economic Security"]

[Text] New York (CTK) -- The standpoint of the CSSR on the UN General Assembly's 40th session's resolution on international economic security, contained in a letter by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, has been presented to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Jaroslav Cesar, CSSR permanent representative to the UN in New York.

Czechoslovakia is convinced that the UN General Assembly resolution, together with the USSR Government's memorandum, will make it possible to assert a comprehensive perception of international economic security and ensure the convocation of a world congress on this question, as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The lack of real and, especially, of guaranteed economic security in interstate economic relations is one of the fundamental problems destabilizing the present-day world. At the same time, it is organically connected with the problem of also endangering security in the military and political spheres.

In the CSSR's view, the letter says further, one has to proceed from the fact that the key problems of the world economy are mutually interconnected. Their solution has to be approached comprehensively, because in the long run, partial solutions cannot be successful, as the developments to date affirm. It is necessary to systematically realize an intertwinning of economic and political factors. This also fully applies to the arms buildup and its negative consequences for normal development. The plans for the militarization of outer space aggravate this situation even more. The resolution of the global problems of the present requires new political thinking and approaches but, above all, enough political goodwill. It is necessary, in the first place, to further implement and develop the principles of peaceful coexistence in international economic relations.

Therefore, the CSSR is of the opinion that international economic security should rest on the adoption of a set of norms and measures aimed at radically improving relations between states and creating international guarantees of this security.

The following steps, particularly, could be of fundamental importance in achieving this security:

-- to demonstrate joint effort and the political will of all countries in tackling the basic problems that hinder the building of a comprehensive system of international security, including economic security;

-- to reduce military expenditure and use a portion of the resources released to tackle global problems facing mankind;

-- to eliminate the use of pressure and threat of force and all forms of discrimination from international relations;

-- to prohibit any state from using economic, technological, or financial superiority for economic and political pressure and blackmail, as well as for suppressing the sovereignty of other states, including their sovereignty over their own natural and other resources;

-- to adopt effective measures for a just and long-term arrangement of international currency and financial relations, including foreign indebtedness; to not permit existing foreign indebtedness to become the foundation of a new international mechanism of exploitation;

-- to expand and deepen international cooperation in utilizing the results of modern science and technology exclusively for peaceful purposes;

-- to create conditions that prevent the disruption of the international trade and financial system;

-- to combine efforts in the research and peaceful use of outer space in order to tackle the global problems facing civilization, such as, for example, protection of the environment.

The CSSR unequivocally supports the proposal to convene a world congress on problems of economic security, which should become an important milestone in tackling the whole set of urgent problems of international economic relations, as well as a stimulus for such a greatly needed development of international economic cooperation, the letter states.

BILAK ADDRESSES PRESOV PRE-ELECTION MEETING

AU301229 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 86 p 3

[Report on speech delivered by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the pre-election meeting held in Presov, Slovakia, on 19 May]

[Text] Vasil Bilak began by stressing the significance of the approaching elections to representative bodies, which are the expression of the ties binding the party and the people and the criteria of the way the CPCZ's policy reflects the interests of the broad strata of the population.

He devoted a large part of his statement to our reserves, which must be mobilized and used in the interests of consistently accomplishing the social and economic goals set by the 17th CPCZ Congress. In this context he stressed the need to enforce a new style of work on all management levels. Such an approach is demanded by life itself, by the growing demands on our work. To think in a new way does not mean that the way one thought yesterday was bad; but for today this is already insufficient. We must grasp the new tasks; we must not succumb to soulless pragmatism and stereotypes, while at the same time not underrating the acquired experience and knowledge which man has mastered in the course of the years. We see we have ministerial sectors, enterprises, and plants which still continue on the well-trodden and comfortable path.

We have large reserves in the consistent use of material and energy resources. Our national economy is still characterized by a rapid growth of the physical volume of capital assets in production and nonproduction spheres. The increase in manpower cannot keep up with this development. Today we find ourselves in a situation where many expensive machines are not being used. There has been talk for a long time about the intensive use of the results of science and technology. Therefore this is no "novelty." Today we must be primarily concerned with such innovations and changes in the division of work which will ensure the desirable increase in the national income with lower inputs in the production processes. Considering the size of our population, we have a quantitatively large scientific-technical base, and its equipment, with modern measuring and apparatus technology, is also improving. As regards inventions, we rank immediately behind the economically strongest states. However, in spite of certain partial succeses we still cannot speak of any radical turn in the implementation of the results of science and technology in our production sphere. The improvement of the quality of our products, particularly of those intended for export, continues to represent a large reserve in the creation of the Czechoslovak foreign trade balance. Simultaneously we do not want to give birth to illusions that we must reach world standards in everything and everywhere. We know very well that the quality of bread cannot conform to world standards because other countries have different preferences; but our bakers should not bake bread that tastes worse than the bread which our mothers used to bake. The thing is, our products must be of good quality, so that they can be profitably sold on the market. And if we are capable of producing something comparable to world standards, it should not be devalued by unsuitable wrappings and an overall trade inflexibility, as quite often happens to us.

We will not achieve quality without discipline; and discipline means awareness, the feeling of responsibility, the issue of personal honor. Those who do not have this in their blood must be brought to this by moral and administrative force. Those who do not yield good-quality work, impair the collective and the plant and should also bear the consequences -- both moral, and material consequences. If we proceed everywhere in such a consistent way, our conscientious and honest citizens will not succumb to hopelessness in view of the laggards and parasites. Because, in fact, it is no secret that we also have instances when slovenly people can find more understanding in various official places via their various acquaintances, than an honest citizen. We will hardly get rid of such malpractices if we do not succeed in establishing an atmosphere of critical demands in the collectives, in which parasites would find it difficult to breath. A far greater role must be played in this by the appropriate social organizations, too, such as the Revolutionary Trade Union movement (ROH), the Socialist Youth Union (SSM), and other organizations. The example of personal behavior is irreplaceable. This applies to the leading staff, to teachers and foremen, but also to parents in the rearing of their own children. Youth in particular reacts very sensitively to a personal example, shaping its own notions of life accordingly. What can a young person become, if his father brags at home how clever he is not to work, while receiving a higher remuneration than his honest colleagues?

Comrade Bilak then dealt with the international situation. He pointed out how imperialism -- in its endeavor to reverse the historical development in its own favor -- is placing an increasingly frank emphasis on force and on interference in the affairs of free peoples, on state terrorism. The militarist circles, above all in the United States, are rejecting the Soviet peace proposals, continuing their feverish armament on earth and preparing for the so-called "star wars." In this context Comrade Bilak spoke about the danger threatening world peace from the new systems of arms of mass destruction, which enhance the risk of the unforseeable and of chance.

The attack waged by international imperialism against socialism and the world revolutionary process is a frontal and comprehensive attack. The USSR and the socialist community remain the main target of its strategic battle. One proceeds from the logic that if communism is to be destroyed, as the American president proclaims, then it must be first destroyed where it holds the strongest positions. This is a matter of social revanche. Certain Western states do not like to hear the word revanche; they object that they recognize the valid frontiers, and have no territorial demands. But revanchism is not only this. When Bonn so willingly accepted the American missiles, was this not in an endeavor to get revenge for World War II which they had lost? When the West German chancellor attends a rally of the Sudeten Germans' state cooperative, which does not conceal its demands toward the CSSR, this is no longer merely an expression of the nostalgic sentiments of a few Sudeten Tuetons, or an expansion of the folkloristic show -- it is a dangerous playing with fire.

Vasil Bilak recalled the cynicism with which the political figures and propaganda in certain NATO states abused the tragic event in the Soviet nuclear plant in Chernobyl for political aims. This showed a clear intention to cast doubts not only on the Soviet program of building nuclear plants, but also on the USSR's political system and peace policy. One somehow passed over, without noticing it, the important conclusion which any logically thinking person must draw after this kind of event: "Since it is so difficult to eliminate the consequences caused by a reactor, then what would the catastrophe be like to which the explosions of atomic bombs would lead?"

In the next part of his speech V. Bilak pointed out the aggressive nature of the U.S. policy toward young countries with a progressive regime. The policy of American expansion is to be served by the doctrine of neoglobalism. With its help one intends to justify the right to export counterrevolution and to overthrow those legitimate governments which fail to correspond to the U.S. criteria only because they have not subordinated themselves to the American diktat.

The United States has declared a fight against terrorism in the interests of implementing its policy of state terrorism as a form of expansionism and hegemonism. In this way the military political superpower goals overlap the interests of the monopolies, with whose help imperialism is absorbing the riches of young developing countries, shifting to them the chaos of its own ecoomy.

Disregarding the dangerous development in the world, Vasil Bilak stated, we continue to hold the opinion that in the current complicated period, too, there is no place for a psychology of pessimism and hopelessness. The forces of international imperialism and reaction are not omnipotent. Against them stands the enormous strength of the socialist states and of the worldwide antiwar movement which, in a concordant course, are capable of frustrating the adventurous plans of militarist forces.

The 27th CPSU Congress has formulated a clearcut and long-term peace program. Our own congress has fully identified itself with it, orienting our entire party and all Czechoslovak people toward making our contribution to this joint historic struggle as large as possible.

JAKES OUTLINES DEMANDS OF 'INTENSIFICATION'

AU091342 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a nationwide aktiv of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society in Prague 5 June, dedicated to the tasks of the society arising from the 17th CPCZ Congress]

[Excerpts] The increasingly fuller satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people is possible only by way of intensification, especially by accelerating the practical application of the results of science and technology and mobilizing all untapped potentials.

The results achieved in the first 5 months of the year bear out that the volume indicators of the plan are being fulfilled, on the whole. What is serious, however, is that the qualitative indicators -- labor productivity, adjusted labor value added, profit, reduction in the material-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness of production, product quality, and efficiency of foreign exchange -- are not being fulfilled everywhere. These are the tasks that are crucial for intensification.

Another persisting serious problem is the irregularity of production, that is, the fact that a number of enterprises do not fulfill the plan. This causes difficulties, especially in supplier-user relations. This suggests that although the conclusions of the congress receive verbal acknowledgment and support, this does not always find practical expression. There is also an endeavor to transfer the fulfillment of the requirements of accelerating the socioeconomic development to the subsequent years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, to water down the tasks of the plan. to be smart. We must reject such approaches.

We keep coming across excessive demands for investments, materials, energy, manpower, wages, and imports. All of this bears out that many enterprises and plants are slow in changing old approaches from the era of extensive development.

Although everyone regards intensification as the right policy and the only way of fulfilling the tasks of the congress, it will not gain ground automatically. It is not a comfortable path, but it is the only path leading forward. Its gaining ground requires a struggle, a change in the mode of thinking, and a change in approaching tasks. This is the foremost political task of today.

We must concentrate our efforts primarily on achieving this year a 3.5 percent growth of national income and on making sure that 92 percent of this growth are accounted for by a rise in labor productivity. This must be brought about by reducing production input and making better use of materials and energy, which should ensure 40 percent of the planned increase in national income in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, that is, Kcs47 billion.

We must take more vigorous steps to accelerate the practical application of the results of science and technology. We must frankly admit that we cannot be satisfied with the approaches and results thus far. We appreciate that this path is perceived as essential and that party agencies and social organizations increasingly focus attention on the fulfillment of these tasks. However, considerable room for improvement exists in their approach to the implementation of these tasks. There continues to be an endeavor to take old, explored paths and to shun possible risks.

The Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA countries and our long-term programs of economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, especially the program concluded with the Soviet Union, constitute a new factor of historic importance. Our party views active participation in the implementation of this program as one of the fundamental prerequisites of the further successful development of socialism. Utmost attention is being devoted to ensuring our participation in its implementation and I am convinced that the Scientific and Technical Society, too, will find its place in this respect.

The prerequisite of accelerating socioeconomic development is that we ensure that the economic mechanism, the system of management, planning, organizational structures, and economic instruments correspond to the needs of intensification, that the implementation of the results of science and technology becomes the backbone of the plan, and that the tasks of the [CEMA] comprehensive program and of the state target and scientific-technical programs move to the center of attention of managerial agencies. The fulfillment of these tasks must have priority in all ministries, economic production units, and enterprises. What matters is the creation of scope for such economic and social pressure on research and manufacturing that the fulfillment of their planned tasks becomes impossible without accelerating the development of science and technology and without their practical application. The plan must play the role of competition and place on the enterprises demanding requirements in terms of technical standards, quality, and production costs. A number of steps in this direction have already been taken, but a great deal remains to be improved in principle. It must not be profitable for anyone to produce goods of a low technical level and of poor quality. We are interested in the final results on the basis of genuine economic accountability [khozraschet], in making the earnings of collectives and individuals dependent on the efficiency of their work. What matters is the consistent application everywhere of remuneration according to work results. A contribution to this is made by the implementation of the ZEUMS project [program of raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system], by the application of the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration, and by the struggle against surviving egalitarianism.

I am discussing these issues, which were also stressed at the Eighth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, because we have not made sufficient headway in this respect, M. Jakes said.

A considerable portion of new technology is effected by way of capital investment. In contrast to new construction. which has been the prevailing form of investment thus far, investment policy in industry, agriculture, and the building industry will now be oriented toward modernization and retooling projects. These targets are laid down in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We must more speedily overcome shortcomings in investment policy, which are often caused by the low technical standard of designs, construction delays due to the great number of projects simultaneously under construction, cost overruns, and the failure to achieve projected parameters. A number of causes of these shortcomings also lies in the work of designers and, of course, also in the work of builders and suppliers of technology. However, one cannot speak of modernization when old machinery is replaced by new machinery of the same technical standard and performance. Order must also be introduced in the complicated regulations.

Struggle for top quality must be in the forefront of our attention. This cannot be accomplished without science and technology. Raising quality must be regarded by all of us not only as a fundamental economic and technical issue, but also as a political and, I would say, even a moral issue. We can on no account be satisfied with the existing state of affairs.

The low quality of products is reflected in their prices and, consequently, in the effectiveness of foreign trade, to say nothing of the political harm, considerable damages paid for faulty products, and the discontent of our customers and domestic consumers.

We are preparing new measures to improve quality control. They will concern quality rating as well as incentives and price markdowns in the event of substandard quality. The Bureau of Standards and Measurements must also improve its work. Demands on the work of testing laboratories will be raised and technical control will be improved. An end must be put to liberalism in rating the quality of products. We must achieve a situation in which it becomes a matter of honor that not a single poor quality product leaves the factory gate.

The tasks laid down by the 17th congress are demanding. The process of acceleration must not be put off. All of this requires active and quality work, initiative, struggle against mediocrity and complacency, and dissatisfaction with past achievements. Everything depends on people, on their approach to their duties, on their responsibility

The Scientific and Technical Society with its more than 600,000 members can play an important role in the efforts to fulfill the conclusions of the 17th congress. In the name of the party's Central Committee and the Central Committee delegation present here, I would like to express the conviction that this will be the case.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL ON PRC COOPERATION -- Beijing June 12 (CTK correspondent) -- A protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Chinese unions of journalists, the first of its kind, was signed here today. The protocol provides for exchanges of journalist delegations and experiences. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1354 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD]

ACCORD SIGNED WITH DPRK -- Prague June 6 (CTK) -- Journalists' unions of Czechoslovakia and People's Korea signed an agreement here today, providing for exchange visits and joint steps in the international organization of journalists. The document was signed by the two organizations' chairmen, director general of Czechoslovak Radio Jan Risko and chief editor of the daily JODONG SINMUN (LI SONG BOK). [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1103 GMT 6 Jun 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH LUXEMBURG -- A protocol on a cultural agreement for 1986-88 between Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and Czechoslovakia was ceremoniously signed in Luxemburg. For the first time, problems of living environment have been included in the agreement. The two sides will exchange facts of, above all, the influence of acid rain and industrial pollutants on nature. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD]

IPU CHAIRMAN NAMED -- Prague June 12 (CTK) -- Jan Marko was re-elected chairman of the Czechsolovak group of the Interparliamentary Union at its constituent session following the May 23-24 general elections in Czechoslovakia today. Dalibor Hanes and Bohuslav Kucera were elected deputy chairmen. Jan Marko informed the deputies of the immediate tasks of the group. The guidelines for the activities of Czechoslovak deputies in the Interparliamentary Union will be the aims set by the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for the sphere of international relations. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD]

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD151943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in the GDR on an official visit this evening. He had received an invitation from Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, who cordially welcomed his guest and his delegation at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport which was decorated with the flags of the two countries.

Leading staff members of the GDR Foreign Ministry were present at the welcome ceremony. Also present were Wolfgang Schuessler, GDR ambassador to Egypt, and Mustafa Ahmad Hanafi, Egypt's ambassador to the GDR.

NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD152341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2121 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- The vice president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Dr Sergio Ramirez, arrived for an official visit to the GDR this evening. The guest was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the deputy chairman of the State Council, Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, as well as by Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Vice President Ramirez is accompanied by Dionisio Marenco Gutierrez, minister of planning and budget; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; and Javier Chamorro Mora, deputy foreign minister.

Also present at the welcome was Rodrigo Cardinal Martinez, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the GDR, who is also a member of the delegation.

TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS HELD WITH FRG

AU140737 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [29 April] in Berlin further negotiations were held on an agreement in the fields of science and technology between the GDR and the FRG. The GDR delegation was headed by Wolfgang Leupold, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology. The FRG delegation was headed by Hans-Hilger Haunschild, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Research and Technology.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CDU'S LOTHAR SPAETH

Tours Dresden

AU271052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Dresden (ADN) -- During his visit of several days to the DRG, Lothar Spaeth, minister president of Baden-Wuerttemberg and deputy CDU chairman, visited Dresden on Wednesday [14 May].

The politician, who was accompanied by state Secretary Klaus Gysi, conducted talks with chairman of the bezirk council Guenther Witteck and Mayor Wolfgang Berghofer. The talks concentrated on the important share of important industrial combines, the technical university, and other universities and scientific institutions of the bezirk in the continuous performance increase of the production for domestic needs and for export. The information on the internationally highly respected cultural life in Dresden, as well as on the generous promotion of places of art and the various popular art works was received with lively interest.

Received by Minister Weiz

AU271053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [15 May] Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, received for a talk Lothar Spaeth, minister president of Baden-Wuerttemberg and deputy chairman of the CDU, who is at present in the GDR on a visit. At the meeting Weiz informed his guest and the prominent figures accompanying him about the economic and scientific-technological development of the GDR and the demanding tasks set by the 11th SED Congress in these fields.

In the businesslike and open talk both partners in the talk agreed that, proceeding from the basic treaty, relations between the two German states can be further developed and expanded.

The talk was attended by Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs; Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the Permanent Mission of the FRG; as well as by Matthias Kleinert, state secretary in the Baden-Wuerttemberg Ministry of State and spokesman of the land government. After the talk, Weiz gave a dinner in honor of the guest and his entourage.

SPD'S HIERSEMANN SATISFIED WITH MEETINGS

AU040930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 86 p 5

[Text] Munich (ADN) -- Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Bavarian parliament, expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his visit to the GDR and of his talks with the GDR party-state leadership. On Wednesday [29 May] talking to journalists in Munich, Hiersemann described the talks, which centered on the joint concern to secure peace, as very frank and businesslike. He underscored Erich Honecker's assertion that the international situation has been considerably exacerbated as a result of the U.S. SDI project and the collaboration of the FRG on the U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space. It is now and will be the special task of the two German states to make their contribution to prevent war and secure peace.

Discussing the talks between SPD and SED on establishing a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe, the Bavarian politician requested the federal government to open official negotiations on this topic with the GDR Government. Very soon, at the same time, he denounced the readiness, recently announced by the federal government in the NATO Council, to store U.S. binary chemical weapons in the FRG.

Hiersemann expressed the hope that the talks between the SPD and SED leaderships about a zone free from nuclear weapons in central Europe will be crowned with success. He emphatically deplored that the agreement on environmental protection between the FRG and the GDR that is already ripe for signing could not yet be validated because of formal considerations of the federal government. This is why he welcomes the GDR's readiness to form a joint commission to check the remaining problems and search for joint solutions.

The Bavarian politician stressed the readiness of Erich Honecker and of leading SED politicians for a greater measure of international cooperation, for an exchange of experiences and for more security in the nuclear power sector. He stated that he found full understanding in the GDR for his initiative to exchange GDR and Bavarian economic delegations. A first meeting of such delegations could take place as early as this November, after the necessary bilateral preparatory work.

TISCH MEETS WITH FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD122105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 12 Jun 86.

[Test] Berlin, 12 Jun (ADN) -- The contribution of the trade unions toward the preservation of peace on the earth and in space was at the center of an exchange of views for which Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive of the FDGB, the GDR trade union association, received a delegation of the main executive of the Leather Trade Union in the West German DGB led by Werner Dick, its first chairman, on Thursday in Berlin. Information was exchanged on the representation of trade union interests in different social orders. The trade unionists from the FRG are staying in the GDR at the invitation of the Industrial Trade Union of Textiles, Clothing and Leather of the FDGB.

Both sides agreed that resolute backing and cooperation for the avoidance of the danger of a nuclear war is the most important task in trade union activity at present. It is a matter of preventing the militarization of space and of stopping nuclear tests as the first step toward halting the nuclear arms race.

In this connection, Harry Tisch underlined the far-reaching significance of the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO and European countries to reduce armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. The documents ratified at Budapest and the proposals contained therein proved anew the constructive attitude and readiness to negotiate of the socialist countries.

In the further course of the meeting, Harry Tisch explained to the guests the work of FDGB members toward the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the extensive rights and duties of the FDGB in the further formation of the advanced socialist society. He made clear the consistent continuation of the unity of economic and social policy.

As a strong force in socialist democracy, the FDGB works in particular with socialist competition toward applying the modern technologies to the well-being of people even more effectively, on the basis of the advantages of socialism.

Werner Dick gave details of the conditions in the struggle of the unions of the DGB as presented at the 13th Ordinary DGB Congress, especially in the deynote speech by Ernst Breit. In this connection, he explained the decisions of the DGB congress which were directed toward the strengthening of the unified trade union, the struggle against mass unemployment and social cuts, and the mobilization for work toward peace.

Taking part in the conversation were Werner Heilemann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the National Executive Council of the FDGB, and Annelie Unger, chairwoman of the National Executive Council of the Industrial Trade Union of Textiles, Clothing and Leather. On behalf of the DGB delegation, Willi Fessler, area director of the Leather Trade Union in the Bavaria area, and Hein-Custav Pfeiffer, chairman of the main committee of the Leather Trade Union and chairman of the Works Council of the Salamander plant, were also present.

STOPH RECEIVES POLAND'S GORYWODA FOR TALKS

AU041249 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [28 May] Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, who is in the GDR for economic consultations.

At the friendly meeting, the partners in the talk expressed their satisfaction that the relations between both states are successfully further developing in all fields of social life. This applies in particular to economic cooperation. The high growth rates of the mutual exchange of goods and the deepening of the cooperation in science, technology, and production is characteristic of that, it was stated.

Decisive stimuli for the high level of cooperation emanated from the basic agreements concluded by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council. The long-term program of developing cooperation between the GDR and the PPR in the field of science, technology, and production through to the year 2000 is of great significance for continuing the dynamism in economic relations, they stated.

Both politicians stressed that the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states and the strengthening of socialism is of great significance for preserving peace and security in Europe, as well as throughout the world in view of the continued striving of the United States and the most aggressive circles of NATO for military superiority.

Proceeding from the agreements of both party and state leaderships, as well as in agreement with the results of the economic meeting of the CEMA countries on a highest level, the main goal is to even more strongly concentrate the cooperation of both countries on the tasks stipulated in the Comprehensive Program of the Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through to the Year 2000.

Willi Stoph awarded Manfred Gorywoda the order "Star of International Friendship" in gold on behalf of the GDR State Council chairman; the order was bestowed in recognition of his great merits for deepening the fraternal relations between the GDR and the PPR. In cordial words, the Polish guest expressed thanks for this high honor and reaffirmed that he will use all his strength for further prosperous cooperation between both fraternally allied states and peoples to the mutual benefit.

The talk was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Also present was Janusz Obodowski, PPR ambassador to the GDR.

DOHLUS, POLISH JOURNALISTS DISCUSS SED CONGRESS

DW152120 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] In Berlin today, Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, had friendly talks with the editors of the Polish biweekly ZYCIE PARTII, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, headed by Chief Editor Igor Lopatynski. Horst Dohlus informed the Polish journalists about the high economic achievements for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans. He said that they were good prerequisites for successfully implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

COOPERATION OF JUDICIARY WITH CSSR PRAISED

DW152115 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Deputy State Council Chairman Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Dr Josef Ondrej, president of the CSSR Supreme Court, today praised the high level of bilateral relations between the GDR and CSSR Supreme Courts Egon Krenz told of the workers efforts for the fulfillment of the 11th SED Congress resolutions. He said that the elections on 8 June had stressed again that the SED's policy for the safeguarding of peace and strengthening of socialism was the action program of the whole people. He said that the judiciary had a substantial share in the ensuring of law and order for the people's wellbeing. Dr Josef Ondrej reported on the way the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress are implemented by the socialist neighbor country in all fields.

KURT HAGER HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK DELEGATION

DW152110 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the institute for party history of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee is currently visiting the GDR for an exchange of experience. During talks with Kurt Hager, head of the delegation Kang Sok-sung conveyed cordial greetings from Kim Il-song to Erich Honecker. Kurt Hager explained to his Korean guests the party's work for the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO CONFERENCE ON S. AFRICA

LD160828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The immediate removal of apartheid as the main cause of the conflict in southern Africa is demanded in a greetings addressed by Erich Honecker to the world conference of the United Nations for sanctions against racist South Africa in Paris. The peoples are hoping that the conference will make an effective contribution toward this. In view of the dangerous development in southern Africa great importance is attached to the conference.

Elsewhere it is noted: "The repeated acts of open aggression and of state terrorism against sovereign African states and the brutal oppression of the South African and Namibian peoples exemplify the increasing threat from the racist apartheid system to peace, and not only in southern Africa."

The GDR condemns most resolutely the aggressive policy of destabilization of the apartheid regime against neighbouring African states, the illegal occupation of Namibia and the escalation of terror at home.

It calls for the immediate stop to the political, economic, and military collaboration of imperialist states and international monopolies with the racist regime. Bonding and effective sanctions against South Africa, according to Article 7 of the United Nations Charter were more urgent than ever. True to the principles of its socialist foreign policy, the GDR stands firmly by the side of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization fighting for their freedom.

"May your conference help to reliably safeguard peace and security for the peoples in southern Africa and in all parts of the world," the letter concludes.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, FINNISH OFFICIAL ON CSCE

LD121046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier received the Finnish Foreign Ministry's CSCE representative Joel Pekuri, who is in Berlin, today for consultations on questions relating to the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna.

In the talk, Kurt Nier stressed that the 11th SED Congress had attributed great importance to the process of security and cooperation in Europe introduced by the Helsinki conference. From the day of the signing, the GDR's activities have been directed at the practical realization of the principles and recommendations of the CSCE Final Act. It is now necessary to resolutely use the possibilities provided by the CSCE process to reduce military confrontation in Europe and to further expand cooperation between the conference's participant states.

The Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee pointed the way for this.

Kurt Nier and Joel Pekuri agreed in assessing the Helsinki Final Act and the entire European process built on it as an important basis for shaping East-West relations in the nuclear age. In this connection, they regretted that no final document was adopted at the Bern meeting of experts on human contacts because of the negative attitude of the United States. The partners in the talks affirmed their states' firm desire to contribute toward a constructive course and substantial results at the Vienna follow-up meeting of the CSCE states beginning 4 November.

REINHOLD ATTENDS MEETING ON FRENCH TIES

LD061705 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Paris, 6 Jun (ADN) -- The fourth meeting between representatives of the GDR and France was opened on Friday in Paris at the Palace of the French Senate. The topic of the 2-day meeting, for which the France-GDR Friendship Committee is the host, is the further development of bilateral relations. Professor Georges Castellan, president of the committee, stated at the opening that the top-ranking aim was peace in Europe and in the world. The overwhelming majority of the French people favor equal security at the lowest possible level of armaments. Dialogue and exchange with all nations, and especially with the GDR, are among the most important principles of the committee. Now it is a matter of "getting to know one another better, and cooperating better, in order to live together better."

Professor Dr Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee, who is leading the GDR delegation, said that there is nothing more important in our times than the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno. Peace can only be secured today not by working against one another, but with one another, not through confrontation, but only through cooperation. With regard to the policy of dialogue, relations between the GDR and France, which have developed well in recent years, have an important role to play.

U.S. WAR VETERANS LAY WREATH IN TORGAU 11 MAY

AU252059 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Torgau (ADN) -- On Sunday [11 May] U.S. war veterans honored their fallen comrades and their Soviet comrades-in-arms by laying a wreath to the Monument of the Meeting at the Elbe in Torgau.

The spokesman of the group, Captain William Mattlach, retired, from New York, stressed that this year's trip is also marked by the spirit of peace of the "Oath of Torgau." Mattlach conveyed the greetings of the president of the U.S. 69th Division's War Veterans Association, which has about 6,500 members. The president, William Beswick, in 1985 headed a delegation to the Torgau ceremonies on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the meeting at the Elbe.

FISCHER RECEIVES U.S. PEACE SOCIETY MEMBERS

LD132018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun3 (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Mininster Oskar Fischer on Friday received a delegation of "The International House," the international association, led by its prsident, Gordon W. Evans. The delegation of this society founded in 1924 by John D. Rockefeller with its base in New York, which devotes itself to the promotion of international understanding, stayed for a while in the GDR.

Oskar Fischer explained the peace policy of the GDR and stressed the continuation of the policy of dialogue and of the creation of a coalition of reason with all forces of the world interested in peace. He pointed out that in the interests of the survival of mankind it is an urgent requirement of the day to end the arms race on the earth and not to permit it in space. Together with their allies, the GDR has just taken up the initiative again in Budapest to put a stop to the arms race and smooth the way towards arms limitation and disarmament.

In the nuclear age, there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. The states must learn to exist peacefully with one another and to solve all the problems at the negotiating table by political means. In this respect, the GDR is doing everything within its powers to deliver a maximum contribution to the securing of peace and the amelioration of the international situation. The criterion for this is practical deeds.

President Gordon W. Evans thanks the foreign minister of the GDR for his remarks and stated that the society represented by him has set itself the task of spreading ideas of peace and international understanding worldwide and working in their spirit.

FISCHER MEETS WITH SWEDISH PEACE MARCHERS

LD122139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jun -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Thursday received a delegation from the Swedish "Great Peace Trip" for a friendly conversation. The representatives of the Swedish peace movement, who have taken up an invitation from the president of the GDR Peace Council, are acquainting themselves with the aims of the GDR peace movement.

Fischer referred to the agreement of the GDR's state policy with the concern of all social forces in the country to do everything in order that a peaceful prospect be secured for mankind. The latest Budapest session of the political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact states, whose results the minister explained, again made apparent that peace emanates from socialism. The socialist states are strengthening their efforts to avert the disaster of a nuclear war and to change the international situation for the better.

The comprehensive program for eliminating nuclear, conventional, and chemical weapons and the concrete proposals in this connection are meeting with ever-broader international support. The prospect of a world free of nuclear weapons encouraged all who dedicated themselves to reason and realism and spurred on their activities.

The parties to the conversation agareed that there is no alternative to peace, life, and getting along with one another. Stopping the arms race and preventing its extension into space are tasks to which the Europeans especially can contribute greatly.

Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the humanist concern of the "Great Peace Trip" and expressed his conviction that the breakthrough will be assisted by the force of the people with political reason.

COMMUNIQUE ON SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD131054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1021 GMT 13 Jun 86

["Communique of the Second Session of the SED Central Committee" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee met in Berlin on 13 Jun 1986.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee reported on the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee 10-11 June 1986 in Budapest. In accordance with the party statute, he submitted proposals for the constitution of the leading organs of state following the elections on 8 June 1986.

The SED Central Committee unanimously confirmed the report from General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker.

The Central Committee approved the proposals to the GDR People's Chamber on the constitution of the leading organs of state.

It confirmed the heads of the SED Central Committee departments and the composition of the editorial boards of the SED Central Committee organs -- the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and the journals EINHEIT and NEUER WEG.

The Central Committee thanked all members and candidates of the party, all basic organizations, all Bezirk and Kreis Executives, and the members of the parties and mass organizations linked in the GDR National Front for their keenness and successful work in preparing for and carrying through the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies.

HONECKER ADDRESSES CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC BLOC

LD132013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- Under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the Central Democratic Bloc of parties and mass organizations met on Friday. On the agenda was the setting up of GDR state organs after the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies.

Present were Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Karl Vogel, department head of the SED Central Committee; and Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive.

The elections on 8 June, Erich Honecker emphasized, were an overwhelming endorsement of the uncompromising continuation of the policy for the welfare of the people, the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace, as resolved by the 11th SED Congress. The resolutions of the 11th SED Congress were declared by the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front as their concern, as their election program. They assume that it will now become the government program.

Everybody will give his best at his place of work and residence, in every sphere of life in order to link, on the path of the proven unity of economic and social policy, scientific-technological progress still more effectively with production, to produce through steadily greater performances a still greater national income and -- commensurate with the nature of socialism -- to translate it into the social policy for the country. Thus we begin to continue our great common work, the advanced socialist society in the GDR.

The representatives of the Central Democrative Bloc of parties and mass organizations declared on behalf of their millions of members the full assent to the results of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee member-states. Once more they are giving peace a big chance, which must not be missed in the vital interest of mankind, it was said. All the forces have to be deployed so that the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-states to the member states of NATO and all European countries, to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, will make peace for all the peoples on this continent and for the peoples of the whole world more secure. The clear mandate of the citizens for the preservation of peace, the averting of a nuclear inferno, give great weight to the GDR's address at the session in Budapest, Erich Honecker said. The GDR continues, as decided by the 11th SED Congress and as expressed by the vote for the condidates of the National Front, the policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation for a change to the better in international relations.

Erich Honecker thanked the members of the friendly parties, all the mass organizations belonging to the National Front, as well as the tens of thousands of election helpers for their active political work in the preparation and execution of the elections. When at its 11th congress the SED noted that the alliance relations between the working class and all other classes and strata had deepened and the political-moral unity of the people had consolidated further, the decision on 8 June was convincing proof of it. Every citizen, irrespective of his social background, his ideology and his religious faith, is to have in the future every opportunity acitvely to help in solving social concerns for the benefit of the whole and thus his own benefit.

STOPH CONGRATULATES MITZENHEIM ON REELECTION

LD092241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Erfurt 9 Jun (ADN) -- Oberkirchenrat Hartmut Mitzenheim received cordial congratulations on his 65th birthday in Eisenach Bezirk, on Monday. In a congratulatory letter, which Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs, handed over, GDR Premier Willi Stoph thanked Mitzenheim for his multifarious and committed involvement in the implementation of policy directed at the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace, and for his contribution to the shaping of the trusting relationship between state and church in the GDR. In his words of thanks, Hartmut Mitzenheim said that he would use all his strength as a deputy [in the People's Chamber] for the successful continuation of the policy of the GDR, which is directed at peace and the people's well-being.

Mitzenheim was also congratualed on his reelection to the People's Chamber by delegations from the Presidium of the National Council of the National Front; the Main Executive Committee of the CDU; the councils of Bezirke of Erfurt, Gera and Suhl; the district and the town of Eisenach; the GDR regional committee of the Christian Peace Conference; and other institutions. Regional Bishop Dr. Werner Leich, members of the regional church council of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Thuringia, and representatives of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR also offered congratulations.

HONECKER ANSWERS QUESTIONS IN KARL-MARX-STADT

AU100942 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 6 June on pages 3-4 carries an approximately 3,400-word report on a meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and voters in the Harlass foundry, in which 50 working people from 14 enterprises and institutions of Karl-Marx-Stadt participated and had an opportunity to ask him questions.

According to the report, in answering the first three questions Honecker dealt with the successful work of the Harlass foundry, the GDR's competitiveness on an international basis, in particular concerning microelectronics, and the economic policy of the GDR, and pointed out: "We want to keep our position among the 10 leading industrial states."

Answering a question on the prospects for peace, from brigade leader Wolfgang Ulbricht, Honecker reportedly stressed that "now the opportunity must be taken everywhere to safeguard peace through deeds." In answering the next question addressed to him, Erich Honecker speaks of the successful work done in the past years in the economic and social sectors and the program of the 11th SED Congress.

According to the paper, in reply to a final question on the prospects of "the course of the main task" in view of the "obvious aggravation" of the international situation, Erich Honecker: "First referred to the fact that heads of states and other responsible politicians with whom he had conducted informative, intensive talks during visits in foreign countries or in the GDR had spoken in favor of the most urgent requirement of the present -- the preservation of peace. The indispensable will of the peoples to let the desire for peace become reality has always been felt for in world politics and in the world, word and deed must be in agreement.

However, one cannot but state that in the United Nations, for instance, the United States vetoed the Soviet Union's serious steps toward armament limitation and disarmament. But within the leading circles in the United States itself, Erich Honecker stated, there is a growing view that Reagan's policy is madness, that it adversely affects the United States.

"He went on to say that a strong socialist GDR has a stabilizing effect for peace in the center of Europe. One cannot think of a world without the GDR, it is fortunate that the GDR exists. He has often seen that confirmed. The GDR always aims to have good relations of peaceful coexistence with the most diverse states in the world, such as with Austria, with north European countries, and above all also with Sweden, which he will visit in the near future. Such a policy of peaceful coexistence promotes advantageous cooperation and promotes peace. This also marked his talks in Japan with the emperor of the country. In Italy, peace and cooperation were at the center of attention, as was the case during his official visits to Mexico, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

"Erich Honecker stated that one could draw the conclusions that there is the possibility of stopping the course toward a nuclear inferno. The absolute majority of the peoples of all countries agree with this opinion.

"As Erich Honecker went on to say in reply to the question asked, it is possible and necessary to implement the comprehensive program of the party congress, and thus guarantee the unity of economic and social policy. Of course, the increased defense readiness of the GDR is also necessary in view of the international situation. The National People's Army, together with its comrades-in-arms, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, must be in a position to be vigilant for peace. It must be explained to those opposing peace that they risk their own destruction.

"Economy, science, and technology remain our main field of strengthening socialism. The slogan that is found everywhere at workplaces in enterprises -- 'The Stronger Socialism, the Safer Peace' -- is and remains correct."

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFERENCE ON PARTY CONGRESS

AU091039 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Tasks related to the creative implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress were the subject of a 2-day conference at the National Defense Ministry which concluded on Thursday [29 May].

The conference was directed by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Generals, admirals, and officers expressed the view that in view of the people's elections on 8 June it is important for the Communists to throughly explain the party congress decisions to all Army members and border soldiers and to focus their initiatives and performances on the scrupulous fulfillment of the class assignment. In the National People's Army, the GDR border troops, and in civil defense, with the elan of the party congress, it is important in the second half of the training year to even more broadly tap the qualitative sources of growth for a high fighting strength, combat readiness, and readiness for action in the interest of securing peace.

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about problems related to implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, particularly the economic strategy up to the year 2000. The party congress has set new and higher standards which are contained in a concentrated manner in the Central Committee report, presented by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

It is important to make this fundamental orientation the basis of work on all questions,the speaker stressed, and the study of the documents must be directly linked to the struggle to implement the decisions adopted by the Communists at their supreme forum. In so doing, one must proceed form the fact that the curse of the unity of economic and social policy has given the GDR its image of a politically stable, economically capable, and dynamically developing state with an education system which meets all requirements of the present and future, with a high standard of science and culture, and with marked social achievements. It has become very clearly what real socialism is, he stated.

To continue this proven course, it is of basic importance that, for this end, Erich Honecker has founded the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000.

Thus the path of intensively expanded reporduction is becoming the determinant basis of a dynamic performance increase. This process is taking place in close cooperation with the USSR.

Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, explained the strategy and tactics for the further fashioning of the developed socialist society. He proceeded from the assertion of the SED CEntral Committee general secretary, according to which the party congress decisions initiated a qualitatively new stage of social development. In this context the speaker particularly stressed the role of the development of the personality of all members of society. The richer the individuality of socialist society's members, the richer will the society itself become, and with its advancement it is creating increasingly more favorable conditions toward this end.

The educational and cultural standard of the individual, his readiness for high performance and creataive work, his high socialist awareness, a class-minded attitude, as well as socialist moral qualities and attitudes, are acquiring an increasing significance, the speaker said.

All social classes and strata in the GDR are basically pursuing common objectives from which emerges the moral-political unity of the people. This also becomes evident in the honorary service of the soldiers of the NVA and GDR border troops fro the protection of socialism and the defense of peace.

General Lieutenant Nikolai Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the political administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, gave an account of the results and experiences accumulated in evaluating the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the group.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND -- Helsinki, 13 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and Finland have agreed to deepen the cooperation in the public health and social sectors and to shape the relations between relevant institutions more effectively. This is laid down in the new working plan for 1987 and 1988 which was signed in Helsinki on Friday [13 June] at the end of the 6th session of the Joint Commission on the Public Health Agreement between the two countries. The GDR delegation was headed by Dr Bobo Schoenheit, deputy minister of health, and the Finnish delegation by State Secretary Kari Puro. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 13 Jun 86 LD]

KOTAI, BARITY ON GORBACHEV VISIT, PACT MEETING

LD160621 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 86

["Conversation" on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's 8-9 June visit to Hungary and the 10-11 June Warsaw Pact meeting in Budapest presented by unidentified studio announcer, with Geza Kotai, director of the MSZMP Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, and Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs and current general secretary of the Warsaw Pact; from "The Week" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] History and daily politics, which in retrospect become history, can be seen with some simplification as the process of alternating stops and starts, periods of prolonged stagnation followed by a rush of events. The sudden spurts are at times the result of deliberate initiatives. Last week the world was witness to such an initiative from Budapest. While it follows from its nature there is by no means everywhere a positive reaction to the communique of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and to the appeal it addressed to NATO, one thing is sure: There is a certain acceleration of world political processes. As you will remember, prior to the multilateral consultation, Mikhail Gorbachev was our guest for 1 and 1/2 days. We thought that we would try to give you first-hand information about both events.

A guest of our studio is Geza Kotai, director of the MSZMP Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, who was present throughout the discussions of Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbahcev. Our studio's other guest is Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who worked at the consultation of the general and first secretaries as the current general secretary of the Warsaw Pact.

Comrade Kotai, perhaps we could begin the conversation by asking how Hungerian-Soviet relations in general can be evaluated at this moment?

[Kotai] As very positive. The situation is that we want to introduce new qualities into our cooperation. We are encouraged to do so by our internal socialist development, and we are forced to do so by the world political and economic situation. Politically the conditions are right for this new-quality cooperation. The socialist countries are independent states with independent statehood, with serious achievements in socialist construction attained in their own right. At the same time, they are connected -- we Hungary are connected with the Soviet Union -- with the other socialist countries by the identity of our ideas and our basic objectives and endeavors. Well, as to the new quality in the field of politics, I could mention the Sofia Political Consultative Committee, and I could mention the Prague meeting of our leaders after the Soviet-U.S. summit, and now in Budapest. It will, however, be the task of my colleague Miklos Barity to speak about this.

In the economy the conditions exist or they can be created. What we mean by this that in the conventional, classical sense, in economic relations, that is in goods-exchange turnover, the natural framework has evolved for the most part. Even here, of course, we must look for the reserves. We can no longer multiply them now. Well, the R51 billion in 5 years of trade with the Soviet Union speaks for itself I think. We are thinking of the further development of joint production ventures, direct links between enterprises, the creation of joint enterprises and similar forms. In this the Soviet Union is a willing and initiative-taking partner to us. So that is why I say, with justification, that our relations are to be assessed as very positive.

[Announcer] I would put it to you that naturally it has never been a matter of indifference what our allies, first and foremost the leaders of the USSR, think about us. In recent years, however, ever since Hungary has undeniably been making efforts to change a lot of things in the former practice, that is to say we have a course of reforms, as we used to say, it is all the more important for us to know whether the USSR's leaders take cognizance of this fact, follow our efforts with sympathy -- perhaps with interest -- or if they have any antipathies.

[Kotai] The question is very justified; but the answer is complicated and complex. Nevertheless, I will begin with what Comrade Gorbachev wrote to the workers of the Lenin metallurgical works. He said that there is a lot of similarity between the practices of Hungary and the USSR, between our 13th and the CPSU's 27th Congresses. It would be superfluous here to ask, what as a matter of fact in the West they are fond of asking: Who imitates whom; who follows whom? I would in fact compare not only the 13th and 27th congresses, but also the 13th congress and the so-called April plenum, which came barely a month after our congress. When we talk about this, however, it must be mentioned that the roots go further back in time. What we have in common is that both parties try to weigh their possibilities realistically and soberly, both the domestic and the international ones. They formulate their objectives, their endeavors, on the basis of these, and they seek a system of means appropriate to their realization. Now, where there is a similarity in our affairs, there we find similar or maybe indentical solutions. Where there is a difference -- because there obviously is a difference between the two countries -- dissimilarities exist. It is, however, essential in my opinion that the ways of seeing and approaching things are identical or very similar; we have come closer to one another, even closer, I should say, and in the USSR they look on our path-seeking with a very great sympathy.

[Announcer] You have virtually answered my next question, but I will still put it to you, if for no other reason that that it should be evident also from the question that this is a relationship of equal rights. Evidently on the Hungarian side as well, a certain picture has evolved about the Soviet partner in the discussion, about the personalities, as well as about the state, the party and the leader. What is this impression?

[Kotai] As I have mentioned before on the "Panorama" program, I think, that I have the good fortune to have known Comrade Gorbachev for a long time. I have to say that, fortunately, my picture has not altered. In so far as it does alter, it does so in a good direction, in a positive direction, in the direction of enrichment. He is an extremely educated, intelligent man, open and frank and really everything interests him, as I have said. For example, in the Csepel machine tool factory he expected honest answers. From Comrade Erdei [the factory manager] he received honest answers, and he was pleased about this. If there is any change in him then I would say that his dynamism has strengthened.

In connection with this question, allow me to say that in my judgment, but many people think so, even, how shall I put it, people of a higher calibre than myself, that the present leadership of the USSR is unified, completely unified, and it has sufficient determination, with Comrade Gorbachev's leadership, and naturally, sufficient dynamism.

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I think they will have sufficient strength to carry out this new political course.

[Announcer] Thank you. with your kind permission perhaps we could go over to world politics. What is it that the Warsaw Pact countries initiated in Budapest? Let us begin, Comrade Barity, with the assumption that our viewers are aquainted with these documents. Let me ask all the same, and let me also ask the career diplomat to point to the most essential aspects of these things, to the tasks and to the possibilities as we.

[Barity] The Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has adopted important political documents. One of them is the political communique, the other is the appeal, in which there is a proposal relating to the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. It is well known that the Warsaw Pact has in recent times made numerous proposals on disarmament and security policy. Among those of outstanding significance is the proposal that was made on 15 January this year, which aims at eliminating nuclear weapons and chemical weapons by the end of the millineum. Now, this appeal and the proposal, initiative; they complement it, in relation to the European Continent, I repeat, in respect to armed force reduction and armament reduction. Let me also mention that in the West the allegation is frequently heard that the Warsaw Pact has a superiority with regard to the land-based armed forces and armaments in Europe. Well, this proposal itself certifies that the Warsaw Pact has no such intention. Their intention is that in Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals, a fairly significant reduction should take place, carried out within tight schedules.

Having said this, let me also add that it is well known that for about 13 years talks have been going on in Vienna about topics of armed force reduction, unsuccessfully so far. This proposal goes considerably beyond those talks, both in its sizes and dimensions. I do not now want to go into details; the components of this proposal really are known. I would, however, add that there are further new features in the proposal. These are, for instance, in respect to the forums of the discussion of the whole proposal. The Warsaw Pact proposes that the discussion of this proposal could take place for example in the second phase of the Stockholm talks, or they could take place also at the aforementioned Vienna armed forces reduction talks, with the proviso that the mandate of the delegations there would have to be changed, extending it to the whole Europen territory. Finally, the Warsaw Pact offers the partners the possibility that a forum should be set up specially for this purpose and should discuss the proposals.

[Announcer] Politically it would no doubt be too early to speak about the total and general reaction to this whole batch of proposals, but could you nevertheless say a little about your first impressions?

[Barity] Yes. Only a few days have elapsed since the two documents were issued; we will carry out the full (?summing up) later. What we can establish already is that, compared to the earlier proposals, this proposal has a different reception in the various parts of the world. In more than one place, they highlighted the proposals' importance and seriousness, and in most places, in fact, they held out the prospect of thorough study. We, for our own part, would like to trust that this thorough study also means that we will get appropriate proposals to them [as heard], coupled with an appropriate willingness for discussion.

[Announcer] Thank you for putting yourselves at our viewers' disposal even after a whole week of obviously all-demanding work.

CORRESPONDENTS COMMENT ON PACT MEETING

LD141802 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 86

[From the "168 hours" current affairs program with unidentified announcer and correspondents Istvan Kulcsar and Jozsef Barath]

[Text] [Announcer] Our first topic, naturally, is the event which took place in Budapest this week; an event which was in the focus of interest of, I think I can say without exaggeration, the entire world. In the "168 hours" studio we have Istvan Kulcsar, who reported on Mikhail Gorbachev's program in Budapest, and Jozsef Barath, the Moscow correspondent of Hungarian Radio, who naturally returned home for this event. It seems to me worthwhile to ask why was it that the world interested in politics focused its attention on Budapest during this past week, and what sort of attention this was -- an expression of concern, reservations or hope?

[Kulcsar] It was hope. It is obvious that everyone in the world, regardless of his world view or allegiance, wants the international situation to improve. It is clear that the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact are playing one of the main roles in this, either as initiators or as partners.

[Barath] Nonetheless, I think that from the one side there really is hope, while on the other side there is perhaps concern. The latest initiatives by the Warsaw Pact, in my view, have brought about the moment of truth -- this is something that we have been saying lately, but it is justified in the present instance as well. They have brought about the moment of truth inasmuch as they are calling the bluff originating from U.S. rightwing circles.

[Announcer] It is not at all a matter of indifference how the other half of the world reacts to the documents which have been published here.

[Kulcsar] The first reactions indicate the existence of interest, at any rate. The statements issued everywhere from the Brussels NATO center to the White House, saying that they are studying these documents, are not empty phrases. It is obvious that they are studying them. After all, something new was submitted.

[Barath] At the same time, they could hardly have said anything else, since these proposals are in fact compromise proposals and have integrated a great many Western elements as well. In other words, the Warsaw Pact has adopted what the Western side has been asking for, wanted, hoped for for a long time, or what they used to bring up as excuses, so as to blame the Warsaw Pact for the deadlock in Vienna, for example.

[Kulcsar] Yes, that is indeed so. The classic example of this is the issue of on-site inspection. At various arms limitation negotiations, for example those concerned with chemical weapons and those aimed at the banning of underground nuclear tests, the Western side always came up with the issue of verification. Thus, even though there was no agreement, they were constantly asking how its observance would be monitored. They have always insisted on on-site inspection.

Now I suppose as Jozsef Barath has said, as a matter of compromise, the Soviet Union had adopted this principle, or is willing to adopt it. This has been a part of Soviet political thinking since the 27th congress, and now it is stated in black and white in the appeal of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, that if an aggreement is reached, it could be verified on the spot by international organs.

[Barath] Let me add something to that. The proposal now talks about a reduction of the armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. One might well ask: Why is this interesting, after all, Europe covers the area from the Atlantic to the Urals? Yes, but for a long time, for example at the Vienna talks, there was a tug-of-war on the issue of whether inspection could include the European areas of the Soviet Union. The fact that the Soviet Union has now offered its own European territories for inspection represents a very considerable step forward.

[Announcer] I do not know whether I understand you correctly, but it seems to me from everything that you have said so far that the compromise has to be built into the initiative, into the first proposal.

[Kulcsar] Yes, this is obviously so. Without this, nothing could be done. Without this we would still be where we were up to now, in deadlock.

[Barath] In a recent speech Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union is not willing to accept a U.S. prescription for an agreement. He immediately added that the Soviet Union understands that the United States would similarly not accept Soviet prescriptions. In other words, these should be set aside on both sides and something should be worked out jointly.

[Kulcsar] This is a terribly difficult issue because until there is an arms limitation, it is very difficult to restore confidence; however, while there is no confidence, it is very difficult to come to an agreement on arms limitation, since both sides worry about being cheated. It is in this area that a breakthrough must be achieved.

[Announcer] I would like to hear something also about the speculations which preceded this session in Budapest and Mikhail Gorbachev's talks in Budapest. Incidentally, I would like to ask you, should we treat these two events as one and the same thing or should we separate them?

[Kulcsar] Well, naturally, these are two different events, whether we look at it from a diplomatic perspective or just as a matter of logic. Nonetheless, it is no accident that these two events came together. Obviously, Gorbachev had a valid invitation to visit Hungary, he wanted to come, and of course he saved travelling time by coming for a day and a half before the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Thus, from one point of view the linking of the two events is a coincidence but from another aspect it is not.

[Barath] It is very far from being coincidental. So far Mikhail Gorbachev has visited capitals of socialist countries on five occasions.

[Announcer] You mean in his capacity as general secretary? Before that he visited Budapest as well as other capitals.

[Barath] Yes, as general secretary. He has always linked his visits with other events and on 4 occasions in this form or that, in various ways, the general secretaries of the socialist countries were invited for talks. Mikhail Gorbachev's key concept is efficiency. I think that he is trying to make diplomatic life around himself as efficient as possible and also to accelerate events.

[Announcer] I introduced this topic by mentioning that the Gorbachev visit was preceded by various speculations. One of the main speculations concerned the possibility that Gorbachev wanted to hold personal discussions with Hungarian leaders, political and economic leaders alike, in order to gain a personal impression of the Hungarian reform process and of our current situation.

[Kulcsar] It is quite obvious that he was interested in what he would see in Hungary, but it could hardly have come to him as a total surprise. After all, he visited Hungary in 1983 when he visited Hungarian agricultural enterprises. Further, I assume that he is regularly briefed on what happens in Hungary, and I should think that he must have received a thorough briefing on MSZMP policy when he had discussions with Janos Kadar in Moscow. It is quite natural that he also wanted to see things with his own eyes.

[Announcer] What I am really interested in, and this is perhaps something that Jozsef Barath can best answer, is how the Hungarian reform processes are seen in the Soviet Union at the present time.

[Barath] Many people are trying to present this issue as a sensitive one, or many think of it as a sensitive one. I do not think it is. At a press briefing, Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy said that the Soviet Union is glad to see Hungary's successes and that if the Hungarian methods appear in some spheres as more efficient than the Soviet ones, they would try to adopt them. After all, a process of economic renewal has begun in the Soviet Union in which all useful experience could be very important. I think that there are few people who root so much for the success of the Hungarian reform process as the Soviet leaders.

Let me mention something very interesting here. Prior to the visit the Soviet press naturally published a great many articles about Hungary. The name most frequently mentioned in the Soviet press, besides that of Janos Kadar, was Sandor Demjan.

[Announcer] You mean the managing director of the Skala department stores?

[Barath] Yes. His name appeared in PRAVDA, LITERURNAYA GAZETA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, and always in connection with the key concepts of initiative and risk-taking.

[Kulcsar] Let me interrupt you for a moment. I have also read the interview which appeared in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Even in the title there is a little reproach addressed by Sandor Demjan to the director of GUM, asking why they are not more flexible. The Soviet weekly published this and obviously agreed with it.

[Barath] It asks in big letters at the top of the article: Why does GUM not get on the phone? Demjan's answer is that this is because if they were to phone in April in connection with some spring clothing item, the goods exchange would not come about until the fall.

[Kulcsar] Nonetheless, I do not see how this amounts to some sort of comprehensive or official evaluation of the Hungarian reform. However, it is clear that in those areas where the reporter considers that the Soviet economic specialists can learn something from their Hungarian colleagues, they will be glad to do so. This is beyond doubt.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH USSR DISCUSSED, ANALYZED

AU091248 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by "Gagamvolgyi": "The Soviet Economy -- The Number One Partner"]

[Excerpts] The objective basis and conditions for Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation have changed significantly in the last 1 and 1/2 decades. The first change resulted from the fact that the Soviet Union could no longer assume the role of supplier of raw and basic materials and energy-related materials at the level demanded.

The structure of our economic cooperation reflected in the terms of trade has been even more influenced -- and compared with previous terms has almost been deformed -- by the energy price explosion, the change in price proportions for basic materials and finished goods, and the changeover to sliding prices in order to have some influence on the ripple effect. It is not well known, although it is clear, that until the beginning of the seventies the price ratio between basic materials and finished goods and the cheap energy resulting from the price structure of Hungarian-Soviet trade practically provided a status of preference for our economic development. However, at the end of the seventies the deteriorating trade terms and a significant part of the loss caused by this inevitably affected the Hungarian-Soviet trade turnover.

Reorganized Structure

The new price conditions in reciprocal trade -- when stipulated in value -- have had a large impact on the structure of foreign trade. At present the most important import goods are energy materials, accounting for 50 percent, the second place is taken by materials and semifinished goods at 32-33 percent, the third place is taken by machinery equipment at 12-14 percent, and the last place is taken by manufactured consumer goods at 4-5 percent.

The structure of Hungarian export goods has also changed but not as dramatically. In the previously typical export structure machinery and machinery equipment made up approximately 38-40 percent, manufactured consumer goods 25-28 percent, materials and semifinished goods 17-19 percent, and agricultural products made up somewhat over 10 percent.

Materials, semifinished goods, machinery, and machinery equipment have maintained their proportion, manufactured consumer goods and agricultural goods changed places, with the proportion of the latter increasing to 25 percent and that of manufactured consumer goods dropping to 14-16 percent.

The basic problem and difficulties of economic cooperation, the development in the trade turnover, resulted from the fact that Hungarian-Soviet trade has become unbalanced following the deterioration in the terms of trade. By the second half of the seventies the growth of trade slowed down compared to previous levels. The delaying of the ripple effect caused by the 1973-74 price explosion slowed down cooperation for almost 1 decade. The results of synchronizing the 1986-90 national economic plans have shown that our cooperation, our trade turnover, could again show a balanced increase in the new plan period. Calculating on the basis of unchanged prices both exports and imports will expand by 15 percent and their value could perhaps exceed R51 billion.

Hungarian imports provide most of the materials required for production and for the economy, including energy materials, raw and basic materials, mineral oil, electrical energy, coking coal, industrial timber, iron ore, cotton, etc. (It is in connection with the provision of a secure energy supply that in the new plan period, the Soviet Union will participate with technology and deliveries in the work on the expansion of the Paks nuclear power station by 4x440 megawatt units.)

One-third of the Hungarian-Soviet trade turnover is the result of bilateral and multilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation. Parallel to the synchronization of plans, bilateral agreements have been extended and expanded. (The expansion of the aluminium oxide and aluminium agreement will provide 40,000 metric tons more light metal annually.) The number one "method of payment" in Hungarian exports will remain engineering products, namely, buses, axle housings, communications and computer equipment, metal-working machinery, instruments, etc. However, sales conditions have become tougher. This was indicated by the lower level in expanding possibilities as well as by the requirement in the plan period to replace almost one-third of export goods either with new or modernized ones. The range of export goods has also been modified to a small extent and, because of a more dynamic expansion, the proportion of agricultural goods will increase.

In our case agricultural goods play an important role in Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation and in the trade turnover. The foreign trade setup, which makes it possible for us to use convertible currency in accounting agricultural exports above the contingency level and energy materials above the contingency level, is also important. While our ruble trade balance has remained passive, one after another or these combined transactions have been closed with a balance surplus and have played a significant part in our attaining an active balance for our entire foreign trade sector.

With Mutual Advantages

It cannot be said that Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation has already overcome all the difficulties caused by the changes in the world economy. These difficulties have been accompanied by domestic problems such as the decreasing rate of growth, intensificiation, and the demand and necessity for increasing efficiency. As for the near future, one could consider it a positive tendency that the reorganization of the conditions of trade is approaching an end and the price movements are expected to be normalized. All this will enable both sides to expand the mutually advantageous division of labor.

KULERSKI TAKES OVER BUJAK'S ROLE IN SOLIDARITY

AU131428 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, June 13 (AFP) -- Wiktor Kulerski, a 51-year-old school teacher, has replaced Zbigniew Bujak as Warsaw area representative in the TKK, underground structure of the outlawed trade union Solidarity, the capital's underground network RKW said Friday.

Mr. Bujak, wanted since imposition of martial law in 1981, was arrested by political police here on May 31 and charged with preparing a coup attempt. He faces a one to 10 year prison term. Two other activists were arrested with him.

The RKW statement announcing the TKK succession was signed by Mr. Kulerski and Jan Litynski and delivered to Western correspondents here.

The TKK is composed of eight members. Five of them are anonymous. The others, in addition to Mr. Kulerski, are Jan Andrzej Gorny of Katowice and Marek Muszynski of Wroclaw.

Mr. Bujak and Mr. Kulerski were president and vice-president respectively of the Warsaw branch of Solidarity when the union was legal. Both men went underground with the imposition of martial law on December 13, 1981.

Friday's RKW statement said the May 31 arrests had brought about "a reorganization and a certain delay" in Solidarity's clandestine operations in the capital, but that its activities had not been interrupted.

The RKW weekly newspaper, TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE has been published on schedule twice since the arrests.

Bujak 'Well Treated'

AU130802 Paris AFP in English 0319 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Test] Warsaw, June 13 (AFP) -- Zbigniew Bujak, the former leader of the clandestine Solidarity network, who was arrested on May 31, has told his wife in a postcard that he is well treated but is preparing himself for a long spell behind bars.

Mrs. Waclawa Bujak, who works at Ursus tractor plant outside Warsaw, showed journalists a postcard from her husband dated June 9 and bearing the stamp of Rakowiecka Prison in the capital.

The card said, "I am in jail... I am not too affected by my arrest. I am sleeping well. The guards are polite. My cell mates are friendly. We have a sunny cell and there are sheets. The food is bearable. So if things don't change, I won't grow thin...

"We must be patient, for a long time and I must now think about how to organise my time during the days, months, years... I need money to buy food at the canteen. I think I have lots of time to learn foreign languages and to complete several faculty (correspondence) courses. First I want to learn English. Send me an instruction book and tape recordings. I would also like a book to learn Latin...."

Mr. Bujak is charged under Articles 128 and 123 of the Polish penal code which calls for prison terms of between one and ten years for "anyone engaged in preparations aimed at overthrowing the regime of People's Poland."

Meanwhile, Lech Walesa, Nobel Prize winner and former Solidarity union president, said Thursday he would like to visit Italy on July 2 until July 4 at the personal invitation of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Mr. Andreotti has asked Mr. Walesa to take part in an international seminar for peace organised by Rome City Council and the Italian Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walesa told newsmen here.

The participants will include several Nobel Peace Prize winners, politicians, intellectuals and writers.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT

Welcomed by State Officials

LD132227 Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- President of the Republic of Zambabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana came on an official visit to Poland today at the invitation from President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At the Warsaw Okecie Airport, the head of the Republic of Zimbabwe was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski accompanied by members of the supreme party and state authorities: Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, Marian Orzechowski, Zygmunt Surowiec, Zbigniew Gertych, Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Jadwiga Biedrzycka.

The ceremony of welcoming was accompanied by military ceremonies.

President Banana is accompanied by member of the Political Bureau of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and Minister of Health Sidney T. Sekeramayi, Minister of Mines Richard C. Hove, Vice-Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Morton Malianga.

From the airport, the Zimbabwe president together with the president of the Council of State went by car, escorted by a motorcade, to his residence. The route of passage was be-decked with flags of both countries.

On the first day of the visit, Wojciech Jaruzelski met Canaan Banana in the Beleveder Palace here. Next, talks of Polish and Zimbabwe delegations were held chaired by the heads of both states. Both sides discussed problems of the development of political and economic relations between both states.

Tonight, the president of the Council of State gave a dinner in honour of the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe in the Palace of the Council of Ministers.

Members of party and state authorities took part in the meeting. Present were members of delegations accompanying the Zimbabwe president during his visit to Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Canaan Sodindo Banana delivered speeches.

Jaruzelski Dinner Address

LD132236 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 13 Jun 86

["Jaruzelski's Welcome Address (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- Addressing visiting President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana at a dinner given today in his honour, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

Your visit confirms that both our nations and state desire friendship and development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Poland and Zimbabwe lie on continents that are far apart, have different traditions and specific ways of resolving their internal problems. We are united, however, through common ideals -- struggle for peace, against imperialism, colonialism and racism, the striving to set up a new international economic order, free from exploitation, usury and discrimination. This conviction animates today the entire progressive world, brings closer together socialist countries and non-aligned countries.

Evaluating the present, complex international situation. Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out that imperialism's adventurous policy has led to serious disturbances in international relations. The threat to world peace has increased. This makes it necessary to intensify efforts to halt the arms race, to abandon the policy of confrontation. No nation can benefit through it.

We demand just settlement of the regional conflicts in Africa, the Middle East, in Asia and Latin America. We demand respect for the dignity and sovereignty of the liberated nations.

The peace policy of socialist and non-aligned states represents a great material and moral force. We come out unanimously for the return to the policy of detente. Numerous peace initiatives of the USSR and the entire socialist community serve this end. We are convinced that the conference of non-aligned countries that is being fruitfully prepared in the capital of Zimbabwe, Harare, will serve this end, too.

Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the contribution of the nation of Zimbabwe to the process of decolonialisation, to the struggle against imperialism and racialism and to the progressive transformations in Africa is well known and valued by the world. By Polish society, too.

Peace in the southern part of the African continent is endangered today. The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, the chief client and highly valued partner of imperialist forces is performing nearly every day acts of aggression, also armed aggression, against neighbour countries, and among them Zimbabwe. It unleashes ever more violent terror against its own people, refuses to grant an independent existence to Namibian nation. We firmly condemn this.

Forces of imperialism continue to block the imposition of international sanctions upon the RSA regime. They would like to push back the wheel of history, to transform the African Continent into a testing ground of armed confrontation between progress and reaction. They are trying to make use of Africa's political and economic difficulties. resulting from the centuries of colonial thraldom, to halt the liberation and progressive transformations.

It was only the day before yesterday, that slaves had been shipped out of Africa, still yesterday -- legitimate hosts of the African land were exploited, today -- neocolonial practices are being continued and efforts are made to preserve at every cost the tyrannical Pretoria regime which is an outrage upon human dignity.

Neither Poland nor Zimbabwe have been spared in the recent years various forms of interference and pressure in the name of illusory belief that it will prove possible to destablize our countries and eliminate them from the world's anti-imperialist front. Our countries, however, have successfully coped with that hard experience and stand firmly on the ground of their sovereign rights.

Banana Replies

LD132241 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 13 Jun 86

["President Banana's Address" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- President Canaan Sodindo Banana thanked the party, government, and Polish people for hospitality, and conveyed brotherly greetings to the PUWP Central Committee and the Polish Government from first secretary and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), Premier Robert Mugabe, the government and people of Zimbabwe.

"In Zimbabwe, we are looking at the forthcoming PUWP Congress with great interest and hope, convinced that it will adopt significant resolutions and decisions on further socialist changes in your country. We are convinced that it will bring large profits not only to the Polish people, but also the people of Zimbabwe," President Banana said.

Thanking for assistance, which Poland granted to Zimbabwe, President Banana said that both countries became partners in the struggle for a new socio-economic order in Zimbabwe. We are very grateful for this partnership, Banana said.

"As you know, dear friends and comrades, in our region, the Republic of South Africa is still the enemy of democracy, not only in its internal policy, but also in relations with its neighbours. Obviously, the RSA is not the sole example of such a barbarian attitude. It has mighty friends and allies, who equally counteract against the development of democracy in our region. It is these friends and allies, who encouraged it to undertake recent unprovoked acts of aggression against Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe. They also shut their eyes to a continual occupation of a part of Angola by the RSA. However, Zimbabwe along with its partners from front-line countries will not give up supporting liberation struggle in the RSA and Namibia".

The international community should bring the maximum pressure to bear in the RSA, including economic sanctions which would force that country to withdraw from Namibia and give up the repulsive policy of apartheid.

We fully reject British and American objections to imposing compulsory, comprehensive sanctions on the Pretoria regime as unjust and double-faced.

The president of Zimbabwe stressed that acts of aggression and intervention in other regions of the world were equally dangerous to the world peace. One should also point to the dangerous alliance between Zionism and apartheid as well as between those two and certain Western superpowers, he said.

The speaker pointed out that the greatest threat to the world peace and the world civilization lay in the danger of nuclear conflict between the two superpowers.

Unfortunately, while hopeful signals are coming from Moscow, Washington has not responded responsibly to them so far, he concluded.

Jaruzelski Sees Off Banana

LD141343 Warsaw PAP in English 1303 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana ended an official part of his visit to Poland this afternoon.

The president of Zimbabwe was seen off at the Warsaw Okecie Airport by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski who was accompanied by members of party and state authorities.

President Canaan Sodindo Banana left Warsaw for Krakow.

MALINOWSKI, SEJM DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRC

LD141718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Poland has moved from fourth to second place among the socialist states in trade with the PRC. Cooperation between the two countries can, however, be extended and enriched, Roman Malinowski said after the return to Warsaw of a Polish delegation which he led.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS OFFICIALS IN WARSAW

AU142027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 13/6/1986 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the UCY head of the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] of Romania now on a visit to Poland had successive meetings with Jozef Czyrek, member of the CC of the PUWP Political bureau, and Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the interviews, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, reference was made to the fine links of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and nations, between the Romanian and Polish youth.

The Programme of Collaboration Between the UCY and the Youth Organizations of Poland Over 1986-1987 was signed at the end of the visit.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN

LD131846 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, June 13: Poland and Sweden intend to tighten and more precisely define terms of their cooperation in environmental protection. In a communique, signed today on the conclusion of a five-day visit to Sweden by Polish Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Stefan Jarzebski, the sides announced development of a detailed two-year programme in this field to be adopted during a visit to Poland to be paid by Swedish Minister of Energy and Environmental Protection Birgitta Dahl this autumn.

The two countries plan to hold joint seminars and meetings of experts. An emphasis has been laid on co-production of environmental protection equipment.

The sides also share the same view on questions of security in the nuclear power industry and radiological protection as matters of international character and opined it is to the interests of both countries to broaden cooperation in this area.

They also agreed that a special Polish-Swedish working group for environmental protection should be set up.

SIWAK AT PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION SESSION

LD120157 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 -- The PUWP CC Public Suggestions and Complaints Commission held an away session in Kielce today, under the slogan "The Party's Duty To Serve the Working Class Is To Listen to Its Voice." Albin Siwak presiding over the session said in part: "With today's session we are closing our commission's work in the present term. We have held 29 plenary sessions. We have assessed -- within our powers -- the work of 19 voivodship party instances, branches and central bodies. We have examined twice the proceedings of housing cooperatives, as the greatest number of complaints dealt with housing problems. Party authorities have heard 2.5 million citizens' grievances, concerns, and concrete suggestions."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS LAW COMMITTEE OUTLINES TASKS

LD132130 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 13: The Presidium of the Council of Ministers Committee for Law Observance, Public Order and Social Discipline discussed today issues linked with efficient introduction of tasks ensuing from the government programme of prevention and combating signs of social ills. The debates were chaired by General Czeslaw Kiszczak.

Among the most imporant tasks, members of the Presidium included the working-out of a plan of more efficient legal solutions dealing with the prevention and combating social parasitism, which would include experiences from the implementation of the three year old law on procedure towards work shirkers.

Among other important tasks is the creation of mixed militia-social patrols in those towns and regions where public order and personal security of citizens is especially theatened, including means of public transportation, and more efficient limitation of speculation and illegal production and sales of alcohol.

The Presidium also stressed the necessity for a consistent struggle against tax evasions, regular control of prices, incomes and turnovers.

Members of the Presidium adopted the scope and forms of activities aimed towards appropriate supervision of the implementation of the government programme of counteracting social ills.

SEJM COUNCIL APPRAISES DRAFT SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU091339 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in 6 Jun 86 p5

["Staffer report" on a meeting of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council held on 5 June]

[Text] The Sejm has been discussing a preliminary draft version of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90 for several weeks now. The Sejm Presidium has also submitted this document to the Socioeconomic Council.

At the Thursday meeting of the council -- which was chaired by Sejm Deputy Marshal Mieczyslaw Rakowski -- a working group, which had been previously formed, submitted the results of its work in the form of a draft appraisal. Members of the council received copies of this comprehensive document. At the meeting the position of the working group was set out by Kazimierz Rupar, an economist from Rzeszow, who is the group's chairman.

During the discussion, which lasted several hours, members of the council expressed their support for the main points contained in the appraisal, but they also proposed that the position on the council be formulated in a more precise and emphatic manner and that certain other areas be underscored. For example, Barbara Blida from Katowice Voivodship said that the protection of the environment should be among the fundamental goals of the plan. Prof. Zdislaw Dadowski observed that the postulate of accelerating the process of balancing the economy connot be reconciled with the postulate of a statistical acceleration of growth in pay. The main emphasis ought to be placed on the accessibility of goods. The same speaker proposed abandoning certain enigmatic definitions and replacing them with more forthright formulations of the council's position (for example, instead of talking about the "debatable" nature of the cost-oriented formula for pricing, the council should oppose this formula and come out in favor of introducing a parameter-oriented pricing system.) Prof Janusz Gorski observed, inter alia, that the appraisal ought to contain a postulate of accelerated implementation of the provisions of the economic reform.

These are some of the points made in the appraisal: The council agreed that the main strategic goal of the National Socioeconomic Plan ought to be "creating and strengthening the economy's capacity for balanced development. "However, the council believes that it is necessary to arrange these tasks that determine the execution of the plan in order of importance, and to select a main task. This main task ought to be the consistent application of market mechanisms and the strengthening of an active role for money.

The council believes that, to date, insufficient vigor has been displayed in trying to effect monetary and market equilibrium. The council is also critical of the solutions adopted in the preliminary draft version of the National Socioeconomic Plan. In the long term, these provisions will result in the persistence of an inflationary gap. In attempting to find possible solutions, the council draws attention to the need to find ways of increasing the flow of goods to the market. Mechanisms that link pay to the quantity and quality of work also need to be sought. We are still finding that the incentive function of pay is being eroded.

In the chapter dealing with investment the council draws attention to resistance in the restructuring process and warns against the possible loss of promising trends in this area during the last 2 years of the 5-year plan, which holds out the possibility of more tangible changes: The main danger lies in the inefficiency of investment processes. A necessary condition for encouraging enterprise investment is the maintenance of a stable fiscal policy.

The council sets out its position on housing construction in a forthright maner. It regards housing construction as the fundamental social goal of the plan and does not agree with reducing expenditure on construction. While approving the modifications that have been introduced, the council believes they should serve as a factor stabilizing it. In effect, the Socioeconomic Council is calling for that part of the draft National Socioeconomic Plan which deals with housing to be rewritten.

It is also worth adding that the council expresses concern about the food economy beause the proposed solutions do not define the directions of long-term changes. The council also deemed the program for the development of those sectors of the economy that serve agriculture inadequate.

The position of the council on the protection of the environment is that the excessively larg losses arising from damage to the enviornment are obstacles to the country's socioeconomic development. The council proposes assessing the costs incurred by society through these losses.

The general opinion of the council on the instruments for the implementation of the plan is that "they are inadequate in relation to the goals set." The text also contains detailed observations on this subject.

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS' WORK ON COMPLAINTS ASSESSED

LD121145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A Council of State session was held at the Belweder Palace in Warsaw. An assessment of the level of interest of the people's councils in the issues raised in complaints and the ways in which conclusions that transpire from them are put into practice was made on the basis of reports presented by the presidiums of several voivodship People's Councils, including those in Nowy Sacz and Plock. According to the reports under review, the justified complaints frequently stemmed from shortcomings in the functioning of state administrative bodies. The Council of State, while stressing the considerable interest of people's councils in the issue of suggestions and complaints, pointed out that sensitivity to these matters and effective response to them constitute an important task for the people's councils in the issue of suggestions and complaints, pointed out that sensitivity to these matters and effective response to them constitute an important task for the people's councils in strengthening the rule of the law and making credible the service function of the local organs of power and state administration vis-a-vis citizens.

BRIEFS

PAP, TANJUG AGREEMENT -- Belgrade, June 7 -- Polish and Yugoslav press agencies, PAP and TANJUG, signed her today an agreement on cooperation in information exchange. The document was signed by PAP president Janusz Roszkowski and TANJUG General Director Mihailo Szaranovic. The signing of the agreement is an expression of the high appraisal of the hitherto, many-year cooperation between the two agencies and their striving to further develop friendly relations between Poland and Yugoslavia. During his visit to Belgrade, the PAP president met with Fereral Secretary for Information Svetuzar Durotovic. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 7 Jun 86 LD]

SCINTEIA ENDORSES PACT DISARMAMENT APPEAL

AU131050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 13 Jun 86

["In the Name of Peace, for Effective Disarmament Measures, for Detente and Security in Europe and in the World" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/6/1986 -- Public opinion in Romania has learned with keep interest about the proceedings of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating countries, which was held in Budapest, when opinions were exchanged on the situation in Europe and in the world and a set of realistic and concrete measures were advanced for the achievement of disarmament and the improvement of international relations. SCINTEIA newspaper writes in a commentary on the meeting run under the above headline in its June 13 issue.

The commentary underscores among other things: One can rightly assert that the documents adopted open up a broad and comprehensive vista, they crystallize clear goals of great mobilizing force, apt to step up the peoples' fight for peace, the actions taken by the broadest sections of public opinion, by the peace-loving states for a constructive resolution of the problems facing the present-day world, for the removal and elimination of the war threat.

Through the initiatives it advanced and the conclusions it drew, the meeting once again highlighted the lofty sense of responsiblity which the participating socialist countries show for the fate of peace, their resolve to work so as this year -- The International Year of Peace -- should mark a real turn -- towards removing the threat of nuclear conflict, resuming the sourse of detente in the international life, providing the prerequisites for the peaceful development and progress of their own peoples, of all the peoples.

As is known, Romania was represented at the meeting by a delegation led by the party general secretary and the president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, who, in that frame, too, brilliantly set forth Romania's principled, consistent and constructive stands laid down by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP, which are consonant with the vital interests of the Romanian socialist nation, of all the world nations.

Starting from the truth that a lasting security system for all the countries and peoples can be built only by political means, that mankind's only rational option is peaceful coexistence, the dialogue between states with different social system, the communique of the meeting points to the major lines on which efforts should concentrate with a view to putting an end to the arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space, fulfilling the disarmament process.

Reiterating the topical character of the targets and aims contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee meeting in Sofia, last autumn, the Warsaw Treaty participating states underscored, once again, that the cessation of nuclear tests would mean a major step towards nuclear disarmament, and would also bar the way to the improvement of nuclear weapons, calling on the U.S.A. to join in the unilateral moratorium which the Soviet Union has recently extended, as well as on the other states that hold such arms, to halt tests and work for the achievement of an agreement on their immediate ban.

Moreoever, considering the threat posed by the siting of the new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the meeting urged the total elimination, on a mutual basis, of the Soviet and American missiles -- which would, naturally, pave the way for the elimination of nuclear arms from the European Continent, in keeping with the peoples' interests and most ardent wishes.

The achievement of tangible understandings at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons; the strict observance of the accords on the limitation of strategic weapons; the use of outer space for peaceful purposes alone; the elimination, as of this century, of chemical arms and of the industrial facilities that manufacture them; a substantial reduction of troops and conventions arms, globally and regionally, starting with Europe -- where the largest amount of troops and arms are concentrated the realization of an efficient control in all areas and stages of arms reduction and disarmament; the dismantlement of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from other states' territory -- are as many aims, goals and lines of action of paramount significance for the cause of peace, which the states participating in the meeting propose opose to all the states of the world.

Those desiderata mirror ideas, demands and measures which the Romanian party and state e has consistently stated for, taking, as is widely known, several initiatives, demarches, advancing proposals to that effect all along the years. It is well known that Romania is a staunch champion of the implementation of a complex-programme for genereal disarmament, with nuclear arms as its centre-piece, which should also include chemical weapons, as well as all conventional arms and military effectives, with a view to reducing, until the end of the millenium, by at least 50 percent the existing arsenals and troops, and also setting maximum ceilings on them -- in the case of the big powers, more particularly.

It was emphasized at the meeting that the practical measures on reducing arms and on disarmament would lead to the release of huge materials, financial and human resources that had to be used for peaceful construction, for the eradication of the economic underdevelopment extant in numerous regions of the world. It is an objective for which Romania perseveringly and energetically works, considering the substantive reduction of the military expenditures as a most stringent requirement, a concrete measure that would realistically reflect and induce the actual reduction of the military arsenals and effectives, thus standing for the main chain in triggering off a genuine disarmament process. Without affecting the states' security at all, the reduction of the military expenditures would lead to a tremendous saving of forces and resources that are now being wasted and are so needed by mankind, would supply means for economic and social progress worldwide, and first of all of the developing states, would contribute to enhancing the confidence, lessening the tension and consolidating peace in the world. It obvious that all peoples, all states, irrespective of social system, size or development level, would derive only profits from the diminution of the military budgets and the replacement of the arming programs by development programs.

The meeting endorsed "The Appeal of the Warsaw Treaty Participant States to the NATO Member States, to all European Countries, for a Program of Reducing Armed Forces and Conventional Weapons in Europe." This is a very important document which, setting out from the realities of Europe and also from the fact that the destructive power of the conventional weapons has grown so much that it nears that of the nuclear weapon, matches the rousing, mobilizing appeal with a concrete, detailed, comprehensive program of measures in precise terms in point of time. The translation into life of these proposals would greatly contribute to the removal of mistrust and to the lessening of the confrontation between the two military alliances, to heightening the stability in the continent, equally stimulating new measures conducive to the overcoming of Europe's division into opposing blocs, to their concomitant abolition -- a target reiterated also at the current meeting.

The appeal especially stresses how important it would be to create zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, in favour of which as is known, Romania steadily declares. The participant countries reiterated during the meeting their support to Romania and Bulgaria's proposal to have such a zone created in the Balkans, as well as to other similar proposals.

The proceedings, the meeting of the chief delegates of the states participant in the treaty also singled out the joint resolve to strengthen the collaboration in the field of economic development. At the same time the will was reasserted to develop actively the multilateral collaboration with the other socialist countries in view of advancing along the path of building the socialist and communist society. Intensifying such a cooperation would undoubtedly be of special importance to the development of each and all socialist countries. The significance of such a wide collaboration also resides in the fact that socialism has a word to say in the world development and asserts its superiority as a new system not by way of weapons, not through force, but through economic development and a capacity to provide prosperity to peoples. This is precisely why developing cooperation and solving with joint forces the problems posed by the advancement of society is highly important -- all the more so taking into account the fears of the imperialist circles regarding the rising economic power of socialism, and those circles' undermining attempts.

Likewise one should stress that the goal of continuously strengthening the collaboration among the socialist countries is not conceived in a narrow spirit but on the contrary, in a broad vision involving an expansion of the collaboration with all the states, irrespective of their social and political system. In this respect the meeting pointed out that establishing official relations between the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance as well as each CMEA member country and the European Economic Community is of a nature to open new prospects to mutually advantageous collaboration.

The communique reads in conclusion: The Romanian party and people appreciate highly the activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee, an activity that went down as a new expression of Romania's resolve to contribute fully, by the side of the other socialist states and all the states and peoples in the world to the struggle for disarmament and peace, for a free and independent development of each people in a better, juster and safer world free of weapons and wars.

Welcoming the proposed measures and the targets envisaged by the meeting, highlighting their great importance, Romania expresses its resolve to do everything to contribute to their implementation, nurturing the belief that they would be studied carefully by the other states and mobilize to a greater extent the peoples' struggle while dynamizing the European and world peace-loving forces' great contemporary movement for removal of the great nuclear danger, for international understanding and collaboration, for a peaceful and prosperous future of the whole world.

BULGARIAN, ROMANIAN TRADE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

AU162026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1616 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1986 -- Talks were conducted in Bucharest on June 12 and 13 during a working meeting between Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, and the minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Khristo Khristov.

In the spirit of the understandings reached and orientations set during the Romanian-Bulgarian summit meetings and talks, the two ministers examined the current stage of bilateral economic relations and the way in which the talks are fulfilled concerning goods exchanges and the development and diversification of cooperation in and specialization of production in areas of mutual interest, as well as on third markets.

At the end of the talks, the two ministers signed a protocol which envisages provisions conducive to a stepped-up application of the measures for intensified economic links between the foreign trade ministries and organizations of the two countries.

FRG PARLIAMENTARY DEPUTY MEETS WITH POLITICIANS

AU141511 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1986 -- Hans-Joachim Seeler, West German deputy to the European Parliament, paid a visit to Romania over June 11-14. During his stay in Romania the guest had interviews with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, with members of the Romanian Inter-Parliamentary Union group. He also had talks with executives of ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations and saw round places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SFRY PRESIDENT

AU272052 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 May 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade. Esteemed Comrade Hasani: On your investiture as president of the SFRY Presidency, I want to extend, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, warm congratulations and wishes for success in the great position entrusted to you. I want to express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels between the SR of Romania and the SFRY will continue to expand and deepen in the interest of our peoples and the cause of socialism, detente, and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

DASCALESCU HAILS SFRY COUNCIL PRESIDENT

AU281043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 May 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, in which he extends, on behalf of the government and on his own behalf, warm congratulations and wishes for successes on his appointment to this position. The cable expresses the conviction that Romanian-Yugoslav relations will continue to develop in the spirit of decisions adopted at the summit level and in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

INTERIOR MINISTRY CABLE PRAISES CEAUSESCU

AU270916 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May pp 1, 5

[Report on "Cable Sent to RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu by the Participants in the Symposium Organized by the Ministry of Interior" on the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: Completely united in feelings and thoughts with all our people, the participants in the symposium devoted to the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the RCP -- an event of crucial importance in our national history -- reassert their great adherence to the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy and express their warm sentiments of esteem and gratitude, their love and incomparable appreciation for you, much beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, excellent leader of the nation and country, founder of modern socialist movement, and tireless fighter for the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence.

This excellent occasion revealed the passion and devotion with which you dedicated your entire life and activity -- already at a very young age -- to serving with unshakeable determination and fervent devotion the basic interest of the party and people and to the great ideals of social and national freedom. It revealed the inestimable contribution you have made and continue to make to enriching the theory and practice of socialist construction and to resolving the problems raised by the vast and complex work of buiding the new society on the ancient soil of our homeland.

The papers presented here stressed the indisputable truth -- in all its many aspects -- that the period opened by the ninth party congress, which is termed -- by all those who live and work in Romania -- with great satisfaction and profound patriotic price, as the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," goes down as the period with the greatest and most excellent achievements in the entire existence of our country due to your prodigious activity and the renewing and revolutionary spirit you have introduced into our homeland's overall socioeconomic development. The participants also stressed the original nature of the theses, ideas, solutions, and concepts formulated by you to resolve the basic problems of organizing and managing our society, concepts which, based on being familiar with and creatively applying the generally valid truths, take into consideration the specific historic, social, and national conditions in Romania and incorporate our party's scientific thinking and experience. Under your wise and bold leadership, our heroic and glorious party turned into that great force that emanates the engergy and excellence required to give an impetus to the entire Romanian socialist society and to dynamize and boost the efforts and struggle of the whole Romanian people.

On this occasion, also, the participants stressed your decisive contribution to formulating and promoting Romania's foreign policy, the realism and particular importance of consistent initiatives and actions aimed at resolving major problems facing the present-day world and at achieving a better and more just world without weapons and war, a world of understanding, of cooperation among nations, of security and general peace.

During the symposium, the participants vigorously stressed your constant concern with strengthening the socialist state, developing workers revolutionary democracy, and consistently promoting the principles of legality, socialist ethics, and equity. Permeated by the ideas and characteristics of revolutionary humanism, the original and renewing doctrine formulated by you in connection with protecting the supreme assets of our socialist society, scientifically substantiates and largely guides the activity of the Ministry of Interior and its mobilizes us, so that, in close cooperation with the other state bodies, with the democratic bodies, and the people's masses, we are able to vigilantly defend our state security, socialist ownership, public order and discipline, the working people's rights and freedoms, and our homeland's independence and sovereignty.

On this occasion, too, we express our fervent gratitude for the many-sided support we have constantly received from you and we assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, that, inspired by your excellent example of enthusiastic patriotism, revolutionary passion, and devotion, we will act with dedication and communist responsibility to commendably implement the tasks falling on us under the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, thus making an increased contribution to defending the working people's revolutionary achievements and carrying out the great work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Long live the Comrade Supreme Commander!

MIKULIC SPEAKS TO JOURNALISTS ON FEC WORK

LD140432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- The FEC has major tasks in further implementing the stabilization program and it will persist in carrying them out, within the limits of its possibilities and constitutional authority. We are working very intensively on putting these tasks into operation. When we finish this, hopefully soon, we will inform the SFRY Assembly about the measures the FEC will take, and we will submit proposals to the Assembly for adopting decisions that are in its competence. At the same time we will suggest to the republics and provinces that they too, in keeping with their constitutional authority, adopt measures, said Branko Mikulic, FEC president, at a meeting of Serbian journalists in Belgrade today on the occasion of the 115th anniversary of the foundation of the Association of Journalists of this republic. The meeting was attended by about 300 journalists.

In one or two articles published in a section of the press, Mikulic added interest in being expressed in what the FEC is preparing, why it is keeping silent, whether it will propose the use of administrative measures and such like. We are hearing -- alledgedly because of the expectation that there will now go up, or that this is a reason for a price and personal income explosion.

It is true that in the FEC, its president announced, we are working on the preparation of decisions with which we will stimulate, by economic measures, the maintenance of production at the level stipulated in the resolution, and if possible above it. Furthermore, we will take measures to stimulate an increase in exports and the inflow of foreign currency, and we will reduce the growth of general (? joint) consumption to the level envisaged in the resolution. We will take measures to curb the further spiraling of inflation and protect the living standard. We wish to implement these goals by economic and not administrative measures. At no time did we consider freezing prices and personal incomes, Mikulic stressed.

Yugoslav society, Mikulic continued, is in a very complex phase of development and all organized socialist forces are confronted with the task of discovering an appropriate program of solutions to the economic, social, and political problems, choosing the basic guidelines of their actions and taking measures that solve these accumulated problems. In order to succeed in this, it is essential that we have the creative teamwork of science, politics, and ideology and concrete progressive measures and social actions. In addition, Mikulic added, we need qualified analyses of the situation, realistically-set goals, and ideo-political and action unity in the realization of these goals on a self-managing basis.

In other words, in the situation in which we now find ourselves, it is essential that we take such measures and actions in order to stop the negative trends, especially in the economic development of society but also in social life as a whole.

Accumulated contradictions in socioeconomic development are manifesting themselves not only in the obvious economic difficulties but also in the slowing down of the practive of socialism especially self-managing socialism.

In Mikulic's judgement, it is a matter of the ideological aggression of etatist and petit-bourgeois consciousness and practice and of the practical consequences of these tendencies, which are also manifesting themselves in some places in a loss of faith in the efficiency of socialist self-management and in the importance of self-managing initiative, as well as in the possibility of extending self-managing democracy in the organizations of associated labor and in society as a whole. This is reflected in a section of the organization of associated labor, among other things, in the distortion of the essence of self-managing organization, the disposal of social funds, in irrational management, low labor productivity, the transformation of social property into group ownership and the reduction of self-management to participation or so-called technocratic efficiency.

Bearing this in mind, the FEC president said the offensive course and development policy should also be supported in the ideological sphere. This means that we must defend theoretically and ideopolitically these directions of development (?and) everything that is pulling the country forward in economic, technological and overall social development. This offensive course and development policy presuppose, therefore, an ideological and political orientation toward realizing dynamic material development, the pooling of labor and resources and other forms of self-managing and business integration and the conduct of an active economic policy, including the removal of weak points in the economic system and in economic policy itself.

Further efforts are necessary by the whole of society, all subjective factors and every individual in order to implement the stabilization program and the medium-term and long-term plan of Yugoslavia's development, in order to implement as fully as possible persistent, synchronized and coordinated activities at all levels of social organization. It has been shown, Mikulic said, that the partial and nonintegrated activities or measures of the FEC and the SFRY Assembly alone cannot achieve much.

Of course, the FEC has an important role in this, Mikulic added, and indicated three main directions of FEC involvement. First, the taking and proposing of measures for stabilizing the trends in social production, starting from the well-known interdependence of production, exports, imports, the supply of the market, consumption and the development of prices. Acting on the totality of the relations of these and other categories is a coition for overcoming the causes of inflation as the greatest social and economic problems, which is consistently weakening the quality of socioeconomic development and the efficiency of basic production relations. With all possible economic measures we shall take up the battle against inflation by stimulating the growth of production and labor productivity. We will do this by harmonizing consumption with real possibilities in income, by interventions from the commodity reserves and the import of essential products and by a policy of an exchange rate for the dinar and interest rates and preventing fictitious incomes from being reported and by using measures for the social control of prices, if necessary, in a word, by strengthening the consciousness that this is the only way out of the crisis into economically healthy development, he stressed.

Mikulic noted, in particular, that great weaknesses in the tax system and in the tax policy have been expressed and this has frustrated the conduct of a more efficient economic policy. The FEC will shortly propose a basis for adopting appropriate solutions in this field, too, or rather, an agreement on the united organization of this segment of the economic system and its consistent implementation. This agreement between the republics and the provinces will contribute to the unity of the economic system and to the more efficient functioning of the unified Yugoslav market. This will not divest the republics or provinces of power in the conduct of a tax policy but, with the harmonized solutions in the field of the tax system and tax policy, which the republics and provinces decide upon, will contribute to the unity of the economic system and the market to give an impetus to development and prevent the embezzlement of obligations toward society.

Otherwise, Mikulic said, tax policy in our country is thought of primarily as a state treasury and not as a very powerful and significant factor for directing and stimulating development.

He even mentioned several examples: You all know that in our country capacities are used very poorly. A contribution to their better use could be made if, in the republics and provinces, decisions were taken on work in the third shift being freed from all contributions and taxes on income and personal incomes, except for health protection and invalid and pension insurance. Such measures could also be applied to the second harvest in agriculture both in the social sector and on individual holdings.

Productive employment could also be stimulated by a suitable tax policy, among other things, in such a way as to liberate all the newly employed from having to pay contributions on their personal incomes, for, let us say, 2 or 3 years, except for health protection and invalid and pension insurance. In this way an impetus could be given to and a reduction made of the number of workers who are in unproductive jobs, allowing them to go into production, in which cases this instrument of economic policy could also be applied.

Surely, through tax policy, the saving of electrical energy could be achieved, among other things in such a way that all the benefits of saving would remain in the organizations of associated labor, and would not be the object of distribution with the other participants in the distribution of income. Then there is great scope in limiting uneconomic, unproductive investments, among other things, in such a way as to introduce a special tax on the previously calculated value of the investment for some product where we already have duplicated capacities -- for example, refrigerators, slaughterhouses, sugar refineries and so on. If someone wants to build a capacity like this and invest in an uneconomic project he must pay such and such an amount of tax and in this way there will be a disincentive.

A tax policy could also significantly stimulate the development of small businesses, export.... also to get a grip on monopoly and inflationary income, limit general and common consumption and so on. Alternatively, contributions and taxes on personal incomes are such that they are making live labor very expensive and organizations of associated labor are shunning the employment of new workers.

The FEC has not yet announced the measures we prepared because it is still at the stage of analyzing and linking together the individual measures. The work has not yet been brought to an end but it will be by the end of the month, Branko Mikulic said.

Then numerous questions were asked by journalists and Mikulic replied. One of them was: Is agriculture a priority matter for the FEC?

Answering in the affirmative, Mikulic added that our priorities, when it came to realizing economic stabilization are agriculture, tourism, and the large number of specialist cadres. It is a great pity, he added, that a great number of specialist cadres are not employed. As for agriculture, we are now at the stage of perfecting a unified, integrated system out of several measures, which we are thinking of proposing at the end of June. A tax on uncultivated land should be introduced. In the republics and provinces regulations on the use of land have been adopted, but they are not being implemented.

One of the questions was: Will the FEC become more open to the public? I hope, Mikulic replied, that no one was expecting FEC sessions to be open to the press, but we shall be making more of a practice of holding news conferences, with which we would acquaint them with the measures we are taking. It is our intention to make progress, too, with the adoption of federal laws. In fact, the proposal of such an act would be tested in a specific number of organizations of associated labor and the suggestions would then be collected. This would be the basis for a more qualified preparation of the law.

Mikulic then said -- replying to a question as to whether or not ideological discussions on commodity production as a way out of the crisis are still going on -- that we have long been in a dangerous position between the representatives of administrative measures and those who took the view that we have an indexing of everything and that in this way we are taking things to an absurd conclusion. The Brazilian, Argentine, and Israeli models are suggested, according to which inflation would be allowed to reach 500 percent before applying shock treatment.

If we had a more peaceful situation with inflation, if we had greater supply on the market, if we had greater foreign exchange funds and carried out imports [as received] and economic pressure on prices in the country, Mikulic believes, we would have been able to revitalize the market in all its elements that are necessary for the economically healthy growth of the economy, for economic competition in the market and thus also for the affirmation of commodity production in the conditions of self-management. At present, however, we do not have the conditions for this, but the way out is not to be sought in a one-sidedly conceived liberalization of prices, nor in the use of administrative measures. In our present conditions we must bring about a combination of both economic stimulation and economic force.

I do not, therefore, think that the legality of commodity production should be brought into question. We are convinced that this is our outlook but at the present time we are not fulfilling the conditions for the complete liberalization of prices. This is not a reason for bringing commodity production and its character into question. No modern society, either capitalist or socialist, is, however, free from the influences of the market, but an uncontrolled situation could lead to a collapse.

In any case, in my opinion, we have become bogged down in problems that we must extricate ourselves from in an organized way, Mikulic stressed.

The FEC does not operate as a body of parity. We have succeeded in freeing ourselves from the influence of the republics and provinces in the questions which are on the agenda. In this regard I am satisfied, Mikulic said, replying to the question on if the republics and provinces influence FEC decisions.

The measures we will take, especially for curbing inflation, will, in the near future, but not this year, lead to the creation of conditions for the gradual stabilization of the dinar and to the transition to some forms of its convertability. When this is at issue, the central question is inflation, and we must solve it. We have a high growth of all kinds of consumption. When we solve this, then we can talk about the solution of the position of the dinar as a whole, Mikulic said, replying to a question related to these problems.

One question was how the FEC will get over the alleged exclusive right of the republics and provinces to have their say in the distribution of energy and other stretegic raw materials.

As for coal, the FEC president said, the problem is smaller, because we already have joint ventures in the constructionn of common electrical energy capacities. This is, however, a current question with respect to the use of the Drina River. On this river capacities have been constructed, some are under construction, and an agreement between three republics, Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro, in connection with the solution of the proble of the Tara River, ensures that Montenegro will be, for the most part, compensated for the losses resulting from the power station not being built on this river. Also, he added, the construction of a power station on the Drina River will mean that some small towns will be submerged, so it is necessary to assess if this is profitable. The consciousness as to whether or not the pooling of resources opens up new possibilities for the construction of energy capacities will grow relatively rapidly.

The problem of nuclear power stations, Mikulic added, should be looked at very seriously both from the point of view of the use of one's new sources and from the point of view of the protection of the environment and human health, as well as from the point of view of technological progress.

New technology in this field should also be comprehended. I do not see at this time that this question is so urgent that we should be overly worried about it.

We have formed an FEC Commission for Nuclear Energy. We have not held a meeting yet, but I wish to assure you that all this will be looked at in a very expert way and that a decision will not be adopted hastily nor concealed from the public. We have learned lessons especially from Chernobyl and other catastrophies. This is a serious warning. A few days ago when a comrade asked me what is going to happen with nuclear power stations, I said that I was reminded of the song "Cool Down, Boy." One of the questions was whether the FEC envisages measures with respect to the limiting of official journeys and the adoption of decisions on, for example, the concluding of all contracts with foreign partners in Yugoslavia.

We cannot impose on all foreign partners the signing of all contracts in Yugoslavia, but personally I believe, as this has not yet been discussed at an FEC session, that the conditions of official journeys abroad should be regulated across the board in a suitable way so as to determine the obligations of the organizations of associated labor and other socio-legal entities and that suitable platforms also be established for official journeys with the purpose of the journeys being defined.

It should be established which person could best accomplish a given task, the period of his stay, official travel expenses, and that after the journey a report should be submitted together with receipts for expenses incurred. I believe that order must be introduced into this, just as we have introduced it into the official journeyings of state and other functionaries abroad, replied the FEC president.

Losses in the economy are a major problem. For years we have been dragging along these loss-makers who are pulling us backward, and the losses are increasing. We also need to look seriously at the causes of losses and to what extent they have arisen and are arising from irresponsible solutions in the economic system (for example in the calculation of exchange rate differences). I have a notion to put this question on the agenda this year.

I would say something else, however, in connection with this, he said, in reply to a question concerning the extent to which the maintenance of those making a loss will be tolerated. In those organizations of associated labor for which it is known, quite certainly, that we cannot reverse their loss-making situation, it would be much more profitable for workers to be transferred to the budgets of the sociopolitical communities and for them to be paid a personal income rather than for them to go on producing losses. I, personally, am convinced that in our country very little attention is devoted to the rewarding of cadres who work well in management functions and I would say, also to the economic punishment of those who work very badly.

While we are on the subject of loss-makers, Milulic added, there is also the one-sided view that now this means a writing-off of all social resources, a virtual renunciation both of the workshop and of everything else. Greatest attention should be devoted to changing production programs and closing those capacities that obviously do not have any prospects.

What can you say about restructuring in connection with the relative backwardness of the Republic of Serbia, and what is the FEC doing in this regard, was one question.

Yesterday I obtained a piece of information about this because we are now looking into these problems with which we are confronted in Macedonia, Monetenegro, Kosovo and the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly in connection with the halting of the relative decline in the development of the SR of Serbia. According to this information, some of the measures that were adopted have already been taken, some are at the stage of being considered in the SFRY Assembly, or in the FEC, and some are being worked on by the competent federal organs.

With amendments to the law on credit relations with foreign countries for credits of the international bank, the SR of Serbia has been granted a credit line of $130 million for structural adaptation. Also, with the FEC decisions on the increase in the price of electrical energy, the electric power industry of Serbia is in an improved position. Of course, not only it, because Serbia is a big exporter of energy so it has particular interest in this in the framework of Yugoslavia.

Moreover, in the conversion of credit from the new money issue for credits in permanent working assets, the SR of Servia has obtained the same treatment as the economically insufficiently developed republics (I am thinking of Bosnia-Hercegovina). [Word indistinct] is the more favorable position of Macedonia and Montenegro and in view of their specific problems.

The following measures are under consideration in the assembly: Draft changes to the customs tarriff law that would reduce the duty on equipment for the undeveloped regions in the SR of Serbia of 50 percent, as well as a draft law on the covering of exchange rate idfferences on foreign credits which in part envisages the covering of exchange rate differences on foreign credits for artificial fertilizer, copper, and ferrous metals. Draft changes and amendments are being prepared to the agreement for the earmarking of solidarity funds for the removal of the consequences of the earthquake in Kopaonik and a proposal of measures for intended production, Mikulic said.

Branko Mikulic was also asked why Ilija Vakic was elected to the FEC, despite the fact that several hundred veterans from Kosovo who live in Belgrade, requested that a different solution be found. In addition, Vakic was not invited to the Yugoslav veterans congress.

A delegation of the FEC and not anyone individually was invited to the veterans' congress, Mikulic said. It wad decided that Radovan Makic and I would go to the congress. We assumed that at the congress there would be alot of talk about economic questions, about which Makic, who in recent years has been governor of the People's Bank of Yugoslavia, knows a lot. The province of Kosovo proposed Ilija Vakic for membership of the FEC. When I made consultations for the election of FEC members as a whole, this candidacy was discussed in a sufficiently broad circle.

In the consultations I had in the organs of the federation no one objected to the election of Ilija Vakic. When I heard of the objection from the veterans' meeting, I turned to the provincial leadership. They stuck to their proposal and I accepted this. In the SFRY Assembly, too, when the FEC was elected, no one demanded that Vakic should not be elected, Branko Mikulic said at the meeting of the Serbian journalists.

REGULAR CONSULTATIONS OPEN WITH IMF IN BELGRADE

LD121448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0913 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Regular consultations between a Yugoslav delegation, led by Slobodan Stanojevic, deputy governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and an IMF mission headed by Gyorgy Szapary have opened in Belgrade. The consultations are being held on the basis of the provisions of article VI of the IMF Statute, and are part of the procedure under which economic trends in Yugoslavia are monitored.

These are the first consultative talks between Yugoslavia and the IMF since the agreement was reached not to apply 1-year so-called stand-by arrangements. The consultations will last until 20 June.

KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON NONALIGNMENT CRITICIZED

AU152003 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0800 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Dragan Colovic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] KOMMUNIST, journal of the CPSU Central Committee, has recently carried an article entitled "Nonaligned Movement -- An Important Factor of Peace and Progress." According to the journal, the Nonaligned Movement has turned into the broadest all-democratic international association of newly liberated countries which has become an important factor in world politics in recent times.

Even if we leave aside the fact that the movement is proclaimed to be an association, what attracts attention is KOMMUNIST's view that points out, and we quote, that nonaligned countries have always relied and continue to rely upon the leading forces of our planet and that together with those forces they are fighting to solve essential problems. Under the leading forces of our planet the journal obviously means the countries of the so-called socialist community and their most reliable allies. In theat connection, KOMMUNIST several times recalls the joint activity of nonaligned and socialist countries and speaks about the nonaligned countries' support for Gorbachev's ideas, and so on.

Such views deserve special attention, and this is why: Over the past 25 years, the Nonaligned Movement has not acted together with the countries of the socialist community as a joint member. The fact is, that for 25 years the Nonaligned Movement has been active as an independent, non-bloc factor in international relations and that precisely for that reason it has developed into a global, political, and moral force in the modern world. It is true that the views of the countries of the so-called socialist community, and others well, frequently coincided with the views and actions of the Nonaligned Movement. However, views and ideas of the Nonaligned Movement were founded and implemented by Nehru, Al-Nasir, Tito, and their followers, and by such articles an attempt is now made to present those authentic ideas and actions of the nonaligned countries as being one's own, of course under a somewhat different cover.

Apart from this, one notices another attempt of the Soviet journal KOMMUNIST: The United States is declared the main enemy of the Nonaligned Movement, by which the Nonaligned Movement is ascribed a characteristic of exclusively anti-imperialistic orientation, and the entire movement is presented as a broader world anti-imperialist front. By this again, the above-mentioned leading forces of our planet, that is, some other forces, forces outside of the movement, are put to the force again. The Soviet journal also concludes that those other, leading forces, are the main inspiration for the actions of the Nonaligned Movement, too. We quote: The Nonaligned Movement draws inspiration from the fact that its ideals and aims are met with the understanding and support of world socialism. It turns out from this that had it not been for this understanding and support of those leading forces, the Nonaligned Movement would not have presented a large political force of international relations, nor would its struggle in the interest of peace and progress exist.

What is involved are obviously approaches that only differ in form from similar previous ones, but their essence remains the same: The aim is to ring ideological, political, and other divisions into the Nonaligned Movement, and, if possible, to redirect it and finally subordinate it to the interests and needs of one bloc in its ideological and military-politic confrontation with the other bloc.

Finally, what is most confusing to a careful reader of the article carried by the CPSU Central Commettee organ KOMMUNIST is the fact that it quotes many leaders of the Nonaligned Movement, but that it does not even mention President Tito, one of the founding fathers of the Nonaligned Movement, as is pointed out by many other objective and well-intentioned articles on the brief but tempestuous 25-year long history of nonalignment.

President Tito has enjoyed and is still enjoying an exceptional reputation in the owrld as a man of principles and a harbinger of peace, as Sekou Toure put it when he presented President Tito with a special recognition at the Sixth Nonaligned Summit in Havana in 1979. President Tito was not only this, but also a firm fighter for the independent and non-bloc character of the Nonaligned Movement.

Persistently advocating the original nonalignment, he managed during his lifetime to make the Nonaligned Movement be and remain an autonomous, independent, and active factor of world politics. and not someone's reserve. It seems that the real reason for the CPSU Central Committee journal KOMMUNIST to forget to mention Tito's name among those people to whose activity the Nonaligned Movement and international community owe over 4 decades of peace, lies exactly there.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

LD151815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1450 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Zorko Canadi, the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), who has been at the head of a military delegation on a friendly and working visit to the USSR Armed Forces, has returned to Belgrade today. Besides talks with his host, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, the chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and other high-ranking military leaders, Col Gen Zorko Canadi, with members of the delegation, visited some units and institutions of the Soviet Army. During its stay in the friendly and socialist country, the YPA delegation was also received by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, the USSR minister of defense.

Zorko Canadi and members of the delegation were welcomed back at Batajnica Airport by Lieutenant Colonel General Slavko Djurdjevic, Vice Admiral Sveto Letica, Lieutenant Colonel General Zdravko Loncar, and Major General Nikola Maravic. The welcoming ceremony was also attended by Eduard Krasavin, the charge d'affaires at the USSR Embassy in Yugoslavia and Major General Vyacheslav Bronin, the military, navy and air attache.

VJESNIK REPLIES TO ROMANIAN WEEKLY'S ATTACK

AU141548 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 86 p 5

[Editorial article: "Attack by Romanian journal ROMANIA LITERARA on VJESNIK: Anger Without Reason"]

[Text] We searched for it in the foreign political columns of VJESNIK (where it would be logical to search); we then searched for it on our page 5 among the commentaries under "In The Foreground"; we searched for it in the cultural columns, in the "7 Days" supplement, in the Sunday VJESNIK...but we could not find anywhere "an unsigned article in VJESNIK which leaves the impression that it represents the view of the editorial board," containing theses that are "reactionary, malicious, and slander the history of the Romanian nation."

Finally, we found it; a small column -- "Daily Lexicon" -- on 24 February 1986 carried an article "Transylvania" containing statements which -- quite understandably -- provoked the critical remarks quoted above and many others by two Romanian university professors, published on 29 May on two full pages of ROMANIA LITERARA, the Romanian writers weekly. In this extensive article, the writers say that "There is no exucse for the daily VJESNIK and for the ease with which it made its columns available to a provocator who is... a dilettante, a falsifier, and an element with revisionist views."

We, too, are of the opinion that there is no exucse. Although the article was published in a modest column, on a page which contains columns intended for the recreation of readers, in a column that is unsigned not because one wants to create "the impression that it represents the view of the editorial board" but precisely because it is of minor importance to the editors and virtually not binding, there is no excuse simply because somebody -- in this case two Romania professors -- felt insulted by it.

Writing about world events and about neighbors, VJESNIK constantly avoids succumbing to demonization, and it avoids senseless praise as well as attacks in a way that anybody could justifiably find insulting.

If one talks about Romania and if we limit ourselves to VJESNIK of this year only, have not -- precisely starting with the New Year's issue, which carried an article about President Ceausescu as one of the protagonists of the happenings in the Balkans -- these columns contained only articles which were objective, considerate, and well-intentioned toward our neighboring country?

We must therefore conclude that ROMANIA LITERARA nevertheless exaggerated, making a mountain out of a mole hill, considering that everything that VJESNIK otherwise writes about Romania refutes some accidentally published nonsense in "daily Lexicon," prepared from the General Encyclopedia of the Yugoslav lexicographical Institute published in 1982. Of course, it was not a reflection of the official Yugoslav policy, simply because VJESNIK, like the other public media in this country, is not an official government organ. Unless some other intent stands behind this "mountain" -- and such speculation is not acceptable among serious people -- we would consider the case closed.

[This article is illustrated by a reduced facsimile of page 10 of VJESNIK of 24 February, 1986, showing the "Daily Lexicon" with the article on Transylvania of about 400 words, squeezed between the "On This Day" column marking an event in 1386 and a feature entitled "From All Sides."]

MAMULA LEADS MILITARY DELEGATION ROMANIA VISIT

LD160934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has left at the head of a military delegation of the Armed Forces of the SFRY on an official and friendly visit to the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During his stay in the neighboring, friendly and socialist country Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula and members of the military delegation will have talks with his host, Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on some questions of inter-army cooperation of the Armed Forces of the two countries and on the further improvement of relations in the sphere of the military-economic complex.

At Batajnica Airport Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation were seen off by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Lieutentant Colonel General Anton Tus, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense; and Vice Admiral Sveto Letica and Romanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Dumitru Popa.

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RELIEVES ZAREV

AU171124 Sofia BTA in English 1106 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- A plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held today at the "Boyana" residence. It discussed some principal issues related to the first session of the ninth national assembly.

The plenum relieved Mr. Kiril Zarev of his post secretary of the CC of the BCP due to another appointment.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party discussed the information provided by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP on the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw member states held on June 10 and 11, 1986, and adopted a press release.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES WALDHEIM ON ELECTION

AU161644 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria, on the occasion of his election to this post. The telegram expresses most cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for success in this high position demanding great responsibility.

The telegram expresses confidence that the traditional good, friendly relations existing between our two countries will further develop and strengthen in the interest of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

EDITORIAL HAILS RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU170758 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Common Task"]

[Text] To defend peace, to stop the arms race, to adopt specific disarmament measures, and nuclear disarmament measures, in particular -- this is the common task of our era. It is possible to return to international relations determined by the spirit of detente. Mankind can and must block the road to nuclear disaster.

Proceeding in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, in a spirit of unanimity of views on all questions discussed, the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states confirmed their resolve to create a comprehensive international security system leading toward the establishment of a world free of weapons and wars, a world of hope for all peoples. In order to achieve this universally humanitarian goal the allied socialist states proposed a comprehensive platform of measures and actions aimed at halting the arms race on earth and at averting its extension to outer space, a program of disarmament, a program for the liberation of mankind from the burden of weapons.

The supreme organ of the socialist countries military-political alliance pointed to six basic trends for the achivement of the goals mapped out:

-- stopping nuclear tests and signing agreements on their total ban;

-- liquidating completely both American and Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone, on the basis of mutual agreements;

-- achieving specific agreements at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, by calling on the United States to strictly observe the agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments;

-- abolishing, as early as the 20th century, all chemical mass destruction weapons, as well as abolishing the industrial basis for their production;

-- limiting armed forces and conventional weapons on a global and regional scale;

-- implementing effective control in all fields and at all stages of arms limitation and disarmament through the use of national technical means, as well as international procedures, including on-site inspections.

There is no doubt that the Budapest conference of the supreme alliance organ of the European socialist countries will mark the history of contemporary international relations with the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member-states to the NATO member-states and to all European countries and containing a program on the limitation of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. The meaning of this appeal and program reveals an impressive intention: namely, the intention of creating a Europe based on friendly cooperation and good-neighborly relations.

The Budapest document adds a comprehensive and universal character to the previously adopted initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This document includes and encompasses all types of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, ground, and space weapons for mass destruction, as well as conventional arms. The other characteristic of the program is its eficiency. It proposes specific scheduled for a prompt reduction in weapons -- during the forthcoming 1 or 2 years, it is envisaged that 200,000-300,000 soldiers of both military political blocks will be withdrawn; at the beginning of the nineties, their number is supposed to attain one million men on each side.

The third remarkable feature of this program is its deeply humanitarian character. The socialist countries are proposing that the tremendous material, financial, and human resources that will be freed as a result of these measures should be used for peaceful, constructive purposes, including overcoming economic backwardness in numerous areas of the world. In this connection the great importance of an international conference on disarmament and development, in accordance with the UN decision on this subject, was pointed out. Other European initiatives, such as the proposals submitted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, the GDR, and other European countries on the establishment of nuclear-free zones -- in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe, as well as in other European areas -- were highly appreciated at the conference.

At the Budapest conference it was again pointed out how important are the inititives of the allied European socialist states, such as the proposal to sign an agreement with NATO-member states on the mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations, as well as on establishing direct contacts between the Warsaw Pact and NATO organizations for the simultaneous withdrawal of USSR and U.S. naval forces from the Mediterranean, and establishing official relations between EEC and CEMA. The unchanging stand of the Budapest conference participants for the simultaneous disbanding of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO alliances was recalled, as well.

The program adopted by the allied European states, which they proposed to the peoples of the world, is comprehensive, efficient, and feasible. With full justification it was evaluated as the most remarkable contribution to the achievement of the universal, humanitarian goals of the International Peace Year.

The Budapest conference, held at the highest level, brilliantly showed the constructive and innovative strength of the unity of action of our parties, peoples, and countries, of the foreign policy, based on mutual coordination, which was promoted by them, a policy aimed at the prevention of the threat of nuclear war. The participants in the meeting mapped out new initiatives for a more extensive exchange of experience in socialist construction, for an even more efficient economic, scientific-technical, and cultural exchnage, and for increasing direct contacts among the working peoples of our fraternal countries. The readiness of the allied countries for mutual cooperation and comprehensive interaction with all other socialist states was also confirmed at the Budapest conference.

The Bulgarian people express deep satisfaction at the active and fruitful participation of the delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in the work of the Budapest conference, and enthusiastically support the documents adopted at the Budapest meeting. These are documents of historic importance. For us, they represent an inspiring program of action, because they conform to our national interests, to the interests of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

DZHUROV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

AU161941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Our Bulgarian military delegation, headed by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, which paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense, has returned to our country.

Soviet Reportage on Visit

For Soviet reportage on the visit by ArmyGeneral Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense, to Moscow, including a report on his talks with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, see the Eastern Europe section of the 13 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BULGARIAN-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC TALKS HELD IN SOFIA

AU1611339 Sofia BTA in English 1135 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 16 BTA -- The eighth session of the Joint Bulgaro-Egyptian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation started here today. The session will examine the development of the bilateral relations after the commission's seventh session, and will outline the trends of cooperation for the following year. The Bulgarian part of the commission is headed by Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of trade, and Egyptian side, by Mr "Abd al-Azia (ZAWI), first depty minister of planning and international cooperation. The trade between the two countries has been developing will in recent years and is having an annual growth rate of 80 per cent. Bulgaria is exporting chemicals, metals, I. C. E. [internal combustion engines] and electric trucks, machine-tools, electrical appliances and pharmaceutical goods. Egypt is exporting to this country cotton, oil, and products of the light industry.

One of the largest ferro-silicon plants in the Middle East is currently being constructed in Egypt with Bulgarian help.

Industrial cooperation has been started in the production of tetracycline and (rifampyciline). That is why the two delegations focused their attention on the broadening of the industrial cooperation.

Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received today Mr Al-'Aziz (Zawi) first deputy minister of planning and international cooperation of Egypt. The talks centered on the broadening of the bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TANZANIA ON CULTURE, SCIENCE

AU090759 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] On 5 June Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council on Intellectual Development and the committee on Culture, and Fatuma Ali, Tanzania's minister of culture, youth, and sport, signed a plan on cooperation in the areas of culture and science between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania, for the period of 1986-1988. The 2-year plan envisages the expansion of cooperation in science, education, culture, arts, health protection, and sport. This will take place by exchanging experience and encouraging direct relations between cultural institutes and public organizations. Tanzania will send representatives to the 1988 "Banner of Peace" International Children's Assembly.

The signing ceremony was attended by Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by deputy chairmen of the Committee on Culture. Isaac Sapetu, Tanzanian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the ceremony.

PANEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS ITALIAN COMMUNISTS

AU161807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Ivan Panev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, visited Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. The delegation visited Rome, Bologna, and Florence, where it met high-ranking officials of the PCI and was briefed on the work of the party of Italian Communists, as well as on the activities of the party's leading organs. The working group also met Antonio Rubi, member of the PCI leadership and head of the international department. They discussed questions of the further consolidation and intensification of bilateral relations between the BCP and the PCI, as well as issues of the international communist and workers movement.

BRIEFS

RAZGRAD APPOINTMENTS REPORTED -- On 5 June a plenum of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee discussed organizational matters. The plenum released Kiril Gegov from the post of Okrug party committee secretary because of his transfer to another responsible post. Tsvetan Khaladzhov, former chairman of the Okrug Committee of the Bulgarian Trade Union, and Pavel Stanev, former department head at the Okrug party committee, were appointed secretaries of the Razgrad Okrug BCP committee. [Text] [Sovia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 86 p 6 AU]

FURTHER ON VISIT BY EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Meets Husak

LD131758 Prague CTK in English 1557 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 13 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ahman 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the second day of his official visit to Czechoslovakia today.

Both noted the traditional relations of a long standing between their countries, and their recent revival which creates suitable conditions for the further development of contacts and mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of common interest.

They exchanged views on international topics and described it as decisive to preserve peace by all means, help promote cooperation between countries having different social systems and strengthen security in the world. In this context, the importance was pointed out of the program of complete and general liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, submitted by the Soviet Union, and the Warsaw Treaty Appeal to NATO and all European states proposing a program of troop and conventional armament reductions in Europe.

Received by Strougal

LD132115 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 13 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today described the current visit of Egyptian deputy premier and foreign minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid as an important step and impulse towards the development of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Receiving the Egyptian guest he also said the visit would help promote traditional friendship between the two countries' peoples.

Lubomir Strougal acquainted the Egyptian guest with Czechoslovakia's effort at further democratization of society and intensification of the national economy and in this context pointed out the considerable possibilities of expanding mutually beneficial Czechoslovak-Egyptian economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

All tested methods of economic efficiency will be used for this, both officials stated in conclusion.

PRESIDENT GREETS CONFERENCE ON S. AFRICA

LD161548 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a message to the Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa today, stressing Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the South African and Namibian peoples and support for mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria government.

The message said Czechoslovakia "resolutely supports the justified demands of African states to introduce mandatory sanctions" against South Africa according the the U.N. Charter, and voiced Czechoslovakia's full solidarity with the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, who are waging a fight for freedom and independence.

It said the conference "would certainly become a major contribution to world-wide efforts to adopt effective measures against the Pretoria regime" and an eventual victory of racism, apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa.

The five-day conference, attended by delegates from 130 countries, was opened in Paris earlier today.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD161958 Prague CTK in English 1842 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) - Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left here today to participate in talks of the Geneva disarmament conference.

CSCE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VIENNA MEETINGS

LD151907 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 15 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by its chairman Bohuslav Kucera, left for Vienna today to take part in the 3rd conference on 'New Horizons in East-West Trade and Cooperation."

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE HONECKER, STOPH

LD161830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central committee, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED, on his election as chairman of the GDR State Council.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Willy Stoph on his election as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

POTAC MEETS WITH FRENCH INDUSTRIALISTS

LD162119 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) -- A group of delegates of leading French industrial firms, on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce, had talks here today with Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commision.

The delegates were informed about the guidelines of Czechoslovak economic and social policies for the coming years, with special focus on expected structural changes in in industry, investments and foreign trade. The two sides also discussed prospects for a wider Czechoslovak-French cooperation in economy, science and technology.

FIRST AGREEMENT WITH PRC JOURNALISTS SIGNED

AU162052 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 86 p 7

[CTK report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] A document on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and the All-China Journalists Association, the first ever of its kind, was signed in Beijing on 12 June. The document was signed by J. Valenta, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists Central Committee and chairman of the Czech Union of Journalists Central Committee, and (Wu C'-Fej), vice chairman of the All-China Journalists Association.

BILAK MEETS BELGIAN CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PARTY LEADER

LD131315 Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 13 (CTK) -- Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here today Chairman of the Belgian Christian Social Party Frank Swaelen. The Belgian guest is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Present at the meeting was the committee's chairman Bohuslav Kucera.

STROUGAL RECEIVES INDIAN YOUTH LEADER

LD132253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] In the Hrzan Palace in Prague today, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, received Anand Sharman, chairman of the Indian Youth Congress. Evaluating the results achieved in the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and India he pointed out the traditional friendship between the people of both countries and the wish of Czechoslovakia to purposefully deepen and enrich cooperation with the Republic of India. He spoke highly of the efforts by the Indian Government for the preservationof the unity and integrity of India, its foreign peace policy which consistently supports the reduction of international tension and disarmament.

The Indian guest informed the premier of the Czechoslovak Government about current tasks in India and about talds with representatives of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth. He expressed the conviction that the widening of contacts in this sector will contribute to all round intensification of contacts between Czechoislovakia and India.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS SESSION 13 JUNE

Strougal, CPCZ Leaders Attend

LD131452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The deputies of the Chambers of the People and of the Nations of the Federal Assembly met today at their first joint session, which was chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the Federal Assembly Presidium.

Also present at the meeting were Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffman, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart, members of the party Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladmimr Herman, Miloslav Hrustkovic, Ignac Janak and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members fo the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central committee; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Audit Commision, and other representatives.

Comrade Vasil Bilak said in his introduction that in the recent elections the Czechoslovak people expressed their deep confidence in and active support for the 17th CPCZ Congress Program to which the entire National Front has subscribed and which has become the program of all our people. He said that the elections contributed to the reinforcement of the socialist social system, strengthening of the socialist state, and the further advancement of socialist democracy, and that they enhanced the international authority of Czechoslovakia.

He added that the main task of the deputies in the coming period will be to maintain and reinforce the confidence in the policy of the party that the working people expressed so clearly in the elections.

Bilak, Indra Addresses

LD132039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Deputies of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations met today in Prague at their first joint meeting in the new election period and elected leading representatives of the Federal Assembly.

After the agenda of the meeting was approved, Comrade Bilak, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee, delivered the proposal for the election of the leading officials of the Federal Assembly. The deputies of both chambers then undertook secret elections. After the adjournment of the meeting, during which the elections took place and the election commissions were in session, the meeting continued. Visal Bilak then spoke again:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Federal Assembly, I inform you that Deputy Comrade Alois Indra has been unanimously elected chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak SR. [applause] We sincerely congratulate Comrade Indra on his reelection as chairman of the Federal Assembly. Comrade Chairman, we wish you good health and many successes in your work in this important and responsible position. On behalf of all the deputies, I assure you that you will have our full support and help. [end recording]

At the close of the first joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, spoke. On behalf of the elected leading officials, he sincerely thanked them for the trust they had shown. The Federal Assembly, he said, is, according to the constitutional law, the highest organ of state power, and thus it shares responsibility for the realization of all the basic tasks of our country's domestic and foreign policy. Legislative activity must also be subordinate to this,and will, above all, serve the speeding up and improvement in the quality of economic and social development. Comrade Indra went on:

[Begin recording] We emerged from the people; we are part of them. The people elected us and we serve the people. In all of our activity we must remember that in our country the working people have all the power, that it is therefore our duty to strive not only for perfecting representative democracy but also to support the development of direct democracy -- the socialist self-management of the people. In concrete terms, this means that we will not just fulfill our national duty in the organs of the Federal Assembly, that we will only feel like deputies in this building. Our collective disucssion and decisionmaking will be more effective the more we make use of the knowledge of our people. In particular, it is a matter of our activity being undertaken directly in the electoral constituencies. We must act as socialist deputies everywhere and in all circumstances -- in our homes, work places, in public and in private. Together with the deputies to other representative bodies we form a huge army, almost 200,000 strong, of agitators and organizers. Not one of the so-called local problems must be foreign to us; we must not feel ourselves to be above the care of our fellow citizens. The authority of every one of us will be directly dependent on our activity in the election constituencies, our contacts with the voters, with national committees and social organizations. Every deputy to the Federal Assembly must see his main task as being the explanation of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front -- he must gain people for its implementation; he must take part in fulfilling local election programs; he must learn to blend local interests with those of the whole society, naturally with an emphasis on the interests of society. Let us work in order to take such a part in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ as befits the Federal Assembly. [applause] [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU161758 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

["Il"-signed report: "Deputies Tool: the Constitutional Oath; Newly Elected Highest Representative Body Commenced Its Activity"]

[Text] Prague -- "I swear on my honor and conscience that I will be faithful to the CSSR and the cause of socialism, heed the will and interests of the people, follow the Constitution and other laws, and work for their translation into life" -- by taking this constitutional oath, deputies of both chambers of the Federal Assembly elected in the May elections assumed on Thrusday [12 June] in Prague their duties in our highest representative body. The constituent sessions of the People's Chamber and the Chamber of Nations were held simultaneously in the building of the Federal Assemble.

People's Chamber

After the national anthem, the session was opened by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and of the Federal Assembly Presidium. He welcomed all deputies present, among them Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, Frantisek Pitra, Zdenek Horeni, and Jaroslav Hajn.

Comrade Indra stressed that to live up to the trust demonstrated in the elections means to introduce into practice and with full responsibility the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress to work creatively and with dedication, and to exercise state power in the spirit of the best traditions of socialism in the interest of the Czechoslovak people and for their well-being.

In this way, the deputies will effectively contribute to the material and spiritual prosperity of our homeland, to improving the political system and deepening socialist democracy, and to implementing the basic targets of our foreign policy of peace -- especially to strengthening our ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, to implementing the program of socialist economic integration, to enhancing peace, and raising the CSSR's international authority.

Following the approval of the agenda of the session, the deputies were sworn in by Comrade Alois Indra.

Thereafter, the Mandate and Immunity Committee of the People's Chamber was set up, of which Eva Zeleznikova was elected chairman.

The 197 deputies present then unanimously elected Deputy Vladimir Vedra chairman of the People's Chamber.

At the same time, Comrade Indra conveyed thanks for his work to Deputy Vaclav David, who had been chairman of the People's Chamber for three terms and has always taken an active part in the work of all agencies of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

Vladimir Vedra then addressed a brief speech to the deputies.

In the further course of the session, which was chaired by Vladimir Vedra, Deputies Alois Hula and Eva Zeleznikova were unanimously elected deputy chairmen of the People's Chamber and Jan Dobias, Drahomira Chodurova, and Viktor Sidor were elected members of the People's Chamber Presidium.

Deputy Zdenek Ceska became chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee; Deputy Miroslav Stepan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Deputy Lumir Sakmar, chairman of the Defense and Security Affairs Committee; Deputy Alois Hula, chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee, Deputy Emil Rigo, chairman of the Industry, Transport, and Trade Committee; Deputy Alexander Sommer, chairman of the Agriculture and Food committee; Deputy Jana Pekarova, chairman of the Culture and Educational Affairs Committee; and Deputy Josef Kryll, chairman of the Social Affairs Committee.

Furthermore, the People's Chamber elected 20 members of the Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly: Jozef Belko, Bretislav Benda, Vasil Bilak, Jozef Fekete, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Stanvslav Janda, Boihuslav Kucera, Vaclava Kuzelova, Jozef Lenart, Vlasta Malikova, Margita Obzerova, Frantisek Stafa, Vaclav Stix, Dobromila Vavrova, Vladimir Vedra, Zbynek Zalman, and Eva Zeleznikoiva.

Chamber of Nations

The constituent session of the Chamber of Nations was chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and of the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium. He welcomed the deputies present, among them also Comrades Peter Colotka, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik, and Marie Kabrhelova.

Comrade Kampny stressed that the elections to representative bodies expressed the determination of our people to continue along the path of further construction of a socialist society and to responsibly implement the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The deputies to the Chamber of Nations were also sworn in by Comrade Kempny.

The Mandate and Immunity Committee was then set up, and Deputy Bozena Kocinova was elected chairman.

The 148 deputies present then unanimously elected Deputy Dalibor Hanes to be chairman of the Chamber of Nations. He delivered a brief speech.

The course of the constituent session of the Chamber of Nation was chaired by Dalibor Hanes. Deputy Vaclav Stafek was elected deputy chairman of the Chamber of Nations and Deputies Karol Daraz, Helena Ivanicova, Zdenek Sytny, and Edward Vlek were elected members of the Chamber of Nations Presidium.

The following deputies were elected chairman of individual committees: Frantisek Samec, the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee; Vaclav Stafek, the Foreign Affairs Committee; Richard Nejezchleb, the Defense and Security Affairs Committee; Jozef Csemi, the Planning and Budget Committee; Drahoslav Krenek, the Industry, Transport, and Trade Committee; Dana Kancirova, the Agriculture and Food Committee; Nina Lefflerova, the Culture and Educational Affiars Committee; and Irena Horecna, the Social Affairs Committee.

The Chamber of Nations elected the following deputies members of the Federal Assembly Presidium -- Antonin Himl, Alois Huml, Blanka Hykova, Jaroslav Jeneral, Marie Kabrhelova, Dana Kancirova, Josef Kempny, Jindrich Polednik, Vaclav Stafek, and Tomas Travnicek for the Czech Socialist Repblic and Jozef Csemi, Viera Gogova, Dalibor Hanes, Emil Hojnos, Irena Horecna, Jan Janik, Jan Marko, Viliam Salgovic, Jozef Simuth, and Dezider Zagiba for the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Further Details

LD131717 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] After the end of the today's first joint meeting of the two Chambers of the Federal Assembly the newly appointed Federal Assembly Presidium met in session. The session was chaired by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The Presidium announced a second joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations on 24 June at which the Federal Government will present its program declaration.

The Presidium also elected its verifiers and approved the Plan of Main Tasks and the Federal Assembly and its bodies for the second half of this year. The presidia of the two chambers at their first sessions today also assessed this document.

Government Resigns

LD131622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government, following today's constituent meeting of the newly elected Federal Assembly, informed the president of the Republic that the Government of the Czechoslovak SR, in harmony with Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, is submitting its resignation. President of the Republic Gustav Husak accepted the resignation of the Federal Government and expressed thanks to Lubomir Strougal and all the members of the government for their work up to now. At the same time, according to Article 72 of the constitutional law, he charged the resigning government with carrying out their offices temporarily until a new government has been named.

POLEDNIK PRESENTS PROPOSALS TO NATIONAL FRONT

LD120457 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The CSSR National Front Central Committee Presidium was in session in Prague today. In the introduction to the session, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented on the basis of the election results, some cadre proposals for assessment.

Assessing the elections, the Presidium analyzed a report on the share of the National Front in the fulfillment of the election programs in the past 5-year plan, as well as a report on working out the election programs of the National Front for the current 5-Year period. It highly praised the results achieved in the past 5 years and noted with satisfation that the preparation of the new election programs was carried out in efficient cooperation with national committees with highly active participation of all the political parties, social organizations, united in the National Front, and in full harmony with the directives for the creation of electoral programs of the National Front for the current election period.

The Presidium then focused on the control of the fulfillment of its resolution on the participation of the National Front in scientific-technological development. It praised the enterprising approacch and activity of some social organizations, particularly the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union and the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society. It stressed that these organizations realize, with increasingly greater urgency, that consistent implementation of scientific and technological knowledge, together with the development of creative initiative of the working people, belong to the most important factors of speeding up social and economic development, set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

JAKES SPEAKS AT COMMUNIST DEPUTIES CLUB

LD130448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A constituent meeting of the Club of Communist Deputies was held at the Federal Assembly in Prague today. The session was opened, as instructed by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, by Jozef Lenart, deputy to the Federal Assembly. Milops Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, briefed thee Communist deputies on the conclusions of the third session of the party Central Committee. He analyzed the results of the elections to the representative corps and the tasks and further activities of the Communist deputies.

In the adopted resolution, the members of the club fully supported the submitted proposals for officials and for the compositions of the organs of the Federal Assembly.

Jan Marko, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, has been elected chairman of the Club of Communist Deputies. Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party has been elected deputy chairman of the club. Tomas Travnicek, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR, briefed the deputies and nonparty members on the conclusions of the third session of the party Central Committee.

BILAK, VACLAVIK SPEAK AT ARMY PARTY AKTIV

AU050942 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "From Armywide Party Aktiv in Prague; Bringing Up Award Defenders and Builders of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- Tasks arising from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress for party organizations and all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] discussed at an armywide party aktiv in Prague on Tuesday 27 May. It was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Colonel General Milan Vaclaviik, CSSR minister of national defense; Vladimir Blechta, head of the CPCZ Central Committee department; and other representatives.

In the discussion, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik said that members of the CSLA identify themselves fully with the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress, play an active part in implementing it with their work, and have a responsible approach to fulfilling the tasks connected with ensuring combat and political readiness. The party organization in the Army has an indispensale role in the whole process of improving the Army's combat capability. With their personal example, the members of the party organization help the other members of the Army to fulfill their military duties responsibly, strive to eliminate shortcomings in discipline, and support the commanders in resolving problems in their efforts for more efficient training, education, and mastery and maintenance of weapons and combat technology.

Comrade Vasil Bilak also spoke at the aktiv. In the opening part of his speech, he conveyed personal greetings to the participants from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. He said he valued the results achieved by members of the CSLA with their initiative in the active fulfilment of pledges in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of the party's founding.

He noted that the congress of Czechoslovak Communists had soberly, critically, and self-critically assessed the results of building the developed socialist society and adopted a program of accelerated social and economic development. Members of the CSLA, too, must take part in ensuring it. In this regard Communists in the rank of the CSLA Have an exceptional responsibility. The CSLA snd its members are a firm component of our society, fulfilling essential tasks in safeguarding the results of our people's work and, as an integral part of the Warsaw Pact, also tasks connected with the international defense of socialism. At the same time, the CSLA is a school of defenders and builders of the socialist society. From this arises the great responsibility of commanders and political workers for educating youth in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Vasil Bilak also noted the close interrelationship between domestic and foreign policy. Our plans and resolutions can be realized only in conditions of peace. The historical feud between capitalism and socialism cannot be resolved by war, but by mutual competition. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. All this must be respected. The militarist circles of the NATO countries, led by the United States, do not want to abandon the mistaken notion that they will succeed in gaining superiority over the socialist community and dictate it its idea about the arrangement of the world. Chauvinism in the United States is acquiring dangerous dimensions. Demagoguery and megalomania silence sobriety and realism. Because of the fault of reactionary militarist circles, mankind has come close to a threshold beyond which events could slip out of control and cause a nuclear catastrophe. In this respect, research and the planned deployment of weapons in space are dangerous step.

The Soviet Union takes the initiative in opposing star wars, and instead of a policy of arms buildup it offers a policy of disarmament.

Since imperialist forces cannot afford to implement a policy of military confrontation, intimidation, and blackmail vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, they are trying to assert their hegemonist plans toward young, progresively-oriented countries of the developing world. They arbitrarily proclaim extensive territories in various parts of the world to be regions of their vital interests, they usurp the right to intervene in the internal developments of independent states, the right to export counterrevolution and to overthrow legitimate governments.

Vasil Bilak also condemned the attempts of revanchism, particularly West German revanchism, which is receiving support from the highest official quarters in the FRG, which encourage forces demanding new borders, the vitation of the results of World War II, and so forth.

In conclusion, Vasil Bilak said he would like the members of the CSLA to be a firm pillar of the peole, and in alliance with the Soviet Army and the other armies of pact be the pillar of the entire socialist community.

At the end of the armywide party aktiv in Prague, its participants sent a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee. In the letter they stress, among other things, that in accordance with the demands of the 17th CPCZ Congress commanders and political workers will step up their efforts aimed at improving organizational and management work and deepening the military skills and moral-political qualities of the members of the CSLA.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES HAUMBURG DKP RALLY 4 MAY

AU262050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 May 86 p 5

[CTK correspondent's Hamburg dispatch: "Jan Fojtik's Speech at Rally"]

[Text] Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary and head of the CPCZ delegation to the Eight Congress of the DKP, delivered the following speech at the rally with Hamburg working people and DKP members held on 4 May:

Esteemed comrades, allow me first to express thanks on behalf of the CPCZ delegation for the invitation to the eighth congress of your party and for the opportunity to take part in this rally. The eighth congress of your party is convening in a complicated period, in an exacerbated international situation. The reactionary and militarist forces of imperialism, headed by the U.S. Government, are unleashing -- in spite of all peace rhetoric -- crazy armaments races, which they are even trying to transfer to outer space. They brazenly interfere in countries' internal affairs, voicing threats and endangering their freedom and independence. They are placing mankind on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe. The brutual U.S. aggression against Libya, which cannot be excused in any way, is one of the latest proofs of this dangerous policy. One of the imperialists' crimes is the constant heckling against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the psychologicl war which they are waging against us regardless of any rules. This is a dangerous part of war preparations, camouflaged by phrases about the freedom of information, the fight for human rights, and so forth.

Together with you all, with the fighters of the antiwar movement, the Czechoslovak Communists are convinced that forces do exist which are capable of averting these dark prospects. In this respect we regard the strengthening of class solidarity as an urgent task of Communists, of the Communist and revolutionary workers parties. Their common course decisively contributes to expanding the cooperation of all progressive and peace-loving forces. It is also our common commitment to the legacy of Ernst Thaelmann, the great personality of the German Communist and workers movement, the unforgettable revolutionary, internationalist, and fighter agaisnt fascism, whose 100th birthday we noted a few days ago.

The 17th CPCZ Congress, held in March, dealt with the issues of the fight for peace and social progress, as well as the issues of the further development of our fatherland. It became a manifestation of our party's ideological and political unity, its cohesion, its unwavering loyalty ot Marxism-Leninism, and its devotion to the people, to socialism and peace. It was characterized by a deeply internationalist spirit, by support for the antiwar, anti-imperialist struggle of all revolutionalry and peace forces of the present epoch. The congress indentified itself with the Soviet Union's far-reaching peace program, proclaimed at the 27th CPSU Congress and aimed at the total liquidation of nuclear arms and all arms of mass destruction, at building a reliable security system and a world of a lasting peace and cooperation among the peoples. The congress reaffirmed that the consolidation of friendship and the deepening of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, are the cornerstone of our foreign policy. Today we are mainly concerned with utilizing the advantages of socialism more comprehensively both in individual countries, and within the framework of the entire community of socialist states. This requires a search for new and more effective forms of cooperation in all spheres --the political, economic, scientific-technical, and idological. The 17th CPCZ Congress worked out a strategic line for accelerating economic and social development, based primarily on the intensive implementation of Progress in research and development. It set the goal of achieving, in the next 15 years, the growth of the national income by more than two thirds, and the growth of the social labor productivity by almost tow thirds. It will thus be possible to create the necessary resources for increasing the populations personal consumption by at least 50 percent. We envisage a further increase of social consumption, a more resolute solution of ecological problems, a greater expansion of the working people's participation in the administration of state and public affairs, and the all-round deepening of socialist democracy. This will ensure a richer life of our citizens in the material and spiritual sense, the improvement of their living and working conditions, and a further improvement of Czechoslovakia's living standards.

Our party approaches the fulfillment of this program with full faith in its own strength, in the strength of the workers class and of all people. Throughout its entire 65-year history, it has headed the working people's fight for freedom and socialism. It has always seen the purpose of all its activity, and sees it now too, in serving the working people, in caring for their welfare, in striving to achieve progress and peace. The party's activity, its leading role, and the firm tie of the working people, ensured by Leninist methods and style of work, as well as by the party's loyalty to the revolutionary doctrine, are also inseparably connected with the further dynamic development of our socialist society, Jan Fojtik said.

In conclusion, he appraised the long-term cooperation between the DKPD amd CPCZ, based on the well-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism. He underscored the revolutionary enthusiasm and energy of the FRG Communists, with whom the CPCZ is connected by long-term ties of fraternal cooperation based on the well-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism; and wished them many successes in the fight for democratic changes in the FRG's social life.

NEW IDENTITY CARDS ISSUED TO DIPLOMATS

DW161938 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1845 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The GDR began today to issue new identity cards to the Diplomats accredited to East Berlin, cards with which the roughly 2,000 staff members of missions are allowed to cross the sector border between East and West Berlin. The GDR thus withdraws a passport arrangement of last month which the Western allies' sharply protested .

KRENZ, NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ DISCUSS CONTADORA

D16214 east berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The firm resolve of their countries to do everything, together with all peace-loving forces, to counter the danger of a nuclear war, to end the arms race on earth and not to permit the militarization of space was underlined in Berlin today by SED Politburo member Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; and Vice President of the Republic of Nicaragua Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, during an exchange of views.

Both politicians emphasized that the new far-reaching disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, adopted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw, were renewed proof of the striving by the socialist countries to dismantle the danger to mankind posed by confrontation and arms drive policies by implementing constructive joint steps and to solve all disputes by negotiations in the interest of all peoples.

The interlocutors expressed their concern about the conflict in Central America. They condemned the U.S. policy of interference in the affairs of the region and called for an end to all forms of threat and the use of force against Nicaragua as well as for an immediate halt to all support for the counterrevolutionary gangs.

Both politicians were in agreement that all efforts have to be undertaken to continue the Contadora process of negotiation and to reach an agreement on peace and security in the region which is acceptable to all concerned.

Egon Krenz assured the high-ranked Nicaraguan guest that the GDR continues to stand with the Republic of Nicaragua in firm friendship and active solidarity and supported its struggle for the continuation of national and democratic reconstruction. He emphasized the principled position of the GDR regarding the peaceful solution of conflicts in Central America and welcomed the most recent constructive initiative by Nicaragua as well as the efforts by the Contadora states and the states in the Support Group which serve this aim.

FISCHER BEGINS TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART

LD162042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Cdr Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, began their official talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. They concentrated on an exchange of views on bilateral issues and problems of international development.

Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmad Ismat "Abd al-Majid expressed their satisfaction at the level of bilateral relations and affirmed their intention to expand cooperation between the CDR and the Arab Republic of Egyptian for the benefit of both peoples.

Oskar Fischer and his guest Evaluated the international situation, which they characterized as tense and dangerous. The two politicians agreed that they should speak out in favor of all forces of reason and realism, working together with an awareness of their responsibility, in order to banish the danger of a nuclear war and to attain progress toward disarmament. Reason and goodwill are also the basis for an approach in the solution of regional conflicts.

The talks are to be continued.

Horizont: NATO Should Reconsider MBFR Position

AU121407 East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue No 6 1986 p 9

[Heinz Koenig "Commentary From Vienna: Taking Up Signals Constructively"]

[Text] At the 11th SED Congress Mikhail Gorbachev expounded the proposal to considerably reduce conventional armaments and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. This initiative could also be a new incentitive for the Vienna negotiations that are oriented toward central Europe and the 39th round of which opened in mid-May. However, prerequistite for this is that the NATO states make their own contribution to ensuring that progress can finally be achieved at these talks, ewhich have been going on since 1973.

In the past the Western side has time and again invented pretexts for avoiding concrete disarmament steps in central Europe, for example, by pointing to the alleged superiority of the conventional armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. This also happened in connection with the most recent draft agreement submitted this February by the delegations of the CDR, the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the CSSR, which aims at a first result, which is perhaps modest in the military sense but is undoubtedly significant in the political sense.

The draft agreement envisages among other things the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. ground forces totaling 11,500 and 6,500 men, respectively, with their weapons and equipment, and a freeze on the personnel strength and armaments of the ground and air forces for 3 years. It contains a number of confidence-building measures in that region. The draft agreement was submitted by the socialist countries after the NATO states had in principle approved the idea of such a phase of reduction and nonincrease by the end of 1985 and after they had noted an entire series of approximations or even identity in the views of the two sides in this respect.

Why then was there this sudden turnabout of the Western negotiators?

Aside from the refusal to include armaments in the reduction process now, it is the demand for verification measures that is considered of primary importance. But the socialist countries' proposal provides for various verification measures. thus even now the two sides possess national technical means enabling them to establish in good time military activities of a scope that are potentially dangerous to security -- and this is the only point at issue. In addition, a continuous exchange of information and the announcement in advance of relevant military exercises, movements and of call ups of reservists (exceeding 20,000 men at a time), as well as transit points on the borders of the area in question, constantly attended by inspectors of the other side could be agreed upon and the required verifications could be carried out on the spot. A consultative commission comprising representatives of the participating sides would act in cases of dispute.

All this would apply equally to both sides because the socialist countries are not less interested than the NATO sates in verifying the adherance to concluded treaties. It is now up to the NATO states to reconsider unrealistic positions and to constructively take up the signals that they have received from the Warsaw Pact member states.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES GENERALS' MEETING

AU140738 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 29 April a joint discussion of the collegium of the Ministry of National Defense and the Secretariat of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army [NVA] dealt with the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the tasks resulting from them for the NVA, the GDR border troops, and civil defense. Leading generals, admirals, and officers participated in it.

In his address, Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, proceeded from the fact that the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress to continue the tested coruse of the unity of economic and social policy aimed at the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace have found universal agreement and initiated numerous initiatives among the working people of the Republic and also amaong the armed defenders of socialism.

This is reflected in the efforts of the commanders, party workers, and field officers as well as in the performance of the soldiers in socialist competitin and in fulfilling the "FDJ assignment -- 11th SED congress." With good results in political and combat training, in the ready alert system, in securing the borders, air space, and territorial waters, they honorably fulfill their class assignment. The peace mission of the NVA includes maintaining a high level of fighting strength and combat readiness of all components and service branches in order to guarantee the creative peaceful work of the people in further shaping the development socialist society together with their comrades in arms.

At the center of attention are those tasks that have to be mastered by the time of the people's elections on 8 June 1986 and in the course of the second half-year of the training to make the party congress yar the most successful to date.

Army Gen Kessler called it a major concern of political-ideological work to hve talks with everyone and to further develop the climate of trust, in which all can fully develop their capacities and can do their best to strengthen socialism. In addition, the comprehensive intensifiction, the qualitatively new connectin of science and military affairs must be given even more attention in the struggle for high combat readiness. This is a broad field of work for innovators and youth research collectives.

The speaker reaffirmed the words of SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, that the purposeful expansion of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is a comprehensive contribution to universaly strengthen and increase the internatinal attractiveness of socialism. Completely in this spirit the GDR solders will untiringly deepend the comradeship-in-arms with the glorious Armed Forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies. This is the guarantee to ensure that the Army members and broder solders of the GDR will conscientiously master the tasks set by the 11th party congress together with their allies an thus will at any time meet their duties to the people in safeguarding peace and protecting the socialist achievements.

The Army members, border soldiers, and civilian employees fully support the peace initiative of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev submitted at the 11th party congress effectively complementing the comprehensive program for liberating the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

MAY ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FIGURES DETAILED

[AU131149] East Berlin NEUVES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, high and dynamic growth in the performance and efficiency of the economy was achieved also in the month of May as a result of the diligent and resourceful work of the GDR working people. According to preliminary statistical results, the national income rose 4.1 percent targets in socialist competition were fulfilled and overfulfelled.

In the sphere of the industrial ministries, the plan lead in net production increased to M 1.4 billion. Growth amounts to 8.6 percent over last year. tho lowering of costs per Mzoo of commodity production and of the costs of materials by 2.2 percent productivity increased by 8.6 percent. Industrial commodity production grew by 4.3 percent. The overfulfillment of the economic plan increased to M2.2 billion.

The following were introduced, ready for production, to fulfill the science and technology plan for 1986 by the end of May:

-- 28 new results in the application of micrelectronics;

-- 58 new solutions for CAD/CAM;

-- 23 new tasks for flexibly automated processing systems and the application of robot technology.

High growth rates continue in the production of dey technology goods. They amount to 10 percent in office and personal computers, 23.5 percent in robots, and 14.5 percent in semiconductor components and electronic modules.

The plan lead in the production of consumer goods was further consolidated. It amounts to M1.1 billion. Retail trade turnover increased by 4.2 percent. Enterprises of the local supply economy carried out 5.5 percent more services and repairs for the population.

Between January and May 85,494 apartments were newly built or modernized. These are 5 165 apartments in excess of the plan. In the capital, Berlin, 12,147 apartments were completed. The dreis-controlled construction industry increased repairs services for residential buildings by 10.3 percent compared with last year. As a whole the construction industry increased net production by 7 percent and achieved a plan lead of m207 million. Labor productivity increased 7.6 percent. Costs were lowered by 2.2 percent.

In agriculture, the plan lead of sales to the state amounted to 35,400 metric tons in the case of fatstock, 242,500 metric tons in mild and 34 million in eggs by the end of May. The cultivation of potatoes, sugar beet, and corn was completed on 66 percent of the planned area by the beginning of June. In the food industry and in agricultural technology net production rose by 6.9 percent. The forestry industry provided 159,600 cubic meters of timber in excess of the plan.

The functions of transport within the economy were carried out with a 5-percent drop in unit transport costs.

In individual industries the following growth for every working day in net production and productivity, and the following reduction in prime costs for every M100 of goods production was attained by the end of May:

	net productivity percent	productivity percent	reduction in prime cost percent
Coal and energy	6.4	5.5	3
Ore-mining, metallurgy and potash	10.	10.2	2.1
Chemical industry	11.2	11.8	1.1
Electrical engineering and electronics	13.9	13.6	3.6
Heavy engineering and industrial construction	8.4	8.6	2.7
Machine tools and production of processing machinery	14	14.1	3.1
General and agricultural engineering and motor industry	10.5	10.6	2.5
Light industry	6.2	7.4	1.5
Glass and ceramics industry	6.5	6.8	2.4
Area-controlled industry and food industry	8.2	8.4	1.7
Geology	18.2	15.1	6.3

In bezirk-administered industry the following growth for every working day in net production and the production of finished products for the populace as well as the following reduction in prime costs for every M100 of goods production was attained:

	net output	finished products for the populace	reduction in prime costs
Capital of Berlin	14.2	5.5	1.5
Cottbus	11.2	5.7	2
Dresden	11.7	4.3	1.6
Erfurt	14.2	4.9	2.9
Frankfurt	12.3	9	2.1
Gera	11.4	2.7	2.3
Halle	11.2	3.1	2.1
Karl-Marx-Stadt	10.9	4.5	2.2
Leipzig	10.6	0.9	2.2
Magdeburg	14	3.5	2.7
Neubrandenburg	10.3	3.6	1.4
Potsdam	15.6	2.6	2.4
Rostock	10	8.6	1.2
Schwerin	12.8	4.7	2.9
Suhl	11.7	5.4	2.3

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT APPEAL

AU161212 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 June 86 p 3

[Editorial signed by Jozsef Szaszi: "Appeal"]

[Text] The appeal addressed to the European countries by the Warsaw Pact in March 1969 from Budapest in which they concretely proposed the convening of an all-European conference became a house hold word in the postwar history of our continent. Since then waves of detente and chill have alternated in European and world politics, but Budapest is now again making an appeal: The appeal made by the session of the Political Consultatve Committee of the Warsaw Pact held in Budapest this week to the NATO member-countries and all the countries in Europe contains a concrete and realistic program aimed at reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

The 17 years separating the two appeals have been rich in events and experience. The first appeal was formulated on the eve of the seventies, considered to be the decade of detente, and it became a sort of overture of this detente. The appeal provided important negotiating subjects for the bilateral and multilateral diplomatic contaccts and encouraged the creation of a network of intricate relations. This system of relations tended in favor of a return to detente even during the period of the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties when Soviet-U.S. relations became strained and new sources of crisis appeared in world politics with markedly unfavorable effects on interstate relations in Europe.

If there were lessons of world political importance to be drawn from the European development of the last 17 years, then we must obviously list among these lessons the recognition of the fact that there can be no lasting political detente without parallel military detente. The unrestrained proliferation of the means of military confrontation on our continent -- something that we had to witness with sorrow even in the "heyday" of detente -- inevitably affects European policy in the form of an increasein the elements of political confrontation.

Another equally important lesson of this period is the fact that the European continent cannot build its own lasting peace as an isolated island separated from the rest of the world. Our earth is too small for that, and besides, the participation of the United States and Canada, as well as of the Soviet Union which spans the Asian Continent in the all-European processes, provides a tricontinental dimension to European affairs from the outset. Although the starting point of two world wars, Europe could come up with initiatives and could provide guidelines to world affairs. It is a particular mission of our old continent to consciously play this role for the benefit of a new era of detente.

Taking into consideration these important lessons of the last 17 years, the Warsaw Pact, accepting responsibility for peace in Europe and the world, concludes that "halting the arms race, switching to genuine disarmament, carrying out firm actions aimed at avoiding the threat of war, and taking concrete measures in this respect are today more necessary than ever." The new Budapest appeal contains a program of troop reductions affecting more than half a million soliders on both sides by the end of the century, a reduction of conventional arms, including a 25-percent reduction of strategic offensive air forces, and a reduction in operational-strategic nuclear arms with a range shorter than 1,000 km.

These proposals are aimed at reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe, and the second phase of the Stockholm conference in the MBFR talks in Vienna -- which could be expanded according to the appeal -- could serve as forums for concrete debate on these proposals. A new, all-European forum with the participation of the European countries, the United States, and Canada could also deal with these proposals. This proposal for a new forum creates a striking similarity between the Budapest appeal made in 1969 and the one signed in Budapest this week.

As to what will be the fate of the new initiative emanating from our capital, it is still difficult to perdict. The NATO secretary general's spokesman has promised a "careful analysis" but, in addition to welcoming praise among the reactions coming from the NATO countries, we also find disdainful reluctance. The future of the new proposals made by the Warsaw Pact will no doubt be determined by the results of the "careful analysis" of these proposals within the NATO circles.

At the latest session of the supreme forum of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest, it was often mentioned that nowadays the situation in world politics is critical. This conclusion stems from the lack of implementation of the expectations connected with the Geneva summit; the U.S. Administration's actions threatening the futue of the SALT treaties and of the entire SALT process; the rude assertion of the so-called "neoglobalism," with the intention to apply military force as a decisive political factor in areas remote from Washington; the renewal of the sharp rhetoric against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries; lack of progress at the arms limitation talks and silence about or rejection of the new Soviet disarmament initiatives; the decline in the hopes for a summit meeting this year, and so on.

All these, of course, are harming the international milieu of the initiatives which the press agencies have been reporting from Budapest this week. And here we mean not only the proposals contained in the appeal but also the new and the previously outlined and renewed initiatives included in the communique of the Political Consultative Committee (on halting nuclear arms tests; on mutually eliminating the Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe; on reaching concrete agreements at the talks on nuclear and space weapons; on eliminating chemical weapons; on considerably reducing armed forces and conventional arms on a global and regional level; and so on.)

The not exactly favorable developments of recent years and of the months following the Geneva summit are causing concern, and this concern is also reflected in the documents of the latest session held in Budapest this week. A ray of hope, however, is piercing the fog of concern.

The fact that the Warsaw Pact has today become a fundamentally important factor in world politics is a good reason for hope; everyone must take into account its strength, the unity of the socialist countries, and the strength of this unity and collaboration. It is also hopeful that the many achievements of detente have nevertheless overcome and are still overcoming the winds of the cold war, inter alia, in the form of strengthening relations, consultations, and confidence between the two parts of the European Continent. And this inevitably leads to the hope that the believers in understanding and cooperation and in the joint analysis of the rational proposals made in the latest Budapest appeal will increase both in numbers and in political weight in the other camp, too.

REAGAN INFLUENCED BY WASHINGTON 'HAWKS'

LD151842 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Commentary by Endre Aczel]

[Text] First of all news connected with summit diplomacy, according to which U.S. President Reagan has proposed to Moscow a Soviet-American foreign ministerial meeting in order to prepare for the summit meeting scheduled to take place this year. The letter, in which Reagan made his proposal, was allegedly conciliatory. The following should be added to this: The Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting could have already taken place if the United States had not bombed Libya. Since it did bomb it, however, the Soviet Union called off this meeting. Since then Libya has come off the agenda; on the other hand, in a negative sense, SALT II has come to the forefront, which Reagan's spokesman has described as defunct.

Now, in order that the Soviet Union might give substantive consideration to Reagan's initiatives, whether or not connected with the foreign ministers' meeting, it would like to know if SALT is really dead in the eyes of the U.S. If so, the USSR might judge that in the field of strategic armament reduction the Reagan administration is deliberately stepping back. And on such a basis a summit meeting can hardly fulfill its mission, which is of progress.

The situation at the moment is a little enigmatic -- at least Moscow finds it so. It has been given a reason for this by the old man Armand Hammer, president of Occidental Petroleum, who, as MTI reported from London, had a meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher and Soviet Ambassador Zamyatin over the weekend. He told them that President Reagan has temporarily come under the influence of the Weinberger-type anti-SALT group; in reality, his views are not identical with their theirs. With this, therefore, he was advertising Reagan's good nature in a confidential circle. Today's PRAVDA, on the other hand, gave credit to the power take-over of the Washington hawks, and was of the view that a frontal attack is unfolding with regard to every kind of arms limitation discussion and agreement.

PRICES OF CERTAIN FOODS, BEVERAGES RISE 9 JUNE

AU101231 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The canned food industry enterprises, the oil-manufacturing factories, the Gabonatrost enterprise, the Budapest distilling industry enterprise, the municipal baking industry enterprise, and the marketing enterprises have informed the population that, due to the increase in production expenses, the consumer price of certain products will increase as of 9 June.

The consumer price of mass-produced noodles will increase by an average of 10 percent -- including an 8 percent increase in the price of cheap white noodles and those made with two eggs.

As a result of last year's increase in the production price of sugar, the price of various syrups will increase by an average of 5 percent.

Some Maggi and Szeged dehydrated soups and cubes, as well as food flavoring products manufactured by the canned food industry, will be more expensive by an average of 9 percent.

As a result of an increase in the price of basic materials, the consumer price of baking yeast will increase by an average of 9.5 percent, and that of vinegar by 13.8 percent. The price of 50 grams of prepacked baking yeast will increase from 1.20 forints to 1.30 forints, and that of 1 liter bottle of 20 degree vinegar will increase from 11.20 forints to 12.70 forints.

HOUSING, TRANSPORT, POSTAL BUDGETS DISCUSSED

LD162332 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Sandor Csillag report]

[Summary] At its session today, the National Assembly's Construction and Transport Committee discussed a report on the implementation of last year's budgets of the construction and construction materials industry, transport, the post office, and telecommunications.

For the most part, the deputies discussed the damage done to the economy by the small number of homes to be built, owing to the cold weather, by the small number of people to travel full price, owing to the greater cost of transport, and by the ban on the installation of new telephones in many places, owing to the number of overburdened telephone exchanges.

In the construction industry, the cold winter of 1985 caused production losses of roughly 4 and 1/2 billion forints, from which the industry was unable to recover. Last year, 43 percent of the year's total number of homes were handed over in the fourth quarter, in Budapest, with numerous qualitative objections. Private home building slowed down; because of this, a supply surplus of certain building materials developed on the market.

In transport, the new establishments inaugurated during the year such as new streteches of the M-1 and the M-5 highways, the electrification of railway lines, and the No. 2 traffic building at Ferihegy Airport in Budapest caused perceptible improvement in travel conditions. However, the general condition of the roads is greatly deteriorating.

As for the post office: As a consequence of the price change in postal services, the number of posted and registered parcels decreased, but the number of parcels sent express increased. Furthermore, less money was sent by post, and Hungarians sent fewer telegrams last year then previously. Illes Toth, director of the post office, also said that the Hungarian Post Office had produced 80 billion forints in 1985; its expenditures were 58 billion forints, and it had profits of 22 billion forints. Sixteen billion of the 22 billion forint-profit were payed into the budget, as various taxes; out of the remaining 6 billion forints' profit, 4 billion went into a development fund, and 2 billion served workers' interest.

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT BEGINS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD160936 Budapest MTI in English 0845 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived in Hungary Monday for an official, friendly visit on invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. He is accompanied by his wife, Janet Banana.

Among the personalities in the president's delegation are Sydney Sekeramyai, minister of health, (Richard Hove), minister of mines, (Morton Malianga), deputy minister of finance, economic planning and development and (Moses Jackson Mvenge), ambassador of Zimbabwe accredited to Hungary, who joined the delegation in Budapest.

Greeted by Losonczi, Others

LD161219 Budapest MTI in English 0940 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- President Banana of Zimbabwe was received by a military guard of honour before parliament in Budapest.

President Banana, who arrived together with Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, and the personalities accompanying him were greeted by Janos Peter, speaker of parliament, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs and many other leading figures in Hungarian Government and social life.

Present at the ceremonious reception were many heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Budapest.

Holds Talks

LD161628 Budapest MTI in English 1410 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- In the afternoon the program of the president of Zimbabwe continued, with his paying his respects to and laying a wreath on the memorial to Hungarian heroes.

Then, in parliament, Pal Losonczi and Canaan Sodino Banana held private talks, followed by Hungarian-Zimbabwe plenary negotiations in delegations headed by the two presidents. The Hungarian group in the talks was made up of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry; Laszlo Medve, minister of health; Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Zoltan Gombocz, deputy minister of foreign trade and Jozsef Varkonyi, Hungary's ambassador to Zimbabwe.

The members of the Zimbabwe delegation were Sydney Sekeramayi, minister of health, Richard Hove minister of mines, Morton Malianga deputy minister of finance, economic planning and development, and Moses Jackson Mvenge, Zimbabwe's ambassador to Hungary.

Received by Kadar

LD161759 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana. In the cordial discussion, they informed each other about their countries' predecements and exchanged views about international issues, including the situation which has developed in the southern Africa. They affirmed their readiness for the further expansion of bilateral relations and agreed that the present visit of the head of state of Zimbabwe was a valuable contribution to this.

The president of Zimbabwe, who arrived in our country today, earlier discussed with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, the development of interstate relations and established that since their last meeting, progress has occurred in cooperation. The visits of ministers and other officials has been useful. They agreed that well-developing political relations create a favorable opportunity for the expansion of multilateral cooperation; both our country and Zimbabwe have a special interest in the development of economic-trade relations.

Particular attention was devoted to the situation on the European and African Continents, and they expressed their anxiety over the most recent developments in the southern part of Africa. Pal Losonczi and Canaan Sodindo Banana both emphasized the need for effective international action against the South African Government's apartheid policy, its increasing internal terror, and its aggressive acts against the surrounding independent African countries.

Dinner Toasts

LD162347 Budapest MTI in English 2014 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Monday evening in Budapest, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife hosted a gala dinner in honour of Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and his wife. Present were several members of the Hungarian Presidential Council and the government, and several leading personalities of Hungarian political and economic life.

Toasts were given by Pal Losonczi and Canaan Sodindo Banana.

Pal Losonczi stressed in his toast that his visit to Zimbabwe last year, and the current meeting, form parts of the friendship of the two peoples and the fruitful cooperation of the two countries. He highly appreciated the results which the young African state has attained in the difficult world economic situation and amidst the tense conditions of the South African region, in developing economy, improving the living conditions of the people and in establishing national consensus.

"We highly appreciate your consistent stand against imperialism and the apartheid policy, and for the just settlement of the problems of the South African region, your support to the national liberation movements, to the front-line countries, and your commitment to safeguarding international peace, promoting the cause of disarmament. The extensive appreciation towards your country is also apparent in the fact that the next meeting of presidents and prime ministers of the non-aligned countries will be held this August in the Republic of Zimbabwe."

Pal Losonczi assured the forces fighting against apartheid, including the African National Congress, of the solidarity of the Hungarian Government and people. He stressed: "We stand on the side of the African peoples, the African unity organization, in the self-sacrificing fight for eliminating the burdens of the past, for strengthening political sovereignty, and assuring economic independence.

"Besides our excellent political relations, we sincerely wish to attain progress in reciprocally advantageous economic and trade cooperation, the possibilities of which we have not exploited. The Hungarian Governmental and economic organs are consistently working in this interest. We are certain that the soonest possible founding of the inter-governmental joint commission will have encouraging effects on our economic relations", said Pal Losonczi.

In his toast Canaan Sodindo Banana voiced his belief that in the course of negotiations the sides will explore new possibilities for expanding bilateral relations, for cooperation in various fields. He pointed out that the mutual relations, which the leaders of the two countries strengthened with their visits, began in the period when the Hungarian people provided material, moral and diplomatic support to Zimbabwe in its liberating fight.

He voiced his hope that Hungary will participate in realizing several programmes in the first five-year development plan of Zimbabwe. In connection with his country's internal political situation he stated that the policy aimed at national consensus has resulted in genuine peace and national commitment.

"As is known, the racist regime of Pretoria commits direct open aggression against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Lesotho. However, the peace-and justice-loving people of our region have firmly decided, in spite of all blackmail and threats, that they will not only defend their freedom won from colonialism through struggles, but will attest full solidarity and will provide assistance to the South African masses, and to the people Namibia."

In the following he stressed that Hungary and Zimbabwe evaluate the developments that take place in several regions of the world in the same way, and show mutual concern for the cause of international peace and security.

Zimbabwe, as a non-aligned country, supports every effort aimed at strengthening international peace. "We sincerely hope that the results of the summit meeting of the non-aligned countries, to be held in Harare this autumn, will take us closer to strengthening world peace", said the president of Zimbabwe in conclusion.

JANOS BERECZ DISCUSSES ARTISTIC FREEDOM

LD132255 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Those in charge of cultural policy are aware that our social and economic aims cannot be realized without raising the educational-cultural level of the people. This statement was made at the opening of an exhbition today.

An international figurine and medal exhibition opened today in Nyiregyhaza. This exhibition is a summary of the work completed during the past 10 years. It was opened by Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee. He said, among other things, the following:

[Begin Berecz recording] Hungarian artists live in a society engaged in the building of socialism. The overwhelming majority of artists identify themselves with this socialist reality and strive to depict it faithfully, participating in the struggle for making improvements, even though there are not only materialists among them but also those who hold other world views. Our policy toward the arts is characterized by openness. Our goal is to realize creative freedom to the fullest possible extent and to (?utilize) it together.

It follows from our principles that the cultural administration does not interfere with the internal processes of creative work. It respects the relative autonomy of the arts. It is aware that debates concerning styles or taste cannot and must not be decided by political means, by resorting to authority. We are working to ensure that the artistic works being created should be multifaceted, that many values should be reflected in them. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY PIONEER, 30 OTHERS ARRESTED

AU161340 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 (AFP) -- Anna Walentynowicz, a pioneer militant of the banned Solidarity movement, has been arrested with about 30 other solidarity supporters in the southern village of Juszczyn, informed sources said here Monday. The sources said that Mrs Walentynowicz, aged 57, and the others wre in jail in Makow, south of Kracow, and were to be tried tomorrow. The charges have not been announced.

The group had gone to Juszczyn to celebrate the anniversary of the ordination of the local paris priest, Father Adiolf Chi Ojnecki, a Solidarity synpathiser who once sponsored an oppositionist document addressed to President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachav.

Mrs Walentycowicz was an active militant at the Lenin shipyards in Dgnask during the August 1980 worker agitation that led to the formation of the Solidarity independent trade union movement, later banned by the authorities when a state of emergency was declared in December 1981.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BUJAK INVESTIGATION

LD162003 Warsaw PAP English 1846 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 -- Poland's Bureau of Investigation, acting under the supervision of the main Military Prosecutor's Office, has been conducting an intensive investigation in connection with the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak and his associates, a spokesman for the Polish interior minister reported today.

Hearings of Bujak have been going for a few days, and sequestered materials and documents are being scrutinized. According to preliminary estimates, the people under custody had been using equipment, information coding, and a communications system applied in classical espionage activity. By way of example, computer-coded information was found.

Meanwhile, according to the same report, cells printing and circulating illegal publications and leaflets were liquidated in Warsaw. The spokesman said two people who he named as Marta Ch. and Wladyslaw H., executive members of the so-called regional executive commission of Mazowsze chapter, were detained, among other people. Printing equipment and a considerable number of illegal periodicals, including "MAZOWSZE" weekly, printing moulds, transparencies, printing paper, and other materials alongside financial records and organization documents were sequestered, the spokesman said.

Testimony on Confiscated Money

LD162207 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 -- By the permission of Poland's military prosecutor's office, the main TV news tonight broadcast a part of Zbigniew Bujak's hearings during which he was questioned about the source of the U.S. dollars confiscated on his arrest. Zbigniew Bujak said that the 2,000 U.S. dollars found on him were royalties earned by granting interviews to representatives of Western mass media. Usually, interviews are not paid, but the ones he granted were of special kind, he said.

The Polish TV also presented the equipment, documents and materials sequestered upon his detention. According to preliminary analysis, the equipment, information records and communications system at his disposal were of the kind usually applied in classic intelligence operations.

Urban Statement

LD171320 Warsaw PAP in English 1230 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17: Polish Government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban told foreign journalists at a press conference today that an official from one Polish ministry, Zbigniew Wroniak, had been detained on charges of obstructing the investigation against Zbigniew Bujak. "I cannot, however, confirm the fact of Wroniak's cooperation with the underground," the spokesman said.

Asked about a possibility of a political amnesty in Poland, Urban said such a decision could not be ruled out in the long run when domestic conditions are conducive to such a move. "As to a possible timing, I have nothing to say at this moment," the government spokesman told the conference.

Referring to latest attempts at disrupting public order in a locality outside Krakow, southern Poland, urban said Anna Walentynowicz, who was taking part in them, had been detained for refusing to produce her identity card. She was released after questioning, he added.

Minister Urban also stated that the case of Piotr Niemczyk and Jacek Czaputowicz, members of the illegal organization "Pokoj i Wolnosc" (Pease and Freedom) was transmitted from the regional prosecutor's office in Warsaw to the chief military prosecutor's office due to the fact that the two were found to have links with foreign services acting against Poland's interests.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD161048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, Minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, arrived in Poland today on an official visit.

Begins Talks With Orzechowski

LD161648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Talks between the Polish and Mongolian foreign ministers began in Warsaw today. The Mongolian foreign minister arrived in our counry today on an official visit. Directly after arrival, the Mongolian quest laid wreaths on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers.

Received by Messner

LD161653 Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16: Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren here today. The Mongolian diplomacy chief has come on an official vist to this country.

ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD132112 Warsaw PAP in English 1943 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- The Warsaw evening daily express WIECZORNY carries today an extensive interview with Polish foreign minister Marian Orzechowski on the current international situation. Excerpts:

"The international situation is characterized by an accumulation of many tensions," the minister said. "We know well where to look for their sources -- in the aggressive policy of the U.S., in its strive to change the present balance of forces, to impose 'Pax Americana' upon the world, to hinder creative transformations underway in the community of socialist states. Our greatest concern stems from the prospect of transfering the arms race into outer space. Facing those dangers, we feel awe, but, fortunately enough, we are not left defenceless."

"The real way to free the humanity of the treat of nuclear disaster is defined by Soviet initiatives and the policy of the socialist states community. These express the most vital interests not only of our nations, but exactly of the entire humanity."

"It is obvious that Poland is vitally interested in strengthening trends of detente as it repeatedly expressed this stance."

Speaking about Poland's foreign relations, Miniter Orzechowski said: "In the divided world, ties with the socialist community provide the opportunity to live in peace, and are a foundation of our national security."

"Our political, economic, cultural and scientific contracts with ccapitalist states have served for years not only bilateral interests but paved the way for the policy of detente as well. They got limited not by fault of ours."

"The strive to set up optimal assumptions fr international security and equal cooperation of all European countries was and remains to be a significant goal of our foreign policy."

"Increasingly more political forces and governemnts in the West depart from their hitherto policy towards Poland. This came as a result of the process of internal stabilization in Poland, strengthening our position and role in the socialist community."

"Our return to full normalization also entails a return to honest approach towards documents concerning Europe -- from Yalta and Potsdam to the most significant acts of the CSCE process, towards what established and reinforced the current political-territorial shape of our continent."

"Another firm direction of Poland's foreign policy is that of our relations with the Third Wold where we have been observing an animation of political, economic, cultural and scientific contacts in recent years."

IAEA DELEGATE ON RESULTS OF 10-13 JUNE SESSION

LD151537 Warsaw PAP in English 1443 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, June 15: Chairman of the Polish delegation, the chairman of the Polish Atomics Agency, Mieczylsaw Sowinski told PAP about the course and outcome o the routine session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency IAEA, held June 10-13 at the agency's Vienna headquarters.

Sowinski, who also holds the post of the board's vice-chairman said that the session was mainly occupied with the reactor breakdown which occured at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Sowinski noted that a "general tendency to work out international standards ensuring full use of the information and experience acquired in the course of this breakdown was clearly perceptible throughout the conference."

According to Sowinski, the board recongnized the necessity to promptly prepare two draft international conventions: One concerning the establishment of a system of early information and warning of other states in case of a breakdown, and th other on providing assistance to a state where the breakdown occured.

The two draft conventions are already being worked out by the IAEA secretariat, and will be distributed next week among the IAEA-member states, Sowinski added.

At a conference scheduled for the end of August in Vienna, Soviet experts will present some 250 IAEA representatives a "report" from Chernobyl. A high-level international conference will be held by the end of September, just prior to the IAEA general conference annual meeting. All these undertakings best prove the fact that all the countries approach the matter seriously and are genuine in their desire to solve problems resulting form the Chernobyl breakdown, he stressed.

"Poland will actively participate in both the preparation of draft conventions and the agency's future activities," declared Sowinski. "It is very important for us to take maximum advantage of this experience in the implementation of our own nuclear programme. Most probably, it will come to the elaboration of a coordinated cooperation programme encompassing various international organizations, and aimed at improving security and finding effective countermeasures to the results of a possible nuclear breakdown."

Speaking on current radioactivity levels in Poland, Sowinski said that since mid-May they are nearly back to normal, but every once in a while increased-radioactivity spots are still being reported.

"For this reason we are closely monitoring the situation," he said. "The iodine-131 levels do not exceed their initial values by more than 1.5 percent. There are some other isotopes still present, though, but their concentrations are very low. But as far as food is concerned, these minute contaminations do not actually pose any threat, they are even below the very strict standards imposed by the EEC states."

GWIAZDA TO HEAD FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BODY

LD122039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries has been formed. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner took part in the inaugural meeting. The committee, whose work is directed by Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, is formed of deputy premiers, the heads of economic ministries and also by the ministers of finance and foreign affairs.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr. Premier, how would you specify the basic aims and tasks of the committee?

[Messner] Putting the matter in the most general terms, the committee will coordinate the implementation of the decisions of the Council of Ministers and the Government Presidium relating to the sphere of economic cooperation, in the broadest sense. Over and above this, the committee will form the requirements for the export-oriented transformation of our economy; it will support activities, including all those aimed at the creation of additional export abilities in the economy, as this is the most important issue today. [end recording]

At today's session, the members of the committee considered the draft Council of Ministers' decree on the creation of an export development bank.

JARUZELSKI GREETS GDR-POLISH YOUTH MEETING

AU271949 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 May 86 p 5

[Message by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Cottbus Meeting of GDR and Polish Youth]

[Text] Dear friends, on behalf of the PPR party and state authorities I wish to extend to you our most cordial greetings. Your meeting of youth and friendship is taking place in the vicinity of the Polish-GDR border, which links us instead of dividing us. Last year's meeting was also held near the border -- in Szczecin.

Thanks to the sacrifices of the Soviet and Polish soldiers and the German antifascists and thanks to socialism, which has changed history, the PPR and the GDR have created a border of lasting peace and fraternal cooperation along the Oder and Nysa rivers. It is with special emotion that we recall the days of 41 years ago and pay homage to the heroes who gave their lives so that succeeding generations might live in peace. Our neighboring peoples and countries, which are allied with the USSR and all the socialist countries, continue to develop and to tighten their political, social, cultural, and economic links. We are jointly approaching the 21st century, which we will enter across the bridge created by the program that the PZPR will adopt at its 10th congress and by the program that the 9th SED Congress already adopted

Efforts to build a favorable future are possible only under conditiions of peace. It is our wish that the tragic war experience of your elders never becomes the share of the young generations. Our peace is in danger. American imperialism continues to promote the mad programs of "star wars." We are shocked by the U.S. Government's brutal armed interventions and by reports of the innocent victims in Libya and Nicaragua. It is with great anxiety that we see the growth of the forces of revenge and militarism in the FRG -- forces that have been unequivically condemned by history. It is with satisfaction and hope that we welcome Soviet initiatives. By supporting them we stand united in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and international reaction, which continue to push the world to the brink of nuclear annihilation. Old and new experience shows that peace is not something that can last forever. We must protect it through daily efforts in military service, in schools, and in various jobs, including scientific and artistic jobs.

Dear friends, this summer even more Polish and GDR chidren will cross the Oder and Nysa Bridges to spend vacations in Poland and the GDR. These will be our fourth exchange vacations. It is good that you are able to hold this meeting, to compare impresions, to establish lasting friendships, and to find out that it is possible to go forward faster in unity. Constant efforts to strengthen the friendship between our generations and to promote internationalist ties are an extremely valuable experience, the significance of which reaches far out into the 21st century. I wish you interesting meetings, fruitful discussion, satisfaction with your work, many joyous impressions of joint vacations, and a fine sunny summer on both sides of the Oder and Nysa rivers. May the participants in the third meeting of friendship and the authorities of Cottbus enjoy many successes and unforgettable experiences.

CONGRESS DELEGATES EVALUATE DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD132215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting of more than 200 delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress who represent the Katowice Voivodship party organization was held in Katowice today. The meeting was devoted to discussion of the draft resolution of the 10th congress. It was conducted in five issue teams and included suggestions and conclusions that had been put forward earlier. The delegates approved the submitted draft resolution without questioning the fundamental assumptions. It was unanimously emphasized during the discussion that the most important task now is to achieve an improvement in the standard of living of work teams and their families while preserving and adhering to the principles of social justice. It was stated among other things that the 10th party congress should define investment priorities in areas important to the economy with particular emphasis put on the processing industry. An important issue is to intensify export and at the same time to exercise stricter control over import activities. One ought to eliminate effectively all signs of mismanagement, waste, and the phenomenon of unjustified increase of incomes in the private sector.

Premier Zbigniew Messner met the Katowice Voivodship delegates to the 10th party congress. Answering questions, he discussed, inter alia, issues relating to Poland's participation in the IMF and the urgent social problem that is the matter of pensions and annuities.

The meeting, which was chaired by Bogumil Ferensztajn, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, was attended also by Jerzy Romanik, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, and Depouty Premer Manfred Gorywoda.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES DEBT PROBLEMS

LD131734 Warsaw PAP in English 1513 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- Students' weekly ITD published a report on a statement made by Poland's minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz at a students' discussion centre in Warsaw and concerning Poland's debt and exports.

Following are excerpts of the report:

Volume of Debt: Poland's debt will affect her position and developmental capabilities for many years to come, and we shall have to deal with the problem of paying it back, till the end of the century. On January 1, 1986 the debt totalled 29.3 billion dollars and its structure was as follows:

Poland owed 16 Western countries the total of 16.7 billion dollars, USSR and CEMA banks -- 2.3 billion dollars, Arab countries -- 0.7 billion, other countries of the world (Latin America, Asia) -- 2.3 billion, unpaid interest -- 4 billion dollars, various financial and deposit operations, short term credits -- 3.3 billion dollars.

Poland owed the largest sums to:

FRG -- 3.7 billion dollars, U.S. - 2.7 billion, France -- 2.2 billion, Austria -- 2.2 billion, Britain -- 1.6 billion.

Over the first quarter of the year, the debt grew by some 2 billion dollars and at the end of March it totalled 31.2 billion. This was a nominal growth ensuring from the drop of the dollar rate in relations to other world currencies. Poland's balance of payment shows 5.8 billion transfer roubles debt in relations with CMEA countries.

Export and Creditors: These are a number of figures which in themselves, however, do not visualize the scale of debt (many Western countries have much higher debts). Comparison between various countries has its significance when debts are juxtaposed with export incomes. At Poland's annual incomes of 6.2 billion dollars, 31.2 billion debt is an enormous sum, and in respect to this proportion we are in the group of countries in the most difficult payment situation. The scale of problem is also illustrated by other calculations.

In terms of debt per capita, annual export incomes are low. They give us the last position in Europe.

Thus, the problem of debt is the problem of volume and value of export. To maintain our debt at the present level, Poland would have to allocate more than 3 billion dollars a year to service interests alone, which at our incomes is of course impossible.

Therefore, government conducts double-stream negotiations with creditors, with the Paris Club that is with creditors who gave us government guaranteed credits and with representatives of some 550 private or commercial banks from all over the world. The talks concern rescheduling of payments. But the rescheduling costs.

In talks with creditors, Poland presents a stance that in our conditions we cannot afford to repay debt at the expense of weakening the country's economic development or of further lowering population's standard of living. The only way out is to boost exports which requires an influx of new money from the West to modernize and to up-date Poland's economic potential, to create larger and more modern export production. Certainly, growth of Poland's export capabilities must be linked to corresponding changes in the structure of production and economy.

Western countries show deep restraint towards offers of granting us fresh credits but they also realize that without new money we shall not service old debts. The point is, however, to properly use the credits, that is to boost production and not consumption. Both sides are concerned about this. Our financial cooperation with Western countries gradually improves although full normalization is still a far long away.

"We must fully use all chances to develop export. If we do not increase export capabilities of Poland's economy, you will have to take into account that we shall not be able to handle the problem of our debt before you retire, and you are still young," said Nieckarz.

The only way out is to base the export dynamics on higher import of capital goods. This is the stance we present in the Paris Club. For the time being we assume that some 20 per cent of incomes from export of goods will be allocated for servicing the debt. Still the realization of the task will not be easy as there is a strong social pressure to increase outlays for social needs such as housing and the whole non-productive sphere.

Debt Servicing in Relation to Volume of Export: The point is to fix servicing at a level corresponding to exports. Poland has a detailed script in this respect even up to 1995 and if we implement it consistently, we stand a chance to win financial balance.

Private Dollar Accounts in Poland: Asked about the amount of dollars on private accounts with the PKO bank [general savings bank], Nieckarz said: "We are informed on the issue every month. In the first three months of the year, the quota rose by close to 100 million dollars. The joint value of currency deposits on population's bank accounts totals 1.5 billion dollars.

Pro-Export Bank: Such bank will be actually set up on the principle that it will receive for example 20 million dollars and several billion zlotys as a credit quota and will have to multiply the money.

"Let its employees go from an enterprise to an enterprise, offer them credits in currency and zlotys to be later serviced by export incomes," Nieckarz said.

MIODOWICZ ADDRESSES OPZZ PRESS CONFERENCE

AU021746 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 May 86 p 2

[Teresa Grabczynska report]

[Excerpts] On 23 May at the OPZZ headquarters, there was a press conference attended by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz and representatives of the trade union team responsible for matters connected with collective labor agreements.

The hosts presented to journalists arguments in favor of the rapid introduction of new collective labor agreements based on the trade unions own concept.

A. Miodowicz stressed in his introduction that the trade union movement may still function without collective labor agreements while the repeated accusations about the OPZZ-proposed model for collective labor agreements being a violation of the economic reform are being examined. But we are striving to introduce these agreements because they provide new institutional solutions to all issues raised by an employee to his superiors and vice versa. And we are not hiding the fact that the greatest number of conflicts and misunderstandings arises during this process.

Those who oppose the trade union proposals wrongly identify the current collective agreements with those that were concluded in the sixties and seventies. Those were merely an ostentatious collection of obligatory rules for the entire industrial branch. Today we are dealing solely with framework agreements which merely establish a minimum level of wages and benefits for workers in a given branch. What is new about these agreements, however, is that they are social accords concluded inside work places.

Why are we insisting on such solutions? Because they reflect the reality of the economy without breaking its legal rules, and because they stem from the structure of our movement. They transfer the entire burden, the entire "game" to the factories in which independent and self-governing trade unions -- which we in the trade federations and in the OPZZ are merely representing -- are the partners of the state administration.

A. Miodowicz explained that controversies occur most often when factory agreements are identified with the wages systems already existing in factories. We intend to abolish nothing in this sphere, but to "consummate" these wages systems by means of accords if that is the joint wish of the managements, unions, and self-management bodies.

Neither do we fear bargaining between branches. They must accept the fact that if they include factories that are economically weak, they would merely condemn these factories to bankruptcy if they demanded higher wages.

Here we are presenting our interests, but the government also has its own. We respect opinions mutually. It is the deputies of the Sejm who will give a final decision on these, concluded the OPZZ chairman.

POLITBURO'S RAKOWSKI VIEWS RISE OF SOLIDARITY

AU031415 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 31 May 86 p 6

[Interview given by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and vice marshal of Sejm, to correspondent Miklos Ritecz in Warsaw: "Warsaw Is Looking to the Future -- Dialogue With Mieczyslaw Rakowski" -- date not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] People in Poland reckon that the coming party congress could turn out to be a signal for the end of a very difficult period and people will rather start looking ahead to the future. However, both party members and non-party members wish to learn the lesson of the past and to make use of the experience gained in order to solve urgent social and economic tasks. This, among other things, was the subject of a conversation with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the Politburo and vice marshal of the Sejm, who received our correspondent in his Warsaw office for an interview.

Democratization Process

[Ritecz] Apart from your other important assignments, you are now also the head of the Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm. What was the reason for forming such a commission in Poland?

[Rakowski] Following the storms of our recent past, it was necessary to establish an organization where everyone could express their views on the most important issues. The main purpose of the council is to provide a forum for independent workers' groups and various factory committees where they can directly participate in political life and in decisionmaking. The council was formed as an experiment after the declaration of martial law and it incorporates some 250 members who represent all strata of prominent scientists, youth, and society. I would like to emphasize that this body's function is to submit opinions and give advice on various matters; it could have an influence on the Sejm when it deals with vital issues. The establishment of this Socioeconomic Council services to strengthen the process of democratization taking place within the system. At the moment we are at a point where we can ask: Do people really need this organization? I think it is useful. The point is simply that in socialism, where education is increasing, it is a natural requirement for the masses to take a direct part in shaping politics.

[Ritecz] What sort of changes in social development have you noticed which might have affected legislation in the period since 1972, that is, in the time you have been a member of parliament?

[Rakowski] We could write a whole book about analyzing this era. In any case, I would call the seventies a complete and particular period, the opening of which was marked by the optimistic economic plans. Actually, society had accepted the targets and participated as a partner realizing them. However, in the middle of the decade a certain decline appeared. The reasons for it should not be sought only within the country; one could also add the oil crisis, which caused significant changes in the world's economy.

A New Chapter

After a good start, one should have stopped the big investments and sudden developments of that time. The administration did not do this. In other words, it did not understand the effects of the world crisis. It was also false to think that the problems of capitalism would not affect socialism. It seems strange, but it was as if the leaders had forgotten about our close ties with the West at that time. These mistakes led to a deterioration in public mood, and we can talk about serious dissension as early as the mid-seventies.

This is why such groups as the KOR [Worker's Defense Committee] could start their oposition activities and penetrate various social groups and, from 1976, exert their influence even in factories. They are the ones who prepared the cadres of the subsequent solidarity. We can describe the strikes in the summer of 1980 as the final period of this process, the reasons for and the scale of which had again been not recognized by the upper circles. In addition, we can also talk about a crisis in management which people tried to solve by changes in personnel.

[Ritecz] This is the time when they signed the coastal agreements as well...

[Rakowski] Yes, and in August 1980 these agreements opened up a new chapter in Poland's modern history, which ended with the introduction of martial law. What happened in this eventual year has been widely discussed and I think people in Hungary know this period very well. The workers' protests were justified, but unfortunately, anarchist forces exploited the rightful anger and infiltrated Solidarity.

[Ritecz] Does this mean that at the beginning the new leadership treated the trade union as a partner?

[Rakowski] Of course. However, efforts to eliminate extremist activities did not bring the desired result. There was a sudden economic decline, which resulted in increasing attacks on the party. People wanted to get rid of the basic PZPR organizations in factories.

[Ritecz] As deputy premier, you lead the talks with Solidarity. What do you think was the reason that no common ground was found during the long dialogues?

[Rakowski] Above all, the reason was that the trade union representatives did not show the least indication for cooperation. This, of course, did not mean that the masses wanted the same. Unfortunately, Walesa's group was strongly influenced by some "advisers" who were known for their antisocialist views. Perhaps it seemed possible in the first half of 1981 to think about an agreement, but the leaders of Solidarity exploited the intuitive emotions of the masses and turned part of the general public against the authorities.

Historical Reasons

By the end of 1981 they openly attacked the system and the introduction of martial law was inevitable for both historical and national reasons. The critics of that time today acknowledge that in taking that step, the utmost consideration was given to the Polish people's interest.

[Ritecz] Did you participate directly in preparing martial law?

[Rakowski] No, because the details of martial law were prepared and executed by the People's Army and the Ministry of Interior. Of course, I was aware of the concept, and thought that the step was inevitable. I sensed this even in October when we had conducted the fruitless talks.

[Ritecz] To what extent were you able to make society accept the measures, since according to the reports at the time, many people opposed this step?

[Rakowski] I would not say that. A few months after the December events, we took an opinion poll and the result was that 63 percent of the population agreed with putting an end to anarchy. In my opinion, by then the Poles were tired of the situation. I am not talking about the demonstrations alone; the empty shops and everyday difficulties increased pessimism. Had the masses been against the martial law, the streets would have been covered with barricades. On the other hand, small-scale protests seemed insignificant, compared with our important measures.

[Ritecz] Were you not afraid that all this could happen?

[Rakowski] Of course we were. However, we were later criticized for waiting until December to introduce order and for not having done it earlier.

It became urgent to provide conditions for order, because in Radom Solidarity was calling for an open confrontation and Modzelewski declared that "this will be their final battle." As you see, the extremists had completely lost their sense of reality and it was time to wake them up.

High Expectations

[Ritecz] From then on things began to improve, if slowly and gradually...

[Rakowski] Indeed, 13 December 1981 opened up a new chapter in Polish history. Since then the economy has been picking up and the party is regaining its prestige. Of course, the PZPR has had to struggle constantly, because as you well known, it lost 1 million members in those critical times and this certainly caused some psychological crisis in its ranks. However, if we compare the party then with the party today, we see a great difference; naturally to the advantage of the present one.

[Ritecz] Is it possible that the high expectations prior to the congress at the end of June are based precisely on the renewal?

[Rakowski] It is because people are traditionally waiting for something new, and this present conference could mark the present level of stabilization within society. Besides, we have moved on from the verv important 9th congress, the thoughts of which we must carry forward. It is a fact that we have arrived at a new phase in the development of Polish society, and from now on we will be paying attention to our future tasks.

GLEMP GIVES SERMON ON CHURCH'S DIFFICULTIES

AU270404 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 18 May 86 p 2

["Excerpts" from sermon delivered by Jozef Cardinal Glemp at the 11 May Krakow religious service marking St. Stanislaus Day]

[Text] Some 907 years ago, the Vistula flowed past the Wawel Castle exactly as it now still flows, but the country was oppressed by enormous tensions and by discontentment with the unrestraint of those in power. Stanislaus, bishop of Krakow, whose task was to guard divine laws and human rights, could not be indifferent to growing discontent and the violations of these laws and rights. That is why he continued to invoke these laws and rights, which every ruler should respect. However, King Boleslaw the Bold solved the growing conflict the only way he knew -- with the sword. But the sword would not always bring peace, especially when the people continued to be wronged. The king was the loser; he lost his kingdom. Those who defended human rights, which it is the church's mission to defend, won the day.

Some 900 years after the conflict, we wonder what progress the world has made in more effectively eliminating various wrongs and the causes for the present ills. It is true that progress has been made under the impact of two epoch-making inventions: Nuclear energy and dialogue.

When we think of the past, we notice that it can be linked to the present and we are curious to know about the foundations of the present dialogue. No doubt the dialogue is a difficult proposition for both sides. We could list endless examples of the nations within which dialogue and revenge exist side by side and within which dialogue is not a universal feature.

However, today I am not interested in listing complaints and wrongs. I want to ponder the effectiveness of dialogue, which came into vogue not so long ago, and on its obstacles. Have we produced any results? I think we have, all the more so since dialogue involves more than just ecclesiastical matters. It also involves the problems of people in our fatherland and abroad. It involves the dignity and freedom of man, as well as his right to practice religion in public, in his own parish and temple, to dispense neighborly love, to organize charitable help, to promote initiative in his community, to combat wrongs, and to foster honesty and not make gestures that are mere window-dressing and lip-service. These are rudimentary results.

The present dialogue is experiencing two basic difficulties -- changing of partners and efforts to snarl up the truth. I have no idea how long ideologies are able to survive, but I know that since they are created by human beings, they are fickle and undergo evolutions. On the other hand, possessing god's unchangeable principles ("My kingdom is not of this world"), the church continues to carry its own truth amid the changes in the world and to adapt its inner existence to the conditions of the times, while being a touchstone of opposition. Meanwhile, our partners continue to forecast our prompt demise. Real and sham followers of ideology continue to tell us that the discovery of the new laws governing the world -- scientific and objective laws -- augurs a new era of withering of faith. They say that if anyone should indulge in a private hobby [preceding word in English] of "believing," he will not be harassed. Mankind will ultimately comprehend that a human being is a function of highly organized protein and that, having freed itself from religion, the human being will submit itself to a single rule, which will ensure peace, blissful happiness, and culture that will satisfy even still higher functions of protein. The so-called follows of the new ideology assert that at one time Christianity converted mankind by force, that rulers were christened by foreigners by purely political procedures, and that after a time the heathens incited by heathen priests would rise, but were promptly smothered and Christianity was able to rule in peace. (Passage deleted in line with censorship law of 31 July 1981)

In addition, they continue to publish data to the effect that alcohol consumption usually increases in August, a month during which the church appeals for sobriety by revoking religious and national considerations. The conclusion is obvious: The church has no influence whatsoever on the nation's moral attitudes. When we ask the managers of liquor shops about sales in August, they say that sales go down by about one-third. Enterprises tell us that in August the number of work accidents caused by alcohol decreases considerably. This is reality, but official statistics show that alcohol consumption increases. Is this not snarling up the truth in order to make dialogue difficult? (prolonged applause)

LEFTIST CHRISTIAN STANCE ON CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE

AU091233 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7-8 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association main administration: "To Wait or To Cooperate?"]

[Excerpts] Some organs of the conservative Catholic press continue to grumble that there is supposedly no climate for a state-church dialogue and no progress in agreement and even to assert that conditions for a dialogue still have to be created. The truth is that the period before the Sejm elections and the present precongress campaign have demonstrated that the dialogue between the center of power and the people is not an empty slogan.

As proved by reality, there is a place in this dialogue for all who want to participate in it, regardless of their views and attitudes, provided the principles of our socialist state are respected. Those who would like to do away with the socialist state are necessarily bound to find themselves in a vacuum. Perhaps this is why they assume that there is no dialogue and no progress in national agreement.

It is impossible to come to terms with the view, which not only the conservative Catholics profess, that a true dialogue is one that would concern the restoration in our national and state life of the old concepts, couched anew, that brought our country to the brink of a national catastrophe not so long ago. It is enough to take a look around to see that, despite the resistance of the people harking back to the past, the dialogue continues to be productive at various level of life. Take the church-state dialogue, for example, about which Cardinal Glemp often says that it is continuing and is not unproductive.

Participation in the dialogue on our people's important matters is neither a privilege or a concession to anyone. This participation and efforts to improve our country's situation are a patriotic duty of anyone who opposes the principle that the worse the situation, the better it is. Some so-called true Catholic journalists hailing from conservative circles, who usurp for themselves the exclusive right to represent social Catholicism and Catholic opinion in our country, often assume the pious attitude of national oracles when discussing public matters, and judge and instruct all and sundry. They have much arrogance, but no modesty.

The position of leftist Christians on public affairs has been clear for a long time now. We are for active participation in the country's socialist development as allies of the workers party. Our alliance with the party and socialism has never been a seasonal or opportunistic feature. It is an expression of our ideological choice and of our solicitude for the cause that we think is of the best service for Poland's development and security.

To those who sham dialogue, usurp the right to represent true Catholicism, and lead the faithful into a blind alley, we say that the only way to ensure the development of Christianity in socialist Poland is to actively participate in the efforts to improve our socialist reality in line with the requirements of the time and with the people's aspirations.

What hopes can responsible Christianity entertain in connection with the orientation of negation, withdrawal, and of waiting for socialism to pass away? The only result of such hopes is that the position of Christianity in social, cultural, and educational life and the presence of Christian values in the socialist development of our reality will diminish and not gain in strength. Let us be aware of the fact that the stream that is activated by various trends of anticonstitutional opposition and by various forms of negation is the cause of enormous damage to the issues of Christianity and to the church in our country.

At time people are afraid that efforts allegedly are being made to destroy religion and the church. I do not think so. There are certainly figures who regard themselves as adversaries of God, rather than as politicians or state officials, but they do not represent state policy, which as we know, is wholeheartedly for agreement and cooperation with various factions of our society and for winning and not repulsing various allies. On the strength of their experience and as socialism progresses worldwide, the Communists in Poland and in other countries continue to an increasing extent to tackle socioeconomic and political problems that they must solve in common with the believers. And there will be more and more of these problems. I think that the issues of differences in outlooks continue to lose significance in view of the great challenges facing all of us in connection with the new century.

The socialist state and its institutions are the property of all the people, including the faithful and practicing believers. That is why, in the same way as the school, the state and its institutions should not be used as a means to an end and should not be areas of the struggle for world outlooks because such a struggle produces bad results for our entire national community and for the prospects of socialist development. At the same time, everything should be done to ensure that Christianity and its institutions are not carriers of obsolete ideas. That is why even more intensive efforts should be made to resist the activities of those Catholic and Christian centers that, believing in the past, want to gear pastoral activities and religion itself to the political activities that disintegrate and destabilize our social and economic life. These activities must be resisted because they have a negative impact on church-state relations and their prospects and on the increase of non-party people and believers in public life, an increase we all desire.

We will be unable to improve our people's moral health on the basis of the so-called double standard and of disrespect for our state and its institutions. If the state does not belong to us, then why not swindle it? Why work? Why make efforts for the sake of the state's prosperity? If the state does not belong to us, then everything is of equivocal significance, including respect for the laws instituted by the state. We are interested in speeding up our socioeconomic development, and this is why it is worth pondering what should and should not be done to ensure that the people's awareness and attitudes best serve this task.

BRIEFS

UN CENTER IN WARSAW -- Yakushi Akashi, deputy secretary general of the United Nations, said at the United Nations in New York on Friday 23 April that the agreement to set up a UN Information Center in Warsaw is an important stage in propagating knowledge about the United Nations in Poland. This agreement, valid as of Friday, was signed on behalf of Poland by Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta, Poland's permanent UN representative. During the signing, Akashi referred to his recent Polish visit, during which he had siad that our society is carefully monitoring the work of the United Nations and attaches great importance to it. He stressed that he had had the opportunity to convince himself of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's personal interest in the work of the United Nations. He said that setting up this center is bound to enhance the already fruitful cooperation between Poland and the United Nations. This cooperation, he added, may be an example to other countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 April 86 p 6 AU]

NEW MINING OFFICIAL -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Wladyslaw Naglik from the post of director of the High Office of Mining in connection with his retirement, and appointed in his place Jerzy Malara, previously undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Mining and Energy. The resultant vacancy in this ministry has been filled by Jan Szlachta on the recommendation of the mining minister. [Summary! [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 28 Apr 86 p 2 AU]

GDR MINISTER VISITS -- Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy, visited Poland on 26 April at the invitation of the Polish minister of mining and energy. An agreement was signed concerning the building of a section of high-tension line combining the PPR and GDR energy systems. The line will extend from Krajnik in the PPR to Vierraden in the GDR. Cooperation between both countries concerning mining and energy was also discussed, and it was regarded as developing successfully, to the advantage of both sides. Minister W. Mitzinger was awarded the Order of the Silver Star by General Czeslaw Piotrowski, Polish minister of mining and energy, for perpetu;ating friendship and cooperation between the PPR and GDR. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 86 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO BRASOV COUNTY

Visits Industrial Units

AU132032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1608 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1986 -- On June 13, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to Brasov County. The goal of the visit is to analyse the activity carried out by collectivities in industrial and farming units in the first semester of the year, and to set modalities whereby Brasov County may fulfill its important tasks for 1986, for the whole five-year period and for the future.

The first industrial unit to be seen round was the "Rulmentul" enterprise in Brasov, which manufactures roughly 1,200 standard dimensions and variants of ball bearings, including high-precision special bearings to be used in motor vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding, the production of machine tools and of equipment for various installations and outfit, for installations to equip nuclear plants included. The bearings made in Brasov are exported to more than 20 countries on all continents.

The visit continued at the new unit of the "Hidromecanica" enterprise which produces hydraulic gear, turbo-blowers and converters. Following the commissioning of the new unit, production went up four times or so.

In Brasov too, seen round was the tractor manufacturing enterprise, a modern Romanian machine-building unit, which has been strongly developed and updated to meet the requirements of the national economy, as well as the exigent demands of foreign markets. Along the years, Romanian tractors have been exported to more than 90 countries on all continents. The hosts outlined tractors manufacturers' current concerns for the diversification of production and the improvement of the technical and economic performance of tractors.

At the truck manufacturing enterprise, the analysis focused on the organization and modernization of production processes by applying technical progress. President Nicolae Ceausescu was shown tractors and transport and special motor vehicles of various powers and capacities, including the series of motor vehicles built by units under the central department, such as tip lorries of 6.5-to-55 tons, large-capacity buses, microbuses, pick-up trucks and vans. The truck manufacturing enterprise in Brasov currently produces a wide range of motor vehicles equipped with 135-to-360-h.p. diesel engines, boasting useful loads of six to 50 tons.

The same day, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the chemical combine at Fagaras, as well as a state farming enterprise.

Meets Officials

AU141456 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/1986 -- During the working visit to Brasov County, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met on June 13 in the afternoon with the members of the Bureau of the Brasov RCP County Committee.

During the meeting they continued the analysis made earlier that day in industrial and agricultural units the county, starting from the conclusions drawn, from the important objectives of socioeconomic development incumbent upon Brasov County in this five-year period, in tune with the county's big potential and possibilities.

The first secretary of the country party committee and other members of the bureau reported in a critical and self-critical spirit the way how the county party committee worked for the fulfillment of the plan provisions for 1986, of the current five-year plan tasks, of the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Referring extensively to the need for the integral fulfilment of the productive plan at an all-county level and in every individual unit, the RCP general secretary requested that resolute measures be taken for the integral in this connection that greater heed be paid to the improvement of the organization of productive activity and professional training of the working people, to the full use of the extant capacities, increasing the capitalization of the raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy, cutting down production consumption and expenditures, raising the products' quality and technical standard, increasing their competitiveness in the foreign markets.

Analyzing the activity industry and agriculture, in other domains, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for resolute action to be taken so that in the next months, by the end of the year at the latest, the shortcomings be removed, for the economic activity to be up to the level of current requirements and exigencies, of the tasks incumbent upon the Brasov County.

We really must -- stressed the RCP general secretary -- set order and discipline in all compartments, ensure a proper management of the whole activity, the fulfilment in the best of conditions of the programs established.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the county had every condition at hand, powerful enterprises, a large number of research units, well trained cadres, worker collectives with tradition and assessed that communists, all working people had the ability to get better results up to the extant potential.

Referring to the activity in Brasov agriculture, the RCP general secretary pointed out that, considering the county's conditions, the productions ought to be by far bigger than the reported ones.

In rounding off the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the fulfilment of the important tasks incumbent on Brasov County demanded the improvement of organizational and political-educative activities, of the work style and methods of the county party committee, of the party bodies and organizations, a powerful communist, revolutionary spirit, so that they may cover all domains, ensure the exemplary fulfillment of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the RCP.

Meets Party Veterans

AU141824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/6/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met in Brasov on Saturday with a group of party members since the underground period.

They showed their profound satisfaction at meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu considering it an opportunity to pay him homage on behalf of the party members since the underground period and thank him for his steady concern for the development of Brasov County and the whole country, for the happiness and prosperity of all the homeland's citizens.

The participations in the meeting expressed the feelings of profound love and high valuation the communists, the working people in Brasov just like the entire party and people nurture for the RCP and Romanian state leader. The speakers recalled the difficult years of RPC's underground activity for the attainment of the aspirations after social justice, liberty and independence, showing that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asserted his personality in his early youth, in the fight for the achievement of those ideals.

Reference was made in the context to the May-June Brasov trial of a group of communists -- a crucial moment in the RCP's fight to rally all the progressive and democratic forces of Romania in the struggle for the observance of working people's major rights, the safeguarding of the homeland's independence and freedom, against the fascist peril. In the attendance there were also participants in that memorable event in the RCP's fight, who praised Nicolae Ceausescu's activity inspired by revolutionary enthusiasm, sense of sacrifice and full devotion, his heroic attitude during the trial which he managed to turn into a brilliant antifascist action, becoming an accuser of the capitalist system, a fearless defender of the loftiest national interests. They stated that the Communist Party had been the sole genuinely patriotic party that fought for the people's ideals, for the attainment of its aspirations after liberty and happiness.

The participants in the meeting were highly appreciative of the role of Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu in the years of fight against fascism, in defence of the homeland's independence and territorial integrity, and later in the heroic years of building the new society, for the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania.

The attendance wished President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu good health and power of work as well as ever greater successes in the activity devoted to the homeland's advance and prosperity.

Expressing his joy to have met with party veterans, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the role of communists, their sense of sacrifice in the fight for the overthrow of the old system, for the revolutionary transformation of society, for the homeland's independence and sovereignty. I wish to thank you for the activity each one of you carried out within the party before and after August 23, 1944, and urge you to further contribute to the activity of the county party organization, to the implementation of the Thirteen RCP Congress resolutions and the progress of our socialist society, Nicolae Ceausescu said.

Speaks at Rally

AU141746 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0826 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a mass rally in Brasov municipality on the occasion of his working visit to Brasov County -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I would like to extend to you, all residents of Brasov municipality and Brasov County, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and government and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings together with best wishes. [cheers, chants]

We have come to Brasov on a working visit. We have visited some enterprises and a state agricultural enterprise. We noted with great satisfaction the good results attained in various sectors of activity and an important increase in industrial production for this year. Nevertheless, we must openly state that the county has not fulfilled the overall plan for this year. Had it fulfilled the plan, the increase in production would have been 10 percent and not 8 percent. But 8 percent is a good result, too. Nevertheless, a 10 percent increase is an even better result and it lies within the Brasov working people's capability to attain such results. [cheers, chants]

Brasov is among the counties with a strong and developed industry. We have improved a lot; we have strongly developed our production capacities. Now, in accordance with the 13th RCP Congress decisions on the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other sectors of activity, we must see to it that Brasov's industry moves on to intensive development and the rising of the quality and technological level of products and achieves an increase in efficiency and work productivity. Thus, the means available to Brasov's industry and to the wonderful collective of hundreds of thousands of working people in Brasov working in industry will enable them to utilize everything we possess and will increase Brasov County's contribution to the general development of the country. [cheers, chants]

For the results attained in the first part of this year, I would like to extend to all working people in Brasov -- in industry, agriculture, and the other sectors -- warmest congratulations and wishes for appropriate fulfillment of this year's plan, thus making a solid foundation for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Throughout the country, in the first 5 months of this year we registered an important increase in industrial production, somewhat higher than in Brasov. This means that we have started this year and the 5-year plan period well. We have all the conditions to fulfill the plan for 1986 with good results and to move on, with the first year of the plan and with all our forces, to the implementation of the measures for improving the entire activity of a better organization, with a view to more markedly increasing production in all the fields of activity. We have everything necessary to achieve this. That is why I would like to extend from Brasov, from this great mass rally, to all the working people throughout the country warmest congratulations for the results attained in the first 5 months of this year and to urge them to do everything possible to fulfill this year's plan under the most appropriate conditions and to proceed, with all their forces, to the implementation of the objectives of the new scientific-technical revolution, and of the requirements for a new quality in order to raise our homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

The Eighth 5-Year Plan period, which we have begun this year, is particularly important for the implementation of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism. During this 5-year plan period we must attain our country's passage from the stage of a developing socialist country to the stage of a socialist country of average development. We must raise the general development level of our homeland and lay the foundations for implementing, by the year 2000, the party program and assert more strongly the communist principles of work and life in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of the objectives formulated by the 13th RCP Congress and of the party program, the passage to intensive development, and the achievement of a new quality of work and life requires the greater assertion of science, education, and culture and the intensification of the activity for perfecting all sectors of activity.

We must never forget that only on the basis of the latest scientific and technological knowledge, and generally of human knowledge, and only by raising the educational level, the professional and technological training, and the general cultural level of our people can we successfully implement the objectives of our program and can we advance confidently toward communism. [cheers, chants]

We must more resolutely act to develop the energy and raw materials base. We must resolutely act to implement the measures on reducing energy and raw material consumption and on reusing materials by recovering them and reintroducing them into the production flow. We must do everything possible, in all fields of activity, to attain a maximum reduction of consumption and an increase in the quality and technological level of products. Only in this way can Romanian industry, and thus Brasov's industry as well, which plays an important role in our national economy, be competitive and assert itself more strongly on the international market with increasingly better quality products that have an increasingly higher technological level. It is possible to attain this. All of Brasov's industry must unite their forces, starting from the worker and going up to the engineers and scientists, and must act in close unity to attain, as of this year, a radical improvement of the entire activity and of the quality and technological level of products. [cheers, chants]

Both in Brasov and throughout the country we have at our disposal modern equipment and production capacities, but most of all we have wonderful collectives of working people who represent a decisive force and are a guarantee for implementing the 13th party congress targets. [cheers, chants]

Although Brasov is a largely industrialized county, it also has proper conditions for agriculture. A number of positive results have been achieved; however, they are not up to possibilities. We have discussed these problems now. It is necessary for agriculture to register a radical improvement in overall activity, too, so that beginning next year agricultural yields in Brasov County will be up to the possibilities and requirements of the national economy. Here, too, we have everything necessary available. Thus, in both industry and agriculture we must vigorously increase output and labor productivity and, thus, the general contribution to Romania's development and to improving our people's standard of living. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to take very determined action in all areas to cut back on material expenditures and production costs and to more vigorously increase economic efficiency, net production, and profits -- a secure way to increase the national income and the funds needed for both the further development of our homeland and for improving the material and cultural standard of living of our whole nation, which is the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Determined measures are required in all sectors of activity to fulfill the export production plan on schedule and at the highest qualitative level and to fulfill the export plan by taking into consideration that our homeland's development is directly linked with developing international cooperation -- with the CEMA member-countries, all socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries. Participation in the international division of labor, in the exchange of material assets, exports, and imports, constitute an important aspect of our economic activity. Without fulfilling the export plan in conformity with plan provisions, we will not be able to ensure the necessary conditions for securing the material base and for developing the national economy.

This is why all working people's collectives, party organizations, and the communists, managerial councils, the general meetings, and all of you must understand that exports constitute a particularly important aspect of our activity and must be given attention every single day and hour so that the fulfillment of export production will constitute the basic concern of each unit linked to the technical and qualitative level. Only by fulfilling the export plan will we be able to say that each party organization and each working people's collective is fulfilling its duties toward the people and toward the cause of socialism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I had decided to pay this visit this month because 50 years ago in the same month a group of Communists, including myself, was tried here at the military tribunal. Since then, 50 years have passed. Certainly, the way the communists fought during their illegal period to defend the interests of our nation, of our working people, and of all our people, their firm position toward the class enemy, and their determination to unite all our people to bring about a revolutionary change in our society demonstrated the potential and capability and of our party to overthrow the old system based on exploitation and oppression and to achieve the most just society in the world -- the socialist society, and to propose to firmly proceed toward communism. [cheers, chants]

Not long ago, when we celebrated the 65th anniversary of our party, I spoke about the glorious struggle waged by the Communists. Today I only want to mention that life and facts have demonstrated that only to the extent to which the revolutionary party proposes to consistently protect the interests of the people's masses, which are identical with the interests in freedom and independence of the whole nation, will it be able to fulfill its historic mission, enjoy the support of the people, and be sure of its victory in the struggle for social and national liberation, and only thus will it be sure of the victory of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Class struggle and revolutionary struggle have required devotion and love for the workers class and people, and the communists have largely done their duty, thus demonstrating that there is nothing more important than the interests of the people, the cause of socialism and communism, and the cause of Romania's independence. [cheers, chants]

At this big mass rally in Brasov, once again I would like to pay fervent homage to the Communists, antifascists, and to all democratic and patriotic fighters, and to all those who fought and sacrified themselves when this was required for the people's freedom, for communism, and for guaranteeing Romania a dignified place in freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

In focusing our attention on implementing the 13th party congress decisions and the party program, we also act with great determination to achieve disarmament and peace, in the belief that only in conditions of peace will we have everything necessary to implement our development targets; and not only ourselves, but all peoples will be able to develop solely in conditions of peace. This is why the struggle for disarmament and peace constitutes today the basic problem of the international struggle waged by all peoples in the world. [cheers, chants]

The international situation continues to be particularly serious. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, continues. Nuclear tests continue, and they themselves cause great damage to the whole of mankind because of the effects of these nuclear tests on the environment.

This is why we believe that everything possible must be done to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to definitively stop all nuclear tests, and to proceed to reduce nuclear weapons until they are completely eliminated. For this purpose, we have supported and continue to firmly back the stage-by-stage disarmament program proposed by the Soviet Union up to the year 2000.

At the same time, at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact a program was adopted aimed at reducing by 1990, conventional arms by some 25 percent. We believe that this is an extremely important program because a 25 percent cutback in arms, troops, and military expenditures by 1990 will permit us to proceed to new measures so that by the year 2000 we will be able to reduce both conventional arms and military expenditures by at least 50 percent, thus being able to develop trust and vigorous cooperation by utilizing the huge resources thus made available -- both material, financial, and human -- for socioeconomic, development and for improving the general well-being of each nation. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally in Brasov, we want to appeal to all European peoples to do all they can to proceed to reducing both nuclear weapons and conventional ones. It is the duty of governments, heads of states, and of political figures in Europe to do all they can to guarantee each nation and the whole of Europe peace and quiet and to protect European peoples against the destruction that can be caused as a result of using nuclear weapons. All of you are acquainted with the effects of radioactivity from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident. And if such an accident caused so many problems both to Romania and other peoples, all the more must we realize the seriousness of nuclear weapons. This is why halting the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and eliminating them and all nuclear weapons from Europe constitutes a vital requirement for the very existence and life of European peoples and, in fact, of all peoples throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Romania advocates with great determination the cessation of all military conflicts and the solution of disputes between states by negotiations alone. We believe that relations among all states must be based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, complete renunciation of the use or threat of force, and respect for each nation's sacred right to free development in keeping with its desire, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Our country acts with great determination to solve the serious economic problems, and primarily the problem of underdevelopment; to achieve a new world economic order in which current inequities will be curbed and economic relations based on equality and mutual advantage and on the opportunity to utilize the excellent achievements of science will be ensured for each nation in order to secure the progress, well-being, and happiness of each people. It is necessary and we act firmly to strengthen solidarity among developing countries, nonaligned countries, small and medium-sized countries because only by acting in greater solidarity will they be able to bring about the settlement of economic problems through negotiations and ensure a new world economic order. [cheers, chants]

Although international problems are very complex, we are fully convinced that progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere and peoples on all continents will be able -- by acting unitedly -- to change the dangerous trends of events, impose a new policy of detente and cooperation, determine disarmament, and ensure peace and cooperation among all nations in the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in conclusion, once again I would like to mention with great satisfaction that we have gathered particularly positive impressions about what we have seen during our visits to enterprises in agriculture and in various areas and thus about the activity carried out by the working people. and about their determination to act to fulfill development plans. Most of all, we have gathered particularly positive impressions about the meeting with the workers, the peasants, and the intellectuals, with men and women, with young people, children, with our wonderful people, with the citizens in Brasov who, like all our people, puruse with great trust our party's policy and are firmly determined to make an increasingly greater contribution to our homeland's general development and to raising it to new heights of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

I am convinced that the party organizations, the working people's councils, and the general meetings -- this wonderful democratic framework for the masses' participation in the management of all areas in our country -- will take very firm action to perfect the overall activity. And please bear in mind that I have not dealt very much with failings; I have avoided certain criticism. I confined myself to what we discussed with the county bureau. I did so proceeding from the fact that both the party organization and all working people's collectives will understand that thus I want to voice my trust that they -- each of them -- will draw the conclusions needed, will act to eliminate failings, and will perfect and raise the overall activity in order to be up to the level of targets put forward by the 13th party congress. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish you and all working people in Brasov increasingly greater successes in your overall activity and much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Concludes Visit

AU141859 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] After the big mass rally in Brasov, the official departure ceremony took place. A guard composed a soldiers of our Armed Forces and members of patriotic guards and of paramilitary youth detachments for the defense of the homeland presented arms. The national anthem of the SR of Romania was played. With feelings of love and great appreciation, pioneers, homeland's falcons, and young people presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Expressing thanks to the party secretary general for the working visit he had paid to Brasov County, Comrade Ion Radu, first secretary of the county party committee, voiced, on behalf of the Communists and all residents in this part of the country, their firm pledge to work with dedication to resolutely implement the guidelines and recommendations made during this working visit by the party and state leader with a view to commendably fulfilling this year's plan tasks and those of the overall 5-year plan and to increase their contribution to implementing the 13th party congress decisions and to the country's progress and prosperity.

PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL MEMBERS VISIT

Delegation Meets With Giosan

AU161457 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1986 -- On Monday, June 16, Nicolae Giosan, Grand National Assembly (GNA) chairman, had an interview with a Palestinian parliamentary delegation, led by Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, now visitning Romania invited by the GNA.

On the delegation are also 'Abdal-'Aziz al-Haj Ahmad, member of the Palestinian National Council, member of the PLO Central Council, 'Isam 'Abdal-Hadi, member of the Palestinian National Council, member of the PLO Central Council, chairman of the Palestine Women's General Union, 'Abdal-'Latif 'Uthman, member of the Palestinian National Council, member of the PLO Central Council, member of the "Al Fatah' Organization.

During the interview information was exchanged on the two parliament's organization, activity and concerns. Aspects were also approached relating to the situation in the Middle East. and the contribution was highlighted that the Romanian and Palestinian parliaments and parliamentarians can make to identifying viable solutions with a view to politically solving the complex problems in that area, stepping up political and diplomatic actions, for a global, negotiated resolution of the situation in the Middle East, for the achievement of peace in the area. The wish was also underscored further to boost cooperation between the two parliaments for the resolution of the major issues that confront mankind, for the building of a climate of peace, security and understanding in the world.

Ministers Receive Palestinians

AU161458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1406 GMT 16 Jun 86

[text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1986 -- On June 16, the Palestinian parliamentary delegation visiting Romania had successive interviews with Ilie Vaduva, Romanian foreign affairs minister, and Vasile Pungan, Romanian foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING BRAZILIAN ENVOY

AU121603 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1547 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/6/1986 -- On Thursday, June 12, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Carlos dos Santos Veras, ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to Bucharest on ending his mission to Romania. The talk on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CULAFIC HOLDS TALKS WITH SECURITY SECRETARIES

LD162057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, today held a regular meeting with the republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs in Brdo, near Kranj, where they discussed the immediate tasks facing the organs of internal affairs in the realm of security.

They also established the program direction and the main tasks until the end of this and the next few years, for which the adopted program documents will contribute to an even greater effectiveness and work integration of the Yugoslav organs of internal affairs and to a more successful implementation of tasks on curbing hostile, criminal, and other socially damaging activities. The aim of this is to raise to an even better level the protection of constitutional order, public order and peace, socially owned property, personal and property security of citizens, and the security of the country as a whole through further strengthening of the functional unity and the action ability of the internal affairs organs.

Stress was laid on the need for better cadre training and technological equipment of the internal affairs organs, in accordance with the demands and needs of our socialist self-managing society. In this context they expressed the full readiness of the republican and provincial secretariat to give concrete support in this area to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and to become directly involved (by stimulating cadres to better work and through other forms of successful and developed cooperation), as it was jointly assessed that the effectiveness of the work of the internal affairs organs throughout the country depends to a great deal on the effectiveness of the Federal Secretariat.

France Popit, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia; Andrej Marinc, member of the Presidency and president of the Republican Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order; and Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia, also held talks with Dobroslav Culafic and with the republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs. Culafic and Slovene Republican Secretary for Internal Affairs Tomaz Ertl acquainted them with the topics and results of the meeting. The highest-ranking officials of the SR of Slovenia stressed that the internal affairs organs played a significant role in the system of social self-protection and made an important contribution to the protection of the main values of our society. They supported the program orientation of the internal affairs organs as well as the efforts made for their overall modernization.

1985 POLITICAL CRIMES STATISTICS RELEASED

LD161411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- According to an analysis of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Department, 763 people were reported in the SFRY last year for political crimes, which is the same as the previous year. Charges were brought against 451 people, 14 fewer than in 1984, and 335 were sentenced. The number of people charged with political crime accounts for 0.31 percent of the total number of charged persons (145,575), or 2 per 100,000 inhabitants. This is by a fraction less than in 1984.

By and large it was brotherhood and unity that were the target of intensified enemy activity of all complexions, the Federal Public Prosecutor Department notes. This is confirmed by the rise in the number of people who were reported for and charged with fomenting national, racial, and religious hatred, division and intolerance throughout the country with the exception of Slovenia.

The work on uncovering the "old" and the new enemy organizations and groups which operate surreptitiously and perfidiously has continued.

In Bosnia and Hercegovina three such groups were uncovered: one in Montenegro, two in Macedonia and two in Croatia. What is characteristic of Croatia, the analysis says, is verbal enemy statements, that is, demonstrations of Croatian nationalism and chauvinism, which is partly of explicit Ustasha origin, and demonstrations of Serbian nationalism and antisocialist statements. Widespread daubing of "U" and "NDH" signs and drawing of swastikas is also a characteristic, and enemy statements among young people -- especially in schools and student halls of residence -- is also on the rise.

In Slovenia the number of people reported for political crime is decreasing, and all the reports presented referred to verbal offenses in coffee houses committed by people under the influence of alcohol. However, the Prosecutor's Department believes that in view of the statements made on some platforms and the content of some cultural magazines one is entitled to talk about the existence of "groups which operate in a provocative fashion."

In some municipalities in central Slovenia, the analysis says, leaflets appeared last year containing nationalist slogans signed by a Slovene liberation movement; it is not known at the moment whether individuals or a group is behind it.

Despite the fact that the number of people reported for political offenses in Serbia was down, it is believed that not only has enemy activity not been reduced, but that it has become more aggressive with changes in tactics and forms of its activity.

The analysis says that pressure for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins for Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedje has virtually ceased. However, instead of that enormous sums of money for the purchase of their property are being offerred and paid. It is believed that the funds for this derive from international smuggling activity in which a great number of people in those areas are involved.

The number of reports for acts of political crime in Kosovo was reduced last year, but the same does not apply to the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists exemplified by organized and group activity. Some criminal acts are on the rise.

As is known, during the last quarter of last year, two big enemy groups were uncovered in Kosovo -- they have been tried or are in the process of being tried -- and several smaller groups. All the groups had the same objectives.

Of 451 defendants on trial for acts of political crime the majority, 288, were charged with enemy propaganda and fomenting of national, racial and religious hatred, 101 were charged with lighter offenses such as ciolating the reputation of the SFRY and dissemination of untrue reports, while 62 people were charged with the gravest acts, such as counterrevolutionary threat to our social set-up, conspiracy to commit an act of enemy activity, and others.

Compared with 1984 the number of people charged with serious and light offenses was up, and the number of people charged with the more serious crimes (Articial 15 of the SFRY Criminal Code) was down.

Of the total number of people charged 389 were charged with the so-called verbal offenses, 20 more than last year. This is the result of the higher number of charges associated with fomenting national, racial and religious hatred and insulting the reputation of the SFRY.

Among those who were charged 154 were Croatians, 137 Albanians, 77 Serbians, 25 Muslims, 15 Slovenes, 13 Montenegrins, 9 Macedonians, 3 Hungarians, 6 others, and 2 foreigners.

As far as the social background of the defendants is concerned, workers continue to predominate, but this category embraces also white-collar workers and not only workers in material production. Farmers now "hold" second place, intellectuals are third, and they are followed by pupils, students, pensioners, and so forth.

Public prosecutor's offices last year operated also on curbing enemy and harmful statements in the press and other forms of public information media, preceeding from the premise that to curb harmful manifestations is mainly a matter for political reaction. The analysis says that the public prosecutor's offices operated preventively, but repressively too when legal conditions for that typeof action were to hand.

Last year four people had criminal charges instituted against them for acts commited through the medium of the press, and all four were in Croatia. In seven cases a temporary ban of was imposed on distribution of printed material, and in four out of seven cases the court imposed a permanent ban.

MONTENEGRO LC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, PARTY PROBLEMS

LD121138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Titograd, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro Central Committee will primarily focus its attention on issues of further developing self-management and workers' control of income and means of social reproduction during the coming year. The Central Committee's duty ot direct its political action in this direction results from the resolution adopted at the recently held Ninth Montenegro LC Congress which also has been used as a basis for the guidelines for the Central Committee's work until May 1987 adopted at this body's plenary session today.

Stressing, in his introductory report, that the inadequate system of income distribution and the workers' unsatisfactory positionin expanded reproduction are having a negative effect on the working people's political mood, Samo Sekaric, Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium secretary, warned of the consequences of a lack of motivation among the employed for more productive work.

He stressed that production is stagnating, exports are slackening, and prices and inflation are rising uncontrolably. In Montenegro, personal incomes also are rising which is not reflecting manufacturing result.s The League of Communists must therefore launch concrete actions in each collective and sociopolitical community to speed up the exploitation of untapped capacities and to create conditions for an increasingly modern and productive manufacturing industry. Any shortcomings in the political system functioning which are an obstacle to the workers' control over social reproduction also must be eliminated.

However, in order to carry out its tasks successfully and to resolve mounting problems and shortcomings in society, the LC must, Sekaric emphasized, rid itself of weakenesses and deformations and must constantly enhance its grassroots' capacity for revolutionary action. As long as a single member in the LC violates legal norms and usurpes socially owned property and the working people's rights, the party's reputation will be tarnished and it will not be capable of realizing its fundamental role. Judging by the views expressed by Sekaric and all the participants at today's Central Committee session, the Leagued of Communists of this republic would benefit from ridding itself as soon as possible of those members who, either because of their work or their conduct, have no place in the party.

Expels Member for 'Recipes'

LD161308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Titograd, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Because of his denigration of the achievements of the revolution and the Stalinist "recipes" which he recommended from the rostrum at the Ninth Montenegrin LC Congress as a solution to social problems, Slobodan Brnovic, a delegate of the highest party gathering in the republic, has been expeled from the LC.

Members of the basic LC organization of the village of Goricani in the municipality of Titograd, elected Brnovic to represent them at the congress, assuming that in the debate he would stick to basic statutory norms and the LCY program. However, in the 15 minutes envisaged for the debate, he launched a general attack on the achievements of our revolution and the struggle of Yugoslav Communists in the postwar development of the country.

Brnovic's address, especially his "recipes" about what the party should do in the future and which examples it should follow, provoked a reaction at the congress itself and among the public at large, and then stimulated members of his basic organization to examine and establish the political responsibility of its delegate for the unacceptable claims and stances which he declared from the congress platform.

At last night's meeting members of the basic LC organization from the village of Goricani assessed that Brnovic and the ideas and stances which he represented and which have nothing in common with the LCY program have no place in the party.

REPORTAGE ON 12TH YOUTH FEDERATION CONGRESS

President's Address

LD131127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0545 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Silvija Zugic-Rijavec report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade: Over the last 4 years the youth organization reacted to the worsening of the social conditions and, by implication, the position of young people, by generally applying the instruments of the past, that is, verbal commitments to continue the revolutionary development. This kind of "ostrich-like" behavior only helped to drive the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia further to the periphery of social developments and to reduce its role as a genuine subject of social changes.

Continuing the Youth Federation Presidium's report -- the role of the Socialist Youth Federation in the struggle for the Development of socialist self-management -- Silvija Zugic-Rijavec, president of the Socialist Youth Federation Presidium, stressed that young people gradually became aware of the fact that only by turning their attention to the key issues of the country's social development could they expect to replace their peripheral role with that of main protagonists. It took the organization a while to realize that this would not be possible to achieve unless it ceased to concentrate primarily on itself as well as some minor organizational issues or problems "reserved" for young people only.

The youth organization president went on to say that the preparations for the 12th congress had confirmed the young people's ability to think for themselves and form their own views. She emphasized that the amount of social "weight" and youth organization can carry depends to a large extent on its capacity to form its own independent stance as regards pressing social problems. This issue is at the center of attention in the report which stresses, inter alia, that one of the main causes of the developing difficulties affecting the country lies in the failure by Yugoslav production forces to satisfy the demands and standards of the world market. Autarky has replaced the efforts to become integrated in the international division of labor, while voluntarism, in determining the strategy of the country's socioeconomic development, has brought the country to the verge of state bankruptcy, thus threatening its political sovereignty.

In the part of the report devoted to the political system, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec expressed the view according to which etatism is the main cause behind the halt in the development of self-management and the resulting deformations. Having stressed that the Critical Analysis is a sound foundation for overcoming such a situation, she said that the document also represents an important point of departure for the youth organization's united activity within the political system.

Silvija Zugic-Rijavec stressed the need for our peoples to become even closer to one another. The prerequisites for this are the development of uniform relations in production, elimination of all forms of dependence on foreign technology, measures to prevent capital from being retained within national border, and so forth. For, objectively speaking, state monopoly and etatization of socially-owned property are among the most important generators of nationalism. Differences are also caused by unequal economic development of different parts of Yugoslavia. All this was behind the counterrevolutionary attempts in Kosovo, MASPOK [as received -- expansion unknown] in Croatia, and liberal tendencies in Serbia.

Increased nationalism among the young cannot be explained by the inferiority of "the generations that are coming," the president said. For as long as young people are prevented from finding jobs and playing a role in the decisionmaking process as a result of insularity and bureaucratism we will be faced with the threat of nationalist manipulations of the young. The young generation can contribute to the development of self-management but not by propaganda slogans and fair-like, old-fashioned celebrations.

Noting that the intercongress period had revealed a crisis in the way young people were politically organized, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec went on to say that this had forced young people to search for ways to express their interests outside the existing institutionalized framework.

These negative tendencies in the organization's development will continue unless the youth federation embarks on an organized development proceeding from the pluralism of the ideological, scientific and political thought an interests of the young.

The most sinister form of the domination of particular interests over the general ones is the aspiration held by a small section of young bureaucrats to impose their ideas and vies an place them above young people's numerous self-managing interests. By opposin this kind of relationship the young generation is not only refuting the dogmatic view of itself as a disinterested section of society, but is alo exposing the readiness on the part of a section of its leadership always to acquiesce to those "above" and ignore those "below." Although there is increasing evidence of young people wanting changes, a narrow circle of the youth leadership refuse stubbornly to realize that times have changed.

The tendency toward creating a state-party apparatus and to subordinate all subjective forces to etatism has resulted in attempts at etatizing the youth organization and subordinating it to the interests of technocracy. In other words, young people are expecting to carry out, in a disciplined way, decisions made by others, regardless of whether they are good or bad.

In the preceding period the subordination and lack of independence of the youth organization was quite evident, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec said. However, no one else is to blame for this but ourselves. This practice is gradually changing, but there are still young people who, in order to retain their own positions, are using undemocratic methods and crude manipulations. We must, on our own, create conditions for democracy in decisionmaking within the organization and for the delegate principles of electins and organization, which have never been implemented properly. No one outside the organization can change things for us and solve our problems. To put it in a nutshell, our future work must be consistent and dedicated.

Self-managing socialism cannot develop of its own accord or by slogans and support in principle. Young people's place is at the stage of self-management and not in the audience. Tito's name and work continue to be our lasting source of inspiratin in the far from easy struggle for existence worthy of man. We have learned not to give up that struggle. And be assured, we never shall, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec said in conclusion.

Plenary Session

LD152105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 12th Congress of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia (SSOJ), which is taking place in Sava Center in Belgrade, resumed its work this morning. The plenary session adopted reports on the work of five congressional commissions in which 300 delegates took the floor and nearly 100 submitted written contributions.

It is stressed in the report of the Commission for Ideological Trends in Society and Ideopolitical Education of the Young that the existing system of ideopolitical education is unsatisfactory and is dominated by stereotyped work. The report therefore urges the drawing up of a joint strategy of ideopolitical education within the SSOJ with particular attention being devoted to the youngest generation.

The report also stresses the importance of the struggle for Yugoslavia's unity and for equal international relations. The youth organization calls for concrete action in suppressing the nationalist activity in Kosovo and empahsizes the responsibility of all the subjects for it since, it was said, young people regard the problem of Kosovo as being a problem concerning the entire country.

The report also draws attention to the importance of the set of issues raised in the Commission Concerning Religion, the Church, Society and Young People. The constitutional and legal provisions relating to the religious freedom and the activity of religious communities must be consistently respected. Sectarian attitudes towards religious believers are inadmissable but so is clericalist conduct and the use of religion for poltitical purposes. In implementing its program tasks the Federation of Socialist Youth (SSO) should muster all young people committed to socialism regardless of whether they are believers or atheists while at the same time it must limit the scope for the church's manipulation of the young.

We insist that the name and work of Comrade Tito be respected and preserved and stress the need for more efficient measures to prevent any attempt at their cheap commercialization, the report stresses. We are against abolishing the youth relay race but do support the suggestion that the existing events should be made more meaningful with emphasis on work, creativity and friendship instead of their public gathering and fairground-like aspect.

The report by the Commission for the Issues of the Position and Role of Young People in the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, which was presented by Milka Puzigaca, emphasized that the role which young people have in the political system considerably lags behind their contribution to the country's social development. This is happening as a result of society's material proverty and the fact that the working class has been left out of the decisionmaking process. It was stressed in the report that one of the subjective forces most important tasks is to strengthen the role of the delegate bodies since they are the most important but at the same time the weakest link in the delegate system.

The Commission for the Political System adopted the view about the need for a public debate about collective responsibility within the youth organization and for the greater involvement of the unemployed in the system of self-management. The report ends with the statement that it was decided in a vote to reject the proposal to open up a debate on abolishing the death penalty and to change Article 133 of the SFRY's Criminal Code.

The rejection of these proposals was preceded by a discussion initiated by the delegates from Slovenia (Dusko Kos and Dusanka Vajs) who asked the congress to express its views on these issues because, as Dusanka Vajs said, whether or not to open the debate to change Article 133 of the Criminal Code (the so-called "verbal offense") cannot be decided on by a majority vote. Milan Popovic stressed that one gained the impression at the congress that the aforementioned proposals have been brought up only by the delegates from Slovenia, but this is not true because in the commission there were other people who supported this view.

Some delegtes, including Jugoslav Tomic, Milan Rekle, and Branimir Djukic, explained why the initiatives to abolish the death penalty and to change Article 133 of the SFRY Criminal Code are unacceptable. In their view the rise of crime, nationalism, theft and the like, and also the fact that very few heavy sentences are pronounced in our country, all indicate that there is no reason to abolish it.

The question was asked whether Artukovic, too, ought to have been freed even if he was a war criminal. As far as verbal offense is concerned it was pointed out that no criminal offense figures in our legislation which could be described as being an offense against freedom of thought.

The proposal that a Chamber of Associated Labor be formed within the SFRY Assembly that had been set out during the plenary session was rejected by a majority vote; 295 delegates were "for" and 343 "against".

It was decided in conclusion that the stance should be incorporated in the Report by the Commission for Political System that the Socialist Youth Federation will work to ensure that in keeping with the principle of equality of our nations and nationalities the status of the Romanies as a nationality in the SFRY should be regulated on a uniform basis.

In the 2-day debate the delegates made assessment that unemployment is the number one problem. They stress that the constitutional right to work cannot be identified with the right to a job, that is to say, they demand that idlers should give up their jobs to capable and worthy people.

Great attention also focused on the development of agriculture and it was stressed that agriculture must be given the same treatment as associated labor. We must fight, says the report, against the notion that agricultural production is not socialist production and that the people working in it are a necessary evil. The young people believe that to finance the underdeveloped areas mainly through the fund [for the Development of Underdeveloped Republics and Kosovo] is unacceptable.

The Commission for Scientific and Technological Development has proposed a special resolution which protests against nuclear power plants. The resolution will be tabled before the plenary session with a recommendations to be adopted. Taking his cue from the message inherent in this resolution Zarko Jovanovic presented badges with the inscription "Nuclear Power -- No Thanks" to Vidoje Zarkovic and to the "front row comrades" as a reminder, as he put it, of joint responsibility for any possible consequences of a nuclear catastrophe.

Rajko Blagojevic and Boris Milat proposed that a broadly based social-political discussion be held in our society about reducing the length of working life by 5 years, or alternatively to have the length of the working day reduced. The congress approved these amendments.

The present forms of the organization of the SSO, and especially the way it operates in practice, are unsatisfactory -- this was stated by delegates of the commission for questions on the development of the SSO as a front of the socialist-oriented young generation, on whose behalf a report was submitted by Jasminka Kukec.

The organizations and organs of the SSO, in the judgement of the delegates, have not succeeded, to a satisfactory degree, in articulating the authentic interests and needs of the broadest membership and of the young generation as a whole. Frequently dealing with a narrow circle of so-called "youth questions" and formal organizational changes, the SSO has remained outside the process of decisionmaking on key social questions.

Delegates of this commission supported the concept of the united organization of the SSOJ. In this connection note was taken of a series of concrete questions that should be settled in a uniform way at the level of the SSOJ -- voluntary youth work, criteria for membership in the SSO, subscriptions and finance policy, membership records, and activity in the basic organizations of the SSO. Particular stress was laid on the SSOJ Conference not being able to be reduced to merely coordinating the work of the republican and provincial conferences, but on it also having to determine the unified program of basic SSO policy.

Delegates advocated that in all elections in self-management organizations and socio-political organizations, there must several candidates for all functions, especially for the most responsible ones -- the executive and political ones.

The commission, said Jasminka Kukec, was acquainted with the whole text of the petition, which as signed by a number of young people from Ljubljana on the occasion of the celebration of Youth Day. The commission dissociated itself from the petition as an inappropriate method of communicating within the SSO -- as a socio-political organization -- and it even assessed some parts of it as ideologically unacceptable. In this connection, the commission adopted the stance that the celebration of Youth Day is fixed in principle in the basic program, and on the basis of the public debate that has gone on in the whole SSO organization and in other social structures, but that this concept of the celebration of Youth Day needs to be further improved in practice and enriched with new meaning.

The delegate Joze Skoljc criticized the report in that in the commission there was not even a mention of the debate about the initiative for doing so-called military service as a civilian [civilno sluzenje vojnog roka]. I am not advocating, he said, that we have a vote on this here, because the SFRY Assembly is the place for that, but I am for a public and specialist debate on this question being started in all environments.

Mijalco Ristov disagreed with the initiative to do military service as a civilian because, he said, conditions have not ripened for such a thing, as a result of complex military-political conditions.

Owing to differing views, the working Presidium proposed the formulation that the congress some questions of doing so-called military service as a civilian were discussed. It was stated that these questions, are, in any case, currently being looked into by the competent organs and that they would consider them with the active collaboration of the SSO.

"The principles of the nonaligned foreign policy of the SFRY are an enduring basis for and source of the international activity of the SSOJ" -- it is stressed in the report of the commission for questions on the international activity, solidarity, and cooperation of the SSOJ, which was submitted by Ignac Krivec. The international position and reputation of our country can only be preserved by a consistent, united, and independent foreign policy.

Young people do not recognize -- it says in the report -- the existence of "unpleasant questions" in foreign policy. Our questions, it stresses, include "the friendly visits" of naval ships of foreign fleets to our harbors, the conflicts between the nonaligned countries, one or two dictatorial and fascist regimes, and the failure to make a statement on "the Waldheim case."

Election Commentary

LD161750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- The electoral conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, held a few hours after the end of the 12th Socialist Youth Congress, was a clear indication that delegates at this gathering were fully justified in thier 3 days of criticism of the youth leadership. It could even be said that the ascerbic accusations of the alienation, isolation, careerism and bureaucratization of the youth forums could have been even more virulent. How else, if not with these "epithets," can the fact that a new leadership of the youth of Yugoslavia was not elected at the electroral-constitutive session of the Socialist Youth conference be explained?

The old story of the manipulation which accompanies virtually every electoral youth gathering, has been repeated -- the difference being that this time the attempt failed. Many delegates demonstrated that the time of reconciliation with undemocratic cadre solutions in the Socialist Youth Federation has simply gone. Knowing that they have the right to slow down the undemocratic electoral proceedings, the youth at the Socialist Youth Conference (like their counterparts recently in Bosnia-Hercegovina) finally used it.

The nonelection of a new youth leadership of Yugoslavia has confirmed that young people no longer want to vote for people who impose themselves as "democratic," "elected representatives," if they really are not this. Although it was asserted at the session that the young people delegated to the Socialist Youth Presidium from Croatia were proposed after "extensive discussion," it could not be concealed that, in fact, they had been "pushed into" this by the cadre commission. When to this is added the fact that the electoral procedure was not carried out properly in Socialist Youth Federation organisations of Serbia and Macedonia either, then it is no wonder that the conference was adjourned.

It is worrying that this decision was made only once it has become clear to the working presidium and to quite a few youth officials -- after 4 hours of debate -- that there was no other choice. In the meantime, the most varied solutions were being offered to the "delicate situation," which the majority of delegates, invoking the Socialist Youth Conference Statute, interpreted as it suited them -- in their own interests. According to some, this document enables the election of a "truncated" presidium; according to others it allows the conference itself to elect delegates from Croatia and, according to yet others, it envisages a repetition of the electoral procedure for all candidates. Young people finally "got their fingers burned" over the fact that they did not have the strength, or the will, to bring the statutory debate, begun before the 12th Socialist Youth congress to an end. Those who claimed that the statute is a "technical" and not a fundamentally political question were obviously refuted.

The question arises as to how youth officials, a few hours after the end of the highest gathering of young people, were able to act contrary to the document and stances adopted at the final plenary session. It was absolutely amazing to be present during the adoption of a new rule on the work of the conference which would allow the lists of the proposed leadership to be adopted on a simple majority, instead of a two-thirds majority. Young people were not bothered by the fact that the statute envisages that this change must be accepted by two-thirds of the total number of conference delegates, although they knew that at that moment, not even half of them were in attendance.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD102106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1846 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia-Indian cooperation along the lines of the policy of nonalignment is of a broad international significance, particularly due to the current unfavourable trends on the international scene, it was assessed here today in talks between a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and a delegation of the Indian Parliament which is on a six-day official visits to Yugoslavia.

The delegations are headed by President of the Yugoslavia Assembly Council of the Republics and Provinces Milenko Bojanic, and by Indian Parliamentary Affairs Minister H.K.L. Bhagat.

Both sides stressed the need for the nonaligned and other countries to invest maximum efforts towards disarmament, especially the reduction of nuclear and chemical weapons arsenals, and take actions to eliminate wars and focuses of crisis.

Members of the Yugoslav and Indian delegations emphasized the two countries' commitment to te authentic principles of nonalignment, pointing to the major importance of the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. They also expressed the two countries' readiness for close cooperation in preparations for the summit and during its deliberations.

The delegations recalled that Yugoslavia and India are linked by traditional friendship the foundations of which were laid by Presidents Tito and Nehru. Regular contacts between the two countries' top leaders reaffirm closeness of their views and constitute a good basis for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation, it was stated.

Bojanic said Yugoslavia is interested in the promotion of economic cooperation, which has been stagnating in the past few years, and for the development of its more advanced forms.

The Indian delegation was received later today by vice president of the Yugoslav State Presidency Lazare Mojsov. The ensuing cordial and friendly talk focused on further promotion of bilateral relations and the nonaligned countries' preparations for the Harare summit.

MORE REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TANZANIA'S MKAPA

Harare Summit Discussed

LD132124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania, tonight continued official talks with the exchange of views on the preparations for the Harare summit of the nonaligned countries.

Both sides laid stress on the need for more organized activity by nonaligned countries and a more active attitude to topical international issues. This also refers to the political and economic problems of the modern world. They noted that developing and nonaligned countries do not have an organized form of mutual agreement-seeking and coordination, which is the case with developed countries.

Raif Dizdarevic and Benjamin Mkapa expressed their optimism as regards the outcome of the summit. Such a conviction was said to be the result of more consolidated unity among nonaligned countries concerning the original principles and their position on the international scene as a global and independent factor.

This brings to an end the talks between Raif Dizdarevic and Benjamin Mkapa. The visitor from Tanzania will stay in the SR of Croatia tomorrow where he will have talks with republican offícals and representatives of the Ingra work organization which fosters fruitful cooperation with its partners in Tanzania.

Hasani Receives Mkapa

LD131631 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today in the Palace of the Federation received Benjamin Mkapa, minister for foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is paying an official, friendly visit to our country.

In cordial and friendly talks that were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, reference was made to relations between the two countries, as well as to some international themes, and in particular to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

In the talks it was assessed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Tanzania was developing successfully. Both sides expressed interest and readiness to promote cooperation further and comprehensively.

In the talks on international themes most attention was devoted to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the light of preparations for the forthcoming meeting of nonaligned countries in Harare.

Both sides expressed their belief that Yugoslavia and Tanzania, together with other nonaligned countries, should make a full contribution to this meeting's successful seeking of solution to pending international problems.

Mikulic Receives Mkapa

LD132304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, received in Belgrade today Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In the course of the meeting, which was also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, talks were held on the further promotion of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Tanzania, the preparations for the coming Harare conference of the heads of states or governments of the nonaligned countres, as well as other matters in the sphere of international relations. Both sides assessed the need for a greater involvement of nonaligned countries with the aim to develop and expand mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Concludes Visit

LD151616 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1521 GMT 15 Jun 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Zagreb, June 15 (TANJUG) -- Prior to his departure from Yugoslavia today, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Bemjamin Mkapa described his several-day visit to Yugoslavia as very successful. Mkapa stressed that traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Tanzania were revived during the visit. He also pointed out that the new Tanzanian Government wished to continue along the road paved by Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Dr Julius Nyerere.

The Tanzanian foreign minister said that, during his meetings with Yugoslav officials, views were exchanged on topical international political questions and the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare. In Mkapa's view, this was useful to both sides.

During his visit to the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Benjamin Mkapa toured the Josip Broz Tito memorial museum in the late Yugoslav president's birthtown of Kumorovec.

The Tanzanian foreign minister stated satisfaction with his talks with Yugoslav State Presidency President Sinan Hasani, Premier Branko Mukulic and Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic as well as Croatian businessmen in Zagreb.

VIENNA RADIO INTERVEWS MILOVAN DJILAS

AU160653 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Report on interview with Milovan Djilas by Vienna Radio reporter Gustav Chalupa -- date and place unspecified; Djilas statements recorded in Serbo-Croatian fading into German translation]

[Text] Milovan Djilas is critical of himself and skeptical about his achievements. He thus assesses his influence on Yugoslavia's socialist road as rather insignificant. This influence is at best indirect because the rulers of that time, primarily Tito, were compelled to adhere to certain democratic rules vis-a-vis the outside world. Djilas never tried to make his peace with Tito. The self-conscious Montenegrin was convinced of the correctness of his criticism of the new class in Yugoslavia. In 1966, after his release from the Sremska Mitrovice prison, he addressed a letter to Tito in which he has contributed to the disintegration and to the decline of the system, as Djilas stated in a very assertive manner.

[Begin recording] [Djilas] It is not Yugoslavia, but its Titoist system, that is breaking appart. The party is disintegrating as a Leninist party. It no longer exists as such, not even in the member republics. Perhaps under police pressure it still exists in Bosnia-Herzagovina and in Croatia. It is some sort of an oligarchy that exists in parts of Yugoslavia, and at the center as well, but by and large it is no longer effective.

The orthodox are still holding the key positions in the country, primarily in the army and police, which are decisive in the communist system. But their influence is slowly decreasing. New ideas are spreading among the intelligentsia, the journalists, and the people.

Strong discontent has acquired a distinct shape within the Communist Party itself, a discontent which is mixed with an awareness of the fact that there is no way out of the difficulties. Nobody is showing a new road, although this does not imply that the Yugoslav federation has no future. But the wheel of development cannot be turned back. The member republics have politically asserted themselves and have developed their self-consciousness. As a result of the decline of communist values, Yugoslavia is proceeding toward a democracy. There is no way of stopping the disintegration of ideology, Milovan Djilas stated.

[Chalupa] Mr Djilas, you have spent many years of your life in prison, I think nine years altogether, after you dissociated yourself from politics, from the way power was exercised by Tito and his new class. Did you ever regret this decision or was it worth the sacrifice?

[Djilas] No, I do not regret my decision as far as I am personally concerned. I only regret that my family has suffered because of all this. In retrospect, I naturally perceive certain blunders, failures, and mistakes and even today I am in a quandary as to whether I wanted to remain or become a politician or a writer. It is a good thing, though, that I dealt with politics because I thus found my way to a dimension in literature which I could have hardly achieved otherwise. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW KOSOVO SAWP LEADERSHIP -- Pristina, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's constitutive session of the provincial conference of the Kosovo SAWP, Bajram Selimi was elected president of the Presidium and Budislav Vujistic secretary. Also elected were 25 members of the Kosovo SAWP provincial Conference Presidium and 15 members of the delegation for the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference in the SAWPY Federal Conference. Dr Bozidar Colakovic was nominated member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

[Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1100 GMT 13 Jun 86 1D]

TWO MILLION PARTY MEMBERS -- Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), which will hold its 13th congress towards the end of the month, has a membership of over two million. This is 10 percent of the total population or 13.3 percent of the total number of adults. According to party statistics, the membership has grown by 1.7 percent since the last congress four years ago, an addition of some 300,000 members. At the same time, some 140,000 people have left the party for various reasons. Workers account for 34.6 of the total membership while young people represented 23.4 percent of the total membership at the end of last year. The average age of the party members is 37 years. The party is expected to discuss ways of strengthening its social and class structure at the congress [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0914 GMT 16 Jun 86 1D]

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AXEN CRITICIZES NATO DECISION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

AU131122 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No. 6 1986 pp 3-4

[Address by Herrmann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at a press conference in Prague on 13 May]

[Text] Allow me to express thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee on behalf of the SED for the initiative leading to this joint CPCZ, SPD, and SED press conference. Proceeding from the great joint responsibility for peace and security, our parties think it necessary to inform the international public about the following at this press conference:

On 22 May in Brussels, the NATO states' defense ministers intend to definitively approve starting the production and deployment of new binary chemical weapons in the NATO armed forces. On 29 and 30 May, the foreign ministers of the NATO states plan to sanction this resolution on the production of the most dangerous chemical mass destruction weapons at their council meeting in Halifax.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I want to declare here: This decision of the NATO bodies is a new, utterly disasterous step toward preparing for a war of destruction. The adoption and implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions mean a new spiral of the arms race for chemical means of mass destruction. What are the plans of those interested in intensive armament for binary chemical weapons?

First: In November 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan adopted a joint declaration at the Geneva summit in which the acceleration of negotiations on a global ban on chemical weapons within the Geneva 40-state disarmament conference was categorically agreed upon. To implement this agreement, the Soviet delegation to this Geneva disarmament conference recently submitted new, far-reaching, constructive proposals that are designed to facilitate and bring about the conclusion of the planned international convention on a ban on all chemical weapons as soon as possible. The Geneva disarmament conference will include a discussion of these proposals at the routine meeting starting on 9 June.

But even before this representative body starts its consultations, the NATO meetings in May present -- under pressure by the U.S. Government -- dangerous faits accomplis, namely the decision to start production and subsequent deployment of chemical weapons of a new kind, binary weapons. This is a direct violation of an important stipulation of the joint declaration of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. At this summit, the accelerated removal and destruction of all chemical weapons throughout the world was allegedly demanded. In diametrical opposition to that and in flagrant violation of this stipulation of the two world powers, NATO now decides to take rearmament for chemical weapons to a new, extremely dangerous stage.

Second: The production and introduction of binary chemical weapons is not only generally directed against the Geneva disarmament negotiations on banning chemical weapons; the NATO resolutions also aim to make practically worthless the results achieved in the 10 years of difficult negotiations in the 40-state disarmament conference, for instance in the disputed question of international control. The components for binary weapons are to a great extent simply civililan chemical products for which no control would be possible.

Third: The acceleration of chemical armaments by NATO is already threatening enough to mankind. By creating new previously-unknown destruction dimensions, the approximate military-strategic balance is to be broken in favor of a superiority of the United States and other NATO powers in the chemical weapons sector.

Fourth: With the NATO decision on the production and the introduction of binary chemical weapons, extreme circles of the miltary-industrial complex of the United States criticize all East-West negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament going on at present. They thus complicate the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on preventing the militarization of space, on the reduction of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear missiles. They create new stumbling blocks to the great possibility of achieving a reduction and disarmament concerning conventional weapons, in accordance with the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress.

The resolution on the new binary chemical weapons is directed against the aims both of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and against the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament and Confidence Building.

Fifth: With this new intensive armament in the sector of chemical mass destruction, the circles of the military-industrial complex of the United States want to discourage the peace-loving people in all countries of the world who have expressed their will for peace with new confidence since the proclamation fo the grand plan for the USSR to liberate our planet from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Here the SED publicly protests against this new dangerous attack on peace in Europe and in the world, on this imminent aggravation of tensions through the chemical weapons arms race.

We do not protest. We appeal to the peoples, the political forces and parties, the parliaments and governments of Europe and also the United States:

1 -- Avert this new attack on world peace! A resolution on the production and subsequent deployment of new binary chemical weapons must not enter into force and must not be implemented! All peoples and states, in particular those chosen for the deployment of the new binary chemical weapons in Western Europe, should work to accelerate the negotiations on the global ban on all chemical weapons in accordance sith the agreement of the Geneva summit meeting.

2 -- Now it is even more urgent to intensify the negotiations of the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, together with the negotiations on a global liquidation of chemical weapons. We turn to all parliaments and governments interested in the creation of such a zone on our continent to contribute to the success of these negotiations.

Allow me to substantiate this as follows: The SED and the GDR are, in principle, in favor of securing peace, by means of an efficient arms limitation and disarmament. At the 11th SED Congress, the general secretary of our Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, expressly declared in the five points of the GDR foreign policy: The SED works to "create zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, to establish a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons in Europe."

Mikhail Gorbachev, who from the rostrum of the 11th SED Congress further expanded his great peace plan of 15 January 1986 with trailblazing proposals for the conventional disarmament, stressed in his address: "We regard all constructive ideas as valuable and are prepared to discuss them, for instance the idea of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe jointly worked out by the SED and SPD." The 11th party congress stressed the great significance of the joint struggle of Communists and Social Democrats to safeguard peace and to create a stable partnership of security between East and West. The preservation of peace is the paramount question. Of course, the ideological, philosophical contradictions remain. To solve them peacefully and to avoid a nuclear and chemical holocaust -- this is the aim that today links Communists, Social Democrats, Greens, churches and religious communities, and realistic respresentatives of the bourgeoisie to an ever greater extent.

To save our continent, our beautiful earth, this calls for the united and active power of the reasonable, of all who feel responsibility. Common sense can really only be the cause of reasonable people. Common sense today means disarmament instead of rearmament, cooperation instead of confrontation, circumspection instead of an adventurous balancing at the brink of a world conflagration.

The chemical weapons are a category of the most inhuman and insidious kind of weapon. Carried by missiles, grenades, and bombs, they serve to completely and surprisingly bring "silent death" to the command centers and defense lines of the Warsaw Pact armies, on all attacked states, killing millions, according to the official military plans of NATO.

A potential area of deployment of this inhuman mass-destruction weapon is logically that region in which the major part of the chemical weapons now lies. This is in the densely-populated areas of Europe, in central Europe, in particular, in the territory of the FRG.

There are constructive, life-preserving alternatives: The new Soviet proposals of 22 April 1986 at the Geneva disarmament conference, as well as the proposals of the SED and the SPD, of the GDR and the CSSR from June and September 1985 to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The GDR and the CSSR are among the first and are directly threatened by the new NATO arms systems. However, today security can no longer be against each other but only with each other. The proposals of the GDR and the CSSR of 13 September 1985 directed the Bonn government to join state negotiations on a chemical-free zones also proceeded from this fact. Thus, the key question of the relations between the two German states was touched upon at the same time. Some Bonn politicians consider so-called human relief as the key question. But what is the biggest relief for men? A strengthened peace, a return to detente would liberate all men from the horrible nightmare of the danger of war and would let them breathe again. This is the paramount question of our time.

As Erich Honecker stressed a few days ago in his PRAVDA article, it is not decisive how often one talks about peace but what one does for peace.

Medium-sized and small states can and must also take active steps to safeguard peace, particularly in central Europe. The creation of a zone free of chemical weapons -- that would be a real step toward "creating peace with ever fewer weapons."

This would serve the national interests of all European peoples and states, as well as of international security. No one, except those profiting from armament and the war adventurists would lose. All others would win! The chance that the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG can promote and alleviate the dialogue and the further relationship between East and West is not definitely lost yet. The preparation of a very painful death by poison for millions of people of our continent must alarm the Europeans! This is a planned organized mass murder! After Western Eruope has been transformed into a launching pad for the American Pershing's and cruise missiles -- by this action Europe will become Euroshima -- the overseas "chemists" want to transform it into a continental "binary" gas chamber. What millions of people from the most diverse nations had to suffer in the gas chambers of the fascist concentration camps is now planned for the nations of Europe, for our continent as a whole.

In view of the upcoming NATO Council meeting, we once again appeal to the conscience of the peoples and the politicians' feelings of responsibility: Awake! Defend your vital interests, the future of your children! Everything for peace, everything against war!

CHNOUPEK SPEAKS AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD171733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, spoke today in Geneva at the session of the Conference on Disarmament. He said that the importance of the conference has particularly increased now, in the time of general concern over the more tense situation in the world. The world is passing through a radical turning point. The pressing issue of its future demands a new way of thinking.

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that no state or group of states could today build its own security and happiness on the idea that it can dictate its will on other countries and nations with the aid of military power. The most sensible way out of the current tense situation is to halt feverish armament and to start to make concrete steps toward disarmament. The Soviet programs of the entire elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this millenium, and other peace proposals of the socialist countries, are in full harmony with these goals. The further militarist plans of the United States and its NATO allies entirely contradict these sensible ways. In this situation, Czechoslovakia considers it its duty to continue to seek and to investigate the possibilities of freeing mankind from the threat of war. It proceeds from the cardinal principles of its foreign policy based on peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

Minister Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia's policy in respect to the Geneva negotiations has always been guided by the criterion of effectiveness. Urgent questions must be tackled, not shelved. Talks must be aimed at effective measures for the complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons. Czechoslovakia therefore comes out in favor of beginning specific talks on all aspects of a nuclear weapons test ban. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to stress at the conference on disarmament that the efforts to ban nuclear tests and for the complete eradication of the nuclear threat were also connected with the task of ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy. We cannot in one breath speak about the fears resulting from the failure of peaceful energy reactors and at the same time make preparations for much greater devastation by nuclear weapons. The safety of nuclear power stations can be increased primarily by setting up an international system for the safe development of nuclear energy, as the Soviet Union proposed this year. Czechoslovakia fully supports this proposal.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to speak about the intentions of the United States to renege on its commitments arising from the SALT treaties. He stated that these steps are evidently aimed at undermining the equilibrium, at causing sharp retaliatory measures, and at jeopardizing the positive aspects of the Geneva talks, whose pledges remained unfulfilled up to the present day.

Going on to speak about the development of space strike weapons, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs recalled the basic outline of the realistic disarmament program put forward by the Soviet Union on 15 January. He also spoke in detail about the Warsaw Pact summit last week in Budapest. He explained in detail the main ideas of the appeal that was issued at the Budapest meeting. He stated that it was a thoroughly worked out and carefully considered undoubtedly important program for deep cuts in conventional weapons. He noted some positive reactions from the West to this appeal and stated that if the Western countries showed good will, this program could become a real basis for appropriate agreements.

Minister Chnoupek also spoke about the soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. He said that in Budapest the Warsaw Pact states unequivocally called for their elimination. He went on to say that Czechoslovakia also assigns key importance to the talks at the conference on the entire ban and elimination of chemical weapons. He said that Czechoslovakia, along with the GDR Government, already proposed to the FRG Government on 12 September 1985 adoptions an agreement on the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Central Europe, He emphasized that Czechoslovakia was ready to continue its contacts with the Bonn government and the governments of the other states involved.

At the conclusion of his speech at the Geneva Conference on disarmament, Bohuslav Chnoupek described as the main cause of the tense situation in the world the dangerous foreign policy and neoglobal ambitions of the imperialist groups in the United States. In spite of this, Czechoslovakia remains convinced that there is a realistic possibility of creating reliable security for all countries and of securing peaceful conditions for their development. Czechoslovakia sees the way toward this possibility in political means and in the joint effort of all states. The ban on nuclear tests, nuclear disarmament, abandonment of space militarization, the ban and elimination of chemical weapons, as well as other disarmament measures could lead to the creation of peace for Europe and the world, said Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

GDR GENEVA ENVOY SUBMITS PAPER ON TEST BAN

LD171529 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, 17 Jun (ADN) -- Ambassador Dr Harald Rose, the GDR representative to the Geneva disarmament conference, submitted a working paper on the draft treaty on the total ban of nuclear weapon tests to this body on Tuesday [17 June].

This proposal underlines the high priority which the socialist countries attach to the immediate ban on nuclear weapon tests, and appreciates the USSR resolution to forgo nuclear explosions for a full year, Dr Rose emphasized. He expressed the hope that the United States will follow this example.

Stopping nuclear tests will make the solutions of still more complex issues such as the reduction and removal of nuclear weapons easier. Continuing tests and rejecting a negotiated settlement would be a strike not only in the viewpoint of the overwhelming majority of the members of the disarmament conference but also of world public opinion.

The Budapest Warsaw Pact session showed how the trend of the growing danger of war can be reversed and international relations returned to the tracks of detente, the GDR representative underlined. The session placed special emphasis on stopping all nuclear tests, just as much as on the complete abolition of USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone, on achieving concrete results in Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, on the abolition of chemical weapons, and on the significant reduction of armed forces and conventional arms.

The delegations at the Geneva disarmament conference should not be satisfied with pointing out negative trends in the international arena and their influence on this conference. Rather one should reflect on how the disarmament conference could increase its role as a factor for detente and disarmament.

NINTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 17 JUN

AU171420 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Radio from 1158 to 1237 GMT on 17 June carries a live relay from Sofia of the opening of the first session of the newly elected Ninth National Assembly.

First, background information on the National Assembly deputies is given by commentator Boyan Bonev. Then, Vladimir Stoychev, the oldest member of the Ninth National Assembly, delivers the speech for the official opening of the session. Stoychev yields the floor to Nikola Manolov, who, on behalf of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and the BCP, proposes the candidates for chairman and deputy chairmen of the National Assembly. Stanko Todorov is unanimously elected chairman of the Ninth National Assembly, and Atanas Dimitrov, Drazha Vulcheva, and Milena Stamboliyska are unanimously elected as deputy chairmen. Pencho Kubadinski is reelected as chairman of the BCP Parliamentary Group, and Nikolay Georgiev as chairman of the BZNS Parliamentary Group.

Stanko Todorov then takes the floor and expresses his thanks for being elected National Assembly, chairman. On behalf of himself and his deputies he pledges to strive to worthily carry out the responsibilities. He outlines the vast tasks facing the National Assembly in furthering the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress tasks for Bulgaria's economic development, as well as for pursuing detente and disarmament in the international arena. Todorov then proposes for approval the following agenda for the session:

1) The swearing in of the National Assembly members.

2) The draft law for ratifying the normative decrees issued by the State Council on 10 June.

3) Acceptance of the resignation of the members of the Council of Ministers.

4) Election of the chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria.

5) Election of chairman of the Council of Ministers.

6) Consideration of proposal for the control of the elections.

7) Election of members of the permanent commissions of the Ninth National Assembly.

8) Election of deputy chairmen, members and secretaries of the State Council of Bulgaria.

9) Election of deputy chairmen and members of the Council of Ministers.

10) Consideration of letter from the chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers on the future policy of the State Council and the government.

11) Election of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

12) Election of jurors for the Supreme Court.

13) Election of the chief prosecutor of Bulgaria.

14) Election of judges for rayon, okrug, and military courts.

Todorov asks if there are any other proposals for the agenda. There are none; the agenda is approved unanimously.

The deputies then take the oath of allegiance. The draft law detailed under item 2 above is approved to be passed to the Legislation Council for examination. Next, the resignation of the previous Council of Ministers is accepted unanimously, and the deputies proceed to elect the members of the new government.

Stanko Todorov proposes Comrade Todor Zhivkov as chairman of the State Council, which is greeted by applause. Todor Zhivkov is unanimously elected State Council chairman to stormy applause, and invited to take his place and sign the oath of allegiance. Prolongued applause follows.

Todorov then passes on to the election of the Council of Ministers chairman and proposed Georgi Atanasov on behalf of the BCP and BZNS Parliamentary Groups. Georgi Atanasov is elected unanimously and unopposed, to loud applause.

Commission Chairmen Elected

AU171936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The National Assembly deputies adopted a decision that Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, be elected chairman of the Council of Ministers, and that he be charged with proposing the composition of the new government for election by the National Assembly.

In accordance with the agenda, the National Assembly deputies elected a commission for controlling the elections, with Yanko Markov as its chairman. The proposal by the BCP and BZNS Parliamentary Groups for the formation of the permanent commissions of the Ninth National Assembly was adopted and the composition of the commission was defined. Comrade Grisha Filipov was elected chairman of the Socioeconomic Development Commission. The Social Policy Commission is to be chaired by Comrade Emil Khristov; the Spiritual Values Commission, by comrade Yordan Yotov; the Commission for Protection and Reproduction of the Natural Environment, by Comrade Nikolay Georgiev; the Foreign Policy Commission, by Comrade Milko Balev; and the Commission for the Peoples' Councils and Local Self-Government, by Mitko Grigorov. The chairman of the Legislative Commission is Yaroslav Radev, and the chairman of the Commission for Protection of Social Interests and Citizens' Rights is Comrade Petur Dyulgerov.

The first session of the Ninth National Assembly will continue tomorrow afternoon.

LEADERS' MEETING CELEBRATES BLAGOEV ANNIVERSARY

AU132009 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA) -- An official meeting was held here to mark the 130th anniversary of the birth of Dimitur Blagoev, the founder of scientific socialism in Bulgaria and of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The meeting was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, and by other party and state functionaries and public figures.

Mr Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, read a report on the significance of Dimitur Blagoev's lifework and on his contribution to the Bulgarian and world communist and working class movement, and to human culture in general.

"We are clearly aware of the fact that the lapse of time has had no negative effect over his thinking and revolutionary lifework. We regard him as our own contemporary," noted the speaker. Dimitur Blageov is a contemporary of ours before all with his most remarkable achievement: the foundation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on of the first revolutionary Marxist parties in the world.

"What also makes him our contemporary is his consistent political approach in the assessment of the social phenomena and processess, his patriotism and consistent proletarian and socialist internationalsim."

"Dimitur Blagoev is our contemporary with his deep-rooted humanism, his ardent struggle for peace, hatred for war, which he defined as the greatest evil in the world."

'Let's open war on all wars', is and should be the slogan of the proletarial," wrote Dimitur Blagoev. This slogan must be the main task of all social strata. The consistent and active struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace is the most important global issue standing before our generation," Said Mr. Yordan Yotov.

"We can now say with great satisfaction that the Bulgarian Communist Party, which is following the traditions established by Dimitur Blageov and is pursuing a Leninist policy, is giving a valuable contribution to the fulfillment of socialism's historical mission: the building of a world free of wars and armaments," said he.

The great victory of the socialist community and of the struggle for peace in general is the achievement of a military balance between the two social systems. This will be the main stabilizing factor in international affairs, noted Mr Yordan Yotov. The realistic and comprehensive peace program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, and the numerous constructive initiatives by the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist states, members of the Warsaw Treaty, manifest socialism's inherent love for peace.

The member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP noted the address, adopted by the Budapest session of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw treaty member-states. The initiatives featured in it offer concrete steps for the general improvements of the political and military situation in Europe and world-wide.

The report also examines Bulgaria's policy on the Balkans, directed at the strengthening of the good neighbor relations and the improvement of understanding of all Balkan states and peoples. The speaker emphasized upon Bulgaria's initiatives aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free nuclear weapons, and on the Bulgaro-Romanian initiative to free the region of all chemical weapons.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 13 Jun, in reporting on the Dimitur Blagoev anniversary commemoration, adds: "The honorary presidium included Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Crigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Dimitur Stanishev, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.]

ARMY POLITICAL MEETING FOCUSES ON CONGRESS

AU140918 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 May 86 p 4

[Text] A meeting of the all-Army party aktiv was held in Sofia yesterday. Army General Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, read a report on the "Tasks of Commanders, Political Organs, Party Organizations, and Communists in Implementing the Decisions of the 13th BCP Congress." The meeting was opened and chaired by Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the People's Army Main Political Administration. Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee "Social and National Security" department, as well as deputy ministers of national defense, generals, officers of the army, and party and Komsomol aktivists attended the meeting.

Dzhurov Speech

AU271132 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 May 86 pp 1,2

[Report on speech delivered by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, at a meeting of the all-Army party aktiv on the tasks of the army Communists for the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress decisions; held on 12 May in Sofia]

[Text] Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, read a report on the tasks of the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army in connection with implementing the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress.

Our all-Army party aktiv is holding its meeting at a time of exceptional importance, Comrade Dzhurov pointed out. The responsibility stems from the great historical tasks assigned by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. As was noted in the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo of 18 April, "the 13th BCP Congress raises the Leninist April general line of the party and both specifies and expands the party program; it maps out both the long-term strategy and the paths and tasks for the further development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

Having taken place at an extremely complicated time, at a turning point in the development of real socialism, and in the world as a whole, our 13th BCP Congress will be remembered in the party's history for the documents submitted to it and adopted by it, and in particular for Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory and closing speeches. This is a bold, extensive program for a more resolute and expanded implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country, as a sequel to social revolution under present-day circumstances.

In assessing the path covered since the 1956 April plenum, the achievements of the last 5 years in particular, the 13th BCP Congress also pointed out the considerable achievements in the development of the Bulgarian People's Army and in our country's preparation for its own defense.

Our congress was preceded by the 27th CPSU Congress, which approved the recent thorough changes that have occurred in all sectors of life in the Soviet Union and mapped out gigantic new tasks in the field of the Soviet country's economic and social development for the period up to 2000.

The importance of our 13th BCP Congress is also determined by the complicated political processes that are now taking place all over the world.

As we are all aware, the approach of the United States, in all its aspects, is directed toward the achievement of an historical revenge, toward the economic exhaustion of the USSR and the socialist countries with the final goal of liquidating socialism. We are witnessing aggressive actions of unrestrained state terrorism and neoglobalism against Libya, Nicaragua, Angola, and Mozambique, and against many other countries by the United States and some of its allies. If the imperialists do not dare to unleash a world conflagration, it is because a parity of forces exists between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact.

It is precisely in this very urgent appeal of our time that dialectical links are revealed, the links existing between the problems of peace and war, on the one hand, and the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU and 13th BCP Congresses, on the other. These decisions relate to the acceleration of a large-scale scientific-technical revolution and the implementation of its achievements. All this shows once again how far-sighted and wise the policy of our parties is, because these parties are doing and will do everything within their power to maintain the combat readiness of their countries' armed forces at the level of contemporary requirements.

The goal of the present party aktiv meeting is to discuss the results, the trends, and practical tasks emanating from the 13th BCP Congress. It is to accelerate these processes by mastering the laws of the scientific-technical revolution and by rapidly applying its achievements. Under the present circumstances the technical equipment of the Army is one of the chief factors of its combat strength. This means that the military leadership must devote the greatest attention to this particular aspect of military organization. The basic efforts must concentrate on fully mastering various types of equipment and the main efforts must be devoted to the full maintenance of this equipment so that it is technically perfect and fit to be used in combat.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov further pointed out that the implementation of the organization and leadership of all training and educational work in the Army is the basis on which the fighting capacity of the Bulgarian People's Army rests. It is necessary to raise this work to a qualitatively new level through the further introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

This demands that we raise the standard of planning in combat and political training. Planning is a key question, the question of questions, which essentially determines the standards of all our future work. Particular attention must be devoted to current and future-oriented planning. For this purpose it is necessary to adapt all planning documents to the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

The role of instructors must be enhanced. They must play the role of a main, decisive factor in the training process. The commanders, political organs, and party organizations must cooperate very closely with the instructors in order to organize measures for improving the theoretical and methodological education of these instructors, and in order to increase their self-confidence. We must create conditions that are likely to inspire the instructors and equip them with the necessary ideas, as well as train them in their working habits and improve this skill in working with army personnel.

The standards of party-political work must be improved to ensure the most active participation of army personnel in daily training activities. The political organs, the party and Komsomol organizations must daily and constantly assist the commanders in organizing and implementing the training process. It is their duty to ensure the vanguard role of the Communists and the model behavior of Komsomol members in the training process, so that they serve as examples.

We need a training-material base today that will help personnel master the training and educational subjects even more thoroughly, save time and resources, and make the training process more efficient.

The minister of national defense stressed: It is necessary for us to understand that the extensive application of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution to the training process in the Bulgarian People's Army is a necessary prerequisite for the implementation of the party's appeal for high combat readiness and the implementation of this task is therefore the basic duty of commanders, political organs, and party organizations in the Army.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov dwelled further on the movement for the scientific-technical creativity of youth, the further improvement of discipline and vigilance among soldiers, and the development of cadres and their professional training. Particular attention must be devoted to ensuring a greater contribution by scientific cadres and scientific-research work in higher educational institutions. Following this, the minister of national defense pointed out that the new tasks demand an improvement in educational work.

Comrade Dzhurov further stated: As Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in his introductory speech to the 13th BCP Cognress, "the enhancement of the role of the human factor in our development is the basic task of the ideological front today." The army personnel will act the more successfully, the better they master, ponder, and strain the 13th BCP Congress decisions through their hearts and minds.

The solution of all problems depends to a great extent on the fighting capacity of the party organizations within the Bulgarian People's Army. It depends on the party organizations today; whether they assume the leadership of the innovative processes and whether they guide Communists and all personnel in the battle for the implementation of the congress decisions. Life convincingly confirms that party organizations in the army have frequently demonstrated their skill in responding to the appeal for innovation and in mobilizing the people to implement the new tasks. Today again, in order to respond to the congress demands, it is necessary for the party organizations in the army to develop and strengthen the ideological and organizational aspects of their own work and to proceed further in their development.

On the basis of a strict organization, a businesslike spirit, and a creative approach, the party organizations must become an efficient factor in shaping the new attitude of the Communists toward scientific-technical progress. It is the duty of every basic party organization to involve the Communists in the struggle for the most complete mastering and use of the combat possibilities of the existing, modern military technical equipment and arms, and for a permanent improvement in the military-professional training of leading cadres and all army personnel.

The minister of national defense stressed that the basic army party organization is a political leader and of the collective to which it belongs. The party organization implements its leading functions through the Communists and through the commander who is one of its members.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov further poitned out that the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the tense international situation determine the important and responsible tasks of ideological work in the army. These aforementioned factors demand perfection in the form and content of ideological training, and the assertion of a new approach in the organization and leadership of ideological education.

The speaker dwelled on the expansion and consolidation of intellectual relations between commanders, political organs, and party organizations, on the one hand, and army personnel, on the other, upon the improvement of the scientific standards of ideological work. Army General Dobri Dzhzurov dwelled on certain questions pertaining to the style and methods of work, stemming from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV HAIL CZECHOSLOVAK HOLIDAY

AU262006 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 86 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, as well as to Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government.

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you, to the CPCZ Central Committee, to the CSSR Government, and to the fraternal Czechoslovak people, our most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the CSSR national holiday.

The liberation of your country from fascism with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Union, which was the climax of the national liberation struggle waged by the Czech and Slovak peoples, was a turning point in the recent history of Czechoslovakia. Under the leadership of your party the CSSR Communists and working people expanded their consistent struggle for deep, revolutionary changes and for the construction of a new society, a struggle which was crowned with full success in 1948.

We rejoice at the fact that in the years of socialist construction, the CSSR people, headed by the CPCZ, its tested vanguard, achieved remarkable successes in all fields of sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life, and that Czechoslovakia today is a country with a highly developed economy and a constantly increasing living standard for its population. The CSSR's achievements are a convincing confirmation of the advantages of the socialist social system.

The Bulgarian working people highly appreciate the CSSR contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of our socialist society, to the development of socialist economic integration, and to the further strengthening of the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact, as well as to peace and security in the world.

We point out with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are constantly expanding and being intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We express our deep conviction that these relations will continue to develop and further improve in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress and by the 17th CPCZ Congress, for the benefit of our two countries and of the entire socialist community.

On the occasion of the CSSR national holiday, we wish the Czechoslovak people, as well as you, dear comrades, personally great new successes in the construction of a developed socialist society in fraternal Czechoslovakia, as well as in the struggle for peace and social progress in Europe and throughout the world.

SOVIET ENVOY CONGRATULATES INDRA ON REELECTION

LD131716 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, today gave Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the congratulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on his reelection as chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Alois Indra expressed his sincere thanks for the congratulations and said that the newly elected Federal Assembly would work toward further comprehensive promotion of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and fraternal cooperation in all spheres, including the cooperation between the highest representative and legislative bodies of Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO BULGARIAN FIGURES

Husak, Strougal Telegrams

LD172003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic has sent a telegram of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee on his election to the post of chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Fedreal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Georgi Atanasov on his election to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Indra Note

LD171959 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on his reelection to the post of chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

STROUGAL ELECTED TO HEAD 'NEW' GOVERNMENT

LD161444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak, was nominated today, according to Article 61 of the Czechoslovak Federation Constitutional Law, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee presidium, the new government of the Czechoslovak SR.

The new federal government has the following composition: Lubomir Strougal, premier; Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier; Josef Korcak, deputy premier; Peter Colotka, deputy premier; Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier; Pavol Hrivnak, deputy premier; Karol Laco, deputy premier; Matej Lucan, deputy premier; Jaromir Obzina, deputy premier and chairman of the state Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development; Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Miroslav Toman, deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; Vratislav Vajnar, minister of the interior; Jaromir Zak, minister of finance; Bohumil Erban, minister of foreign trade; Miloslav Boda, minister of labor and social affairs; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuels and power; Eudard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Ladislav Luhovy, minister of general engineering; Milan Kubat, minister of electrotechnical industry; Vladimir Blazek, minister of transport; Jiri Jira, minister of communications; Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the People's Control Commission; Michal Sabolcik, minister-chairman of the Federal Price Office; Vladimir Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission. The members of the federal government swore an oath, prescribed by the Constitutin, to the president of the republic at Prague Castle.

Strougal, Husak Speeches

LD162231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] After the swearing-in ceremony for the new government, held in Prague Castle, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal thanked Gustav Husak, president of the republic, for the trust given to the government. He said that we are entering a challenging period, not only from the point of view of the interests and needs of our people, but also from the point of view of the entire socialist community. The responsibility which rests with the government is great. Under the leadership of the Party, he said, we have achieved great successes. However, we do not try to hide our weak points. (?We view our work critically). We tried to express this also at the 17th CPCZ congress, at CPCZ Central Committee sessions, and at other party and government sessions. From this point of view it is necessary to view all questions, all challenging tasks. A new approach toward tasks facing the government concerns both the foreign-political and social sphere, but above all the economic and scientific-technical sphere. We have to manage more effectively; we have to be more strict toward ourselves and toward others; we have to utilize all reserves in the planning and everyday work. It is necessary to analyze more deeply the causes of some negative social and, above all, economic phenomena. It is necessary to look for new ways, learn from Soviet comrades and from comrades form other socialist countries how to approach, in Czechoslovak conditions the solution of the most important tasks and problems. This is a creative, brave attitude toward removing the causes of existing shortcomings.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that shortly the government will present the Federal Assembly with a government program predetermining its activity for the next 5 years. The start of this year, he said, has not been successful in every respect. This is why this year, too, it is necessary to look for and to adopt certain measures for a qualitative development which corresponds to our strategy toward the intensification of the national economy, to be implemented better than so far. rom this point of view we do not want to pay attention only to outlook questions and to medium-term questions but also to operative questions, to questions of the present because the starting point from 1986 is very important for the future years.

In conclusion, Lubomir Strougal assured the president of the republic that the federal government will work on the guidelines set by the 17th party congress, and as it is demanded by the interests of advanced socialism, our people, and socialist society.

President Gustav Husak, in the introduction to his reply, cordially congratulated the premier, vice premiers, and ministers of the federal government on their appointment into important state offices. He recalled that new representative and legislative bodies and organs of the state power are now constituted throughout our country after the general elections. The appointment of the new federal government -- the supreme executive body of state power in the CSSR -- plays an important part in this process.

In the current period, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say, our society and the entire socialist community face exceptionally important tasks in internal development and in the international sphere. They were described comprehensively by 17th CPCZ Congress and the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers' parties, particularly the 27th CPSU Congress, which approached the tackling of crucial issues of our times in a novel way.

The federal government is facing increasing demands: Securing a materially and spiritually richer life for our peoples; improving their living and working conditions; advancing the creation of a socialist way of life, which demands firmer and more thorough progress in the implementation of the strategic line of accelerating the socioeconomic advancement of our society; and substantially increasing the output and efficiency of the national economy,,

It is our foremost duty to implement gradually and efficiently the 17th CPCZ Congress program. This will require daily hard work, great activity and utmost responsibility of every part of the state mechanism, the application of novel approaches, the improvement of the style and methods of work, and increased efficiency by the managerial system in all spheres of our society. The federal government must carry out its coordination task more actively, and unify the proceedings of all territorial, state and economic bodies.

We must bring more energy into the work of the ministries and their bodies for a thorough implementation of the course of the 17th party congress to eliminate the barriers between sectors and branches of our economy; in this we have great reserves. At the same time it is necessary to develop further and deepen the socialist features of our society, to remove negative phenomena everywhere and in everything and to reinforce state and work discipline. The new government, in tackling the difficult but quite realistic intentions, Comrade Husak said, has what to build on and what to lean upon. [as heard]

Czechoslovakia entered the second half of the eighties as a politically strong, consolidated and economically and socially advanced state with high living and cultural standards for its people. Its international position has been reinforced. An inexhaustible resource of our strength rests in the trust and support our peoples expressed for the CPCZ and National Front program for the domestic and foreign policy at the recent elections to the representative bodies of all levels. The program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR, and the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Development of the CEMA Countries Until 2000, are the base for the long-term trends of the advancement of the socialist community and is a firm support for our intentions.

Our main foreign policy task is to preserve peace. Therefore, in cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries we concentrate on settling the topical task of the fight for disarmament, for restructuring international relations, for strengthening Europe and general security, and for the development of cooperation between states with differing spcol system. This was reconfirmed in the Warsaw Pact appeal that was adopted at the recent session of the Political Consulative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest. It appeals to the NATO states and all European countries with important proposals for the reduction of armed forces and a conventional arms-build-up in Europe.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak wished the new government all the best in its responsible and highly demanding work, and assured its members that they have the full support of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front, and himself in their work for the benefit of our country and the well-being of all our peoples.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTARY ON WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU161204 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Programmatic and Urgent Appeal"]

[Text] The Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is an international political event of prime importance. The session was followed by a meeting of the delegation heads of the participating countries. Both events are of exceptional importance for the joint and coordinated foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community.

A significant document was signed at the close of the session of the Political Consultative Committee: The "Address of the Warsaw Pact Member-States to the Member-States of NATO and European Countries," containing major proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

The Budapest session voiced concern at the tense international situation, and at its continuing exacerbation, as a consequence of the antipeace policy of American imperialism. The most important task in the present situation is to halt the arms race. in the nuclear as well as conventional fields, to prevent the militarization of outer space, and to establish prerequisites for a new stage of international detente, for the resumption of a process that started in the preceding decades and which was interrupted through the fault of the militaristic policy of the United States.

Not only European, but also global international politics cannot be visualized without the Warsaw Pact Organization, the socialist countries' defense alliance, which has in the more than 30 years of its history demonstrated that it is an effective instrument of strengthening peace and averting the danger of a nuclear war. The Warsaw Pact's growing weight exerts a steadily increasing influence on the international political situation and is a factor that significantly contributes to the peaceful development of the world.

The socialist countries consider the safeguarding of a solid peace and the averting of the danger of war to be the main task of their foreign policy. This was stressed anew in the address to the NATO states and all European countries on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments, which formulates an urgent task: To reduce the numerical strength of armed forces and reduce the arsenals of conventional weapons.

The address constitutes an all-embracing and specific program leading toward military detente. It follows up on the proposal presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent SED Congress in Berlin and on the initiatives contained in his declaration of 15 January this year. These important peace proposals are in full harmony with our country's foreign policy and received the support of all Warsaw Pact member-states in Budapest, which incorporated into them their collective experience.

The reduction of troops and conventional weapons and the reduction of risks arising from the stockpiling of nuclear arsenals are of special importance to Europe, a continent where two large groupings of troops -- those of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO -- are facing each other. They are equipped with the latest types of tanks, aircraft, missiles, artillery, and other weaponry. The enormous concentration of military units and combat technology increases the military, and thus also, the political tension.

A reduction in the numerical strength of armed forces and in their weaponry would significantly contribute to normalizing relations on the European Continent and to detente.

However, the need for disarmament steps follows not only from the concentration of armaments in Europe, but also from the development of military technology, which has drawn nearer the moment in which the destructive effects of weapons that are labeled as conventional will match the effects of mass destruction weapons.

The states of the Warsaw Pact have come up with a specific program, which they present to the states of NATO, other European governments, and the entire world public. It is a program about which it is possible to negotiate instantaneously, a program whose implementation can start without any delay. It is a programmatic, yet a highly urgent task. The implementation of the Budapest address would lead to detente in the military field and also to the creation of new positive prerequisites for the development of cooperation in the economy, science, and technology. It could thus help to reactivate a process that would signify a new stage in strengthening European security and cooperation, a process that would significantly contribute to general international security.

In this serious moment, no one can dodge responsibility vis-a-vis the present and future generations. The fate of the world must not be left at the mercy of American militarists. It was precisely this idea -- responsibility for the fate of the present and future generations -- which the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee used as its point of departure. It was with this in mind that it turned to the states of Europe and also to the United States and Canada with proposals that concern the entire continent -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. The initiative touches upon all aspects of the disarmament process and complements and develops further the program of nuclear disarmament.

The address proposes a radical reduction in the numerical strength of Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces and in the weaponry of their ground, as well as air forces. It comprises nuclear armaments, missiles with a range up to 1,000 km.

The proposal provides for specific stages of the disarmament process. In the first stage, which would last 1 to 2 years, Warsaw Pact and NATO would reduce their troops by 100,000 to 150,000 men. This would be followed by further cutbacks in the subsequent stage. In this way, there would be a reduction by about 500,000 men on each side by the beginning of the nineties. The concentration of military forces in Europe would thus be reduced by 1 million men.

The initiative provides for a balanced and mutual reduction process, in the course of which parity would be maintained. This would help to strengthen military-strategic stability. The concentration of troops along the line of contact, tactical air force and other types of weaponry, and arms arsenals would be reduced. Exchanges of data on exercises and movements of troops, alongside an all-embracing system of national and international control, would form an integral part of commitments under the treaty.

Proposals of exceptional importance have come out from Budapest. Europe and the whole world have been given a new chance. There are realistic prerequisites to stop the arms race and free mankind from the risks of a conflict. It is necessary, however, that the states of NATO display more good will than they did on similar occasions in the past.

The CSSR is a firm link of the Warsaw Pact. Our people will do everything they can for the important results of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee to be implemented. Together with the other socialist countries, we will step up our efforts to bring about peace and to change the restless world of the present into a world of peace and a guaranteed future for this and the coming generations.

POTAC INTERVIEWED ON EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN

AU091159 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Interview given by Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, to Svatopluk Smutny on behalf of RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA: "The Eighth 5-Year Plan's High Demands"]

[Excerpts] The resolution of the 17th congress on the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and the Outlook Up to the Year 2000 charge the CSSR Government with the task of concluding in the course of the first half of 1986, the work on the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The progress of the work is the subject of a RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA interview with Comrade Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

[Smutny] When will you submit the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to the CSSR Government for discussion?

[Potac] The Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and an Outlook Up to the Year 2000, approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress, contain a very detailed definition of what has to be ensured in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. These tasks have been elaborated in the final draft of the 5-year plan, and apportioned for individual years and individual centers. The results of negotiations on the coordination of plans, long-term trade agreements, and programs of long-term trade agreements, and programs of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA countries up to the year 2000 had to be incorporated. In addition, one also took into account some new realities which occurred in the development of the world economy and which directly concern us. The State Planning Commission will submit the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to the CSSR Government for discussion in June.

[Smutny] What will the timetable be from now on?

[Potac] The obligatory nature of our 5-year plans lies in the fact that, as a form of law, they are discussed and adopted by the Federal Government, and that the government charges individual central agencies with tasks ensuring the implementation of the plan. Therefore, Federal Assembly committees will discuss the draft bill on the Eighth 5-Year Plan in September, and in October this bill will be discussed and adopted at a joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations. Central agencies will ensure the breaking down of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to economic producton units by 4 August, and the medium management components will do this for enterprises by 5 September.

[Smutny] What can we say about the preparation of next year's plan?

[Potac] This year a change is occurring in the usual procedure, whereby the CSSR Government approved the guideline for the elaboration of the annual plan in April or May. We have chosen a different course which stresses the fundamental role of the 5-year plan in the management of the national economy and ensures that the work on it is meaningfully intertwined with the elaboration of the annual plan for 1987. Therefore, concurrent with the completion of work on drafting the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we have also prepared the annual plan for next year and will submit it to the CSSR Government, together with the 5-Year Plan. This means that we are gaining a useful time advantage for next year and the coming years.

The breaking down of the annual plan for the lower components of managements is being realized with the same deadlines as the 5-year plan, that is, by central agencies for economic production units by 4 August, and by medium components for enterprises by 5 September.

JANAK CRITICIZES WEST SLOVAK 1986 PERFORMANCE

AU140722 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Maria Slaninova report: "A More Demanding Approach Is Absolutely Essential"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava -- Yesterday's session of the West Slovak CPSL regional committee dealt with the tasks of the regional party organization in west Slovakia in ensuring the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and with the plan to implement these tasks. The session was attended by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The report of the Presidium of the west Slovak CPSL regional committee, which was delivered by Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the west Slovak CPSL regional committee, in a critical, demanding, and specific way assessed the results achieved in the region's industry and agriculture in the first quarter of the year and laid down the tasks for the period to come, especially with regard to eliminating persisting shortcomings. "On aggregate, we achieved a good fulfillment of the plan in its basic indicators, but we must frankly admit that the results so far are commensurate neither with our possibilities nor with our needs," the report stated.

The fulfillment of the tasks of the first quarter of the year by many enterprises was incomplete and uneven; average adjusted labor-added value in the region was lower than in the same period last year, with 18 enterprises having failed to fulfill the plan of adjusted labor-added value. They included the south Slovak paper and pulp works in Sturovo, the Slovak fixtures plant in Myjava, the 29 August plant in Partizanske, the flax and hemp processing plant in Holic, and Elektrosvit Nove Samky. A total of 10 enterprises did not fulfill the production plan and the Trnava automobile works, Tesla Piestany, Chirana Piestany, and the Tatra plant in Banovce Nad Bebravou fell short of the planned profit. The improvement of the quality and the innovation of products continue to progress at a slow rate. It is therefore absolutely essential to adopt effective measures at all levels to improve managerial, organizational, and political-educational work, not only in industrial enterprises, but also in the building industry, which fulfilled only 20 percent of the annual task in the first quarter of the year, and in the agricultural-food industry complex.

Considerable attention was devoted in the report and in the discussion to the problems of making plans. Experiences from the drafting of the plan for this year show that the preparatory period was not utilized to its full extent in exposing hidden potentials. The plans of 36 enterprises were even reduced. It is incomprehensible that party and trade union organizations give their backing to this approach of the economic management. In the future they will have to approach such practices in a more principled way. This is the only way for the regional organization to ensure the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan: To raise industrial production 26 to 28 percent; adjusted labor-added value, 60 percent; and profits, 140 percent.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra, who spoke in the discussion, dealt with the role of work collectives in enforcing the line of intensification, and a high degree of economy and with the forms and methods of political-organizational, ideoeducational, and cadre work.

He stressed that party agencies and organizations must adopt measures that will provide the guarantee of practical results. All this was said at the 17th CPCZ Congress must now be translated into practical deeds.

LENART DISCUSSES SLOVAK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD131737 Prague CTK in English 1234 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Bratislava June 13 (CTK) -- An increased share of Slovakia in strengthening the whole Czechoslovak economy is part of the strategic line of speeding up the socio-economic development of the whole country, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart said in an interview carried by the latest issue of the weekly ZIVOT STRANY.

The main lines of Czechoslovakia's socio-economic devleopment in the 8th Five-Year Plan period count with an 18-19 percent national income growth on a state-wide scale, and a 23-25 per cent growth in Slovakia. These are highly demanding tasks. The national income is to grow much faster than the industrial production and the production input. This requires production and the production input. This requires an unprecedented advance in the rational use of energy and material, he said.

Assessing Slovakia's development in the past 15 years, Jozef Lebart said that the national income more than doubled, the industrial production increased 2.5 times and farm production by one third. Slovakia's share in the state-wide industrial production increased from 24.5 per cent to 30.2 per cent.

MEETING CRITICIZES NORTH BOHEMIA ECONOMY

AU131330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 86 p 1

["Kr"-signed report: "Against Formalism and Diehardism; Comrade Jan Fojtik Participated in a Session of the North Bohemia Regional Party Committee"]

[Excerpts] Usti Nad Labem -- The Tuesday [10 June] session of the North Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee in Usti Nad Labem dealt with coordinating the course of action in implementing the conclusions of the 17th congress and the regional party conference in North Bohemia. The session was attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

A number of positive changes have already been enacted in North Bohemia since the congress. Nevertheless, the novel and urgent nature of the tasks set by the congress has not been grasped everywhere; diehardism, formalism, and office-desk approaches to work have not yet been eliminated. This is borne out by the economic results of the region, which are full of contradictions. According to preliminary data, planned tasks in the production of goods for the first 5 months of the year were fulfilled 100.4 percent.

However, the situation is far from satisfactory. As was stated in the report of the Presidium, which was delivered by Vaclav Sipek, leading secretary of the CPCZ Regional Committee, the fundamental task -- efficiency of production -- is not being fulfilled. The index of adjusted labor-added value was fulfilled only 99.1 percent and profits are Kcs653 million short of the planned level.

Favorable results have been achieved by the region's miners and power industry workers, as well as by its ferrous metallurgists. The engineering sector, on the other hand, registered an extreme nonfulfillment of the production plan. TOS [Machine Tool Factory] Varnsdorf, for example, is Kcs27 million short of the production plan but Elitex Chrastava and other engineering enterprises are also behind in plan fulfillments.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Regional Committee assessed the results of the first quarter of the year and the degree of guilt of the managerial staffs in the nonfulfillment of the plan. It voiced dissatisfaction with the work of eight directors and instituted a party inquiry into the activities of five of them. Referring to this in his report, Comrade Sipek said: "We will not listen to the arguments of some of the affected comrades that this decision will impair their authority. We do not ignore real objective reasons, but neither do we ignore irresponsible approaches to setting, breaking down, and ensuring the plan."

Some participants in the discussion also took up the analytical and critical tone of the report. Oldrich Machan, director of Elitex Chrastava, who is one of the managers criticized, came up with a candid, self-critical contribution. "The comradely words of criticism are fully justified," he said. "We are worried about the present state of affairs. We are looking for new ways to solve our difficulties in a comprehensive manner and are convinced that, by tapping all hidden reserves and potentials, we will be strong enough to reverse the unfavorable situation."

Unfortunately, the other criticized comrades who attended the session did not find the courage for a similarly sincere statement. Not all statements made in the discussion contributed to the constructive spirit of the session. There were, once again, dry statistics, descriptions of technology, and repetitions of known facts. This was criticized by Comrade Sipek in his closing speech: "We will not be able to afford such a thing in the future," he said. "We are out to change the mode of thinking, to enforce and implement new tasks, and must adjust ourselves fully to this."

Comrade Jan Fojtik also took the floor in the discussion. He praised the manner in which the regional organization in North Bohemia details the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress for the conditions of the region. As was confirmed by the course of the recent elections to representative bodies, the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress is a program for all our people. At present it is necessary, Comrade Fojtik stressed, to set into motion the newly elected representative bodies and to activate as many people as possible toward the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the electoral programs of the National Front. The fulfillment of these demanding tasks requires a policy with the people; they must be familiarized with resolutions and decisions, involved in review and control processes, and thus made co-responsible for the results of joint work. Communists must set an example in implementing and controlling the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Fojtik said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

FLOOD DAMAGE -- The Berounka River, which burst its banks last week following heavy rainfall in West Bohemia, has flooded 750 hectares of wheat fields, 114 hectares of barley, 615 hectares of corn, 170 hectares of sugar beets, and 670 hectares of meadows in Beroun District alone. In the meantime, the level of the Berounka River continues to decline. Water is receding from the flooded plots, camping grounds, summer camps, and other recreational areas, but it leaves behind thick mud sediments. In the town of Beroun, fire brigades continue to pump water out of flooded basements, shops, and schools. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jun 86 p 1 AU]

HONECKER ADDRESSES SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD131841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, speaking at the second SED Central Committee session on the constitution of state organs, said:

It is incumbent upon today's Central Committee meeting to prepare the party's statement on the constitution of state organs. This is linked most closely with the main task to be solved in the domestic and foreign policy sphere, in line with the decisions of the 11th party congress; the further shaping of a developed socialist society in the GDR, and securing peace. As we all know, there is an indivisible connection between the two.

Just as securing peace is essential for the further shaping of a developed socialist society, so the further shaping of a developed socialist society is of decisive significance for securing peace. This was also well understood by the electorate on 8 June. They linked the preparations for the elections and their voting for the candidates of the National Front with improved performance in production and at research facilities, with great social activity in all spheres of life.

The question of peace also stood at the forefront of the latest Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Budapest, where it was once again made clear that the maintenance of peace is of fundamental significance for the existence of mankind. This emerged most impressively from the words of Comrad Mikhail Gorbachev. His words, and those of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, Gustav Husak, Nicolae Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov, and Janos Kadar, and the standpoint of the GDR put forward by me on the most urgent international questions of the present time were characterized by unanimity both in the assessment of the international situation and in the conclusions deriving from this for the socialist countries and indeed for the whole of mankind.

At a difficult and complicated time, in which the international situation is overshadowed by increased tensions, our alliance discussed further effective steps to banish the danger of war and expressed the results in the documents known to you and published by the press. The aim of our struggle is to prevent the destruction of mankind in a nuclear inferno and to ensure that it remains in existence. Despite all differences in social systems and the character of states, it co-exists and cooperates well.

As was stressed in Budapest, the world today stands at a turning point. Posed is the question of the future fate of mankind. The new situation demands a new way of thinking and a new responsible approach to the problems on which war or peace depend. Above all, solutions must be found which will further help end the arms race and reshape relations between states on the basis of a comprehensive and equal security for all.

The appeal by the states of the Warsaw Pact to all NATO states and all European countries notes that the realization of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in space would lead to the creation of a secure peace for all European peoples and the peoples of the planet. Of great importance is a significant reduction in conventional weapons and arms forces, for which our alliance has submitted a detailed program. Its realization would contribute toward changing Europe -- which like no other region in the world is packed with nuclear and conventional weapons -- from an explosive powder keg to a continent of peace, security and cooperation.

The withdrawal from the SALT II Treaty announced by U.S. President Reagan is aimed at opening the way to unbridled unfolding of armaments madness. Even Western politicians see it this way. Because of this development, which has many nuances, it is necessary to give peace a chance. The decisions of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states accord with this, and it is to be hoped that they will meet a reaction in the Western hemisphere that will help in manifesting concrete agreements. Our states are doing what is necessary to maintain the defense strength of our alliance; this goes hand in hand with a constructive peace policy, which points a real way for mankind to have a world without wars and without weapons.

Peace in the nuclear age is the greatest possession of mankind. It must be secured, and a nuclear inferno, whether from space or from the earth, must be prevented. This demands the active contribution of all states, demands the united actions of all for whom a peaceful future for mankind is not an empty phrase but a most important concern. It is necessary to bar the way to the main warmongers, who, through their arms escalation course are bringing the world to the abyss of self-destruction. In this the socialist community of states, through its initiatives, particularly the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress, has moved a step forward.

Our 11th party congress gave its approval to the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress because they contribute decisively to the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. We regard as very important the statement contained in a message from Mikhail Gorbachev to me that the lessons from the Chernobyl accident must serve the whole of mankind. What happened in Chernobyl has been deeply serious in making us aware of the awful forces contained in nuclear energy. If an accident in a peaceful nuclear power station could become a disaster, then one can imagine the tragic consequences which the use of nuclear weapons with their enormous destructive power would bring for mankind. It is also clear how vital peaceful international cooperation in the nuclear energy sector has become. The GDR is working for this and it particularly supports the relevant Soviet proposals for cooperation in the peaceful use of space.

Priority must be given to achieving a mutual agreement on a halt to all nuclear tests for both peaceful and nonpeaceful purposes. This would be an important step for blocking the development of new nuclear weapons. As we know, the Soviet Union has dispensed with all nuclear tests for almost a year, and has repeatedly stated that it will extend its moratorium if the United States also agrees to one. Everyone can see who is reinforcing his commitment to peace with deeds.

The proposals of the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest for reduction of conventional arms and forces from the Atlantic to the Urals make the initiative specific in a significant sector, which can be dealt with separately, and also augment the Soviet Union's comprehensive Program for the Elimination of All Nuclear Weapons by the Year 2000. In our efforts to reduce arms we do not shy away from any kinds of weapons. Continued assertions by the Western side that with nuclear disarmament the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact would achieve a superiority in the conventional sphere are noise and smoke. In accordance with the principle of equality and equal security we are striving for an ever lower level of weapons and arms.

It was from this point of view that at the Budapest meeting we also supported the draft for an accord on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, which the Soviet Union put forward at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

Everyone realizes that the implementation of such an agreement would lead to a fundamental change in the situation in Europe in favor of greater security and would positively influence the further struggle for disarmament.

We are and will remain firmly convinced that in this struggle, which still demands much effort, the forces of peace will prove stronger than the forces of war. The world conscience must determine the world's development.

As is generally known, we resolutely reject the cure of confrontation and unbridled arms build-up, both on earth and, through the star wars program, in space. We are continuing and stepping up our principled fight against the arms build-up, based on the decisions of the 11th party congress and the peace program of the socialist community, and especially on the proposals of the Soviet Union. Here we note that an increasing number of Western governments see that they are being led up the garden path by the U.S. Administration. This was apparent at the recent Bern meeting of experts on human contacts, where the final document failed after lengthy efforts at compromise because of the U.S. veto.

The appearance of the United States as a world gendarme, its striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, its adventurous actions in the style of its act of piracy against Libya, its policy of threats and blackmail in Latin America and in the Caribbean region have given rise to increasing concern and unease in the most varied West European countries. Even in official circles in these countries, U.S. Administration is increasingly being charged with disregard for the interests of its allies and pursuit of an anti-European policy.

As is well known, at the last NATO Council meeting in Halifax the foreign ministers of the West European NATO states unanimously called on the United States to continue to respect SALT II. Also to be mentioned is the fact that the parliament of our neighboring country, the FRG, for the most varied reasons, last week spoke out in a resolution in favor of maintaining the SALT II agreement.

The Warsaw Pact states, with their appeal adopted in Budapest, are again documenting a consistent striving to reach comprehensive agreements in the most varied areas in order that the danger of a nuclear inferno be averted from mankind and that world peace be placed on a stable, lasting basis. In a nuclear war, there can be neither winners nor losers. Security today is only possible with, and not against, one another. In order to ensure peace we will make use of every chance, however small, and we will meet everyone who is guided by reason and realism and wants the same thing.

The relations between the USSR and the United States, and in particular the continuation of the Geneva negotiations between them, remain decisive for the further development of the international situation. We are in favor of a continuation of the political dialogue started in Geneva; we are in favor of a further meeting and an attempt ot reach certain agreements through negotiations in line with the joint Soviet-U.S. declaration of Geneva.

Many people in the world drew hope from the results of the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. It was noted that nuclear war, which no one can win, must be prevented and that neither side wishes to achieve military superiority over the other. The possibility of a change for the better in the world, of a return to detente, loomed. As all can see, the Soviet Union has remained true to the agreements reached and the obligations it undertook have been fulfilled.

This is extremely valuable for the future joint actions of the countries of our alliance aimed at improving the international situation, and exposes the intentions of those who, through a policy of strength and continued arms escalation -- as unfitting as it is dangerous -- amass more and more explosive material.

There was also agreement at the discussions in Budapest that the political dialogue is proving itself to be a fundamental instrument for strengthening the forces of reason and realism throughout the world and for opening the way to concrete agreements. We took account for example of the position of the SPD on ending the arms race and securing peace. The talks about the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe are open and businesslike.

The joint initiative of the SED, the CPCZ and the SPD on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe is proving to be useful in the current debate on peace and security in Europe.

These initiatives have now been jointly further developed with the CPCZ. The official handing over of the negotiating principles by the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG Government, and the joint call to other neighboring states to join the initiative have given a new impetus to the struggle against stationing binary chemical weapons in Western Europe.

The effect of our peace policy is based not only on the fact that it takes account of the realities of the world today. More than ever we feel today the weight of these realities, the general interests of mankind. In the struggle for peace, the class interests of socialism are indivisibly linked with the most fundamental interests of mankind.

At the same time the effect of our peace policy derives from the strengthened position of socialism. The GDR, too, has advanced well in shaping a developed socialist society, thanks to the creative work of our people, and despite diverse imperialist disruptive maneuvers, as assessed at the 11th SED Congress.

The principled standpoint of our party was reaffirmed that the unshakeable alliance of our states in the Warsaw Pact and in the CEMA is and will remain the sure guarantee for the successful solution of all internal and external tasks of our states, no matter how complicated they may be. In accordance with this, the GDR will continue to do everything possible for the all round strengthening of our fraternal alliance and to increase the influence and attractiveness of socialism in the international arena.

The Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee assessed the measures taken since the sofia meeting for raising the effectiveness and operation ability in the coordination of our foreign policy actions. The further strengthening of socialism, and with it the safeguarding of peace, depend more than ever on socialism's ability, using all its advantages, to develop broadly the dynamism of the productive forces. Since the beginning of the 1980s the most agressive circles of imperialism have, within the framework of their "crusade policy," been pursuing a strategy of economic encirclement against our socialist community and of cutting off our countries from world developments. This strategy is based on the illusion that they have a monopoly of the decisive qualitatively new directions in science and technology and can build on this to achieve economic and military superiority.

Therefore, aiming at international top performances, as adopted by us jointly with the complex program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member countries, is a political-strategic issue of the first order.

Indeed, it is the pace, as well as the range, of the development of the key technologies which are decisive. What is at stake is, in the true spirit of the word, the economy of today in the quantitative, as well as qualitative, development of the performances.

This approach also determines our position concerning the cooperation of the fraternal countries. We consider the development of direct relations between scientific institutions, enterprises and associations, taking place on an economic basis, an important path. This applies to solutions of tasks such as:

-- To not only achieve more quickly than planned the international top level in specific areas, but to be one step ahead;

-- Greater growth of output per annum;

-- The speedy renewal of production;

-- Offering a wider range; and

-- Flexible reaction to technical innovations.

We are firmly convinced that important new impulses for improving the international situation, for repelling the imperialist policy of threat and confrontation will emanate from the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. This significant meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states points a realistic and constrctive for all the forces which are interested in peace and security. The realization of our concepts and initiatives will contribute to the further mobilization of peace forces and their cooperation.

The resolutions of the Budapeszt meeting are fully identical with the main directions and objectives of the foreign policy of the Socialist German Democratic Republic as adopted by the 11th SED Congress. Therefore our party, the GDR citizens, will be working whole-heartedly for the realization of these resolutions.

The great vote of confidence of 8 June for the policy of our party adopted by the 11th party congress is also linked to the instructions of the voters to guarantee the future stable and dynamic development of our workers' and peasants' state. What we have witnessed in the preparation of the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies everywhere in our country was, in the best sense of the word, full democrary of the people in true freedom. Its further development and improvement remains them main direction of the development of our socialist state.

The Politburo's proposals for the constitution of the leading state organs are before you. They are aimed at further shaping socialist state power. The high quality of the state leadership is the fundamental guarantee for the further successful shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. I explained the tasks necessary for this in the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress.

Through their overwhelming agreement with the candidates of the GDR National Front, the citizens of our country have confirmed at the ballot box their readiness to help actively to implement what the 11th SED Congress decided and what is put forward in the National Front's election manifesto. The excellent reelection result is primarily a result of the policy of our party, with its clear goals, which guarantees our people a secure present and a future worth striving for.

It consistently reflects the firm trust of the citizens in our proven course for peace and socialism, for the wellbeing of the people.

The basic organizations, kreis and bezirk executives of our party, together with the associated parties and mass organizations, have done great political and organizational work in preparation for the elections. The active work of the National Front committees and the numerous frank discussions with voters, not least the work of the over 4,000 members of the Electoral Commission, the over 200,000 members of the electoral boards and the over 1 million election helpers stress that the election movement was accompanied by a significant upturn in social life in the towns and villages. Once again everyone could see that our GDR is the joint work of everyone. Everywhere it was clear that here everyone, independent of his social origins, his age and religious beliefs, can cooperate for the common good. The unity of economic and social policy which affects every family has deepened the experience of the citizens that good work for society is worth it for the individual.

The tasks which we have set ourselves up to 1990 and beyond have been attacked with confidence and initiative and with a knowledge of what is jointly being achieved. Everywhere it is understood that the domestic and foreign policy decided by our 11th congress sets higher yardsticks for all work. Through affirmation of support for our policy everywhere, conscious deeds in socialist competition are developing with the binding pledge: "Top Performances for the Good of the People and for Peace, Everything for the Realization of the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress."

Millions of citizens have made the slogan "My Work Place Is My Battleground for Peace" the determining motive of their actions. As never before, they understand that the stronger socialism is, the stronger is peace. In the citizens initiative "Make Our Towns and Communities Beautiful -- Join In," new activities for the further improvement of living conditions and the environment have been triggered. So the truth of the statement in the National Front's election manifesto is being confirmed in practice: "What the 11th Party Congress Decides Is a Matter for All of Us."

I would like to express my thanks from the second session of our Central Committee to all the working people of our country, the members of our party and the parties and mass organizations united with us, and the hundreds of thousands of citizens who supported so actively in the National Front the preparations for and carrying out of the elections and who contributed personally to the outstanding result.

During my visits to my Karl-Marx-Stadt constituency and to Erfurt and Soemmerda, to the Carl Zeiss Jena high-technology center and to the cooperative peasants in Gierstaedt, I had unforgettable experiences. They strengthen me in the conviction that the forward looking spirit of our 11th party congress is already determining day-to-day work and the rhythm of life in our republic. One can say that the challenges of our party's economic strategy and the tasks formulated in the directive to the new 5-year plan have meanwhile become a performance standard for the working people. This is expressed in their efforts to make top performances achieved into long-term performances and to achieve top results in top times.

Everywhere in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions, the talk was and is of further plans aimed at exceeding the plans in a targeted way and at writing the year of our 11th congress into the chronicle of the GDR as the year of the highest increase in performance.

In the open election discussions, conducted by all party members of the Central Committee, the way in which the workers and cooperative peasants, the scientists, engineers and young researchers, as creative members of allied collectives, are concentrating their strength on scientific and technological progress with ambition and elan, was repeatedly felt. Science and production are becoming closer and pervading one another. Linking the advantages of socialism with the results of the scientific and technological revolution has become an everyday practice, though it still remains a constant new challenge to all of us. In many areas new intellectual, spiritual and material preconditions have developed. On their foundation new opportunities are opening up for development in industry and agriculture with the key technologies. In assessing the elections discussions, the Politburo has dealt with the necessary conclusions.

Without a doubt one of the strongest impressions in our Republic is to see with what political and specialist understanding, with what personal effort and civic responsibility the working people turn our common plans into reality. The fact that youth is particularly active and creative in this fills us with special pleasure. Our socialist youth federation has with its "FDJ Brief to the 11th SED Congress" given a mobilizing response to the call made by the highest forum of our party to this country's young generation. The declaration of support by young and first-time voters strengthens us in the certainty that we will be able to continue successfully our joint work across the generations.

Through this proven common ground, we will win through on our main battlefield for the unity of economic and social policy. We are mastering the scientific and technological revolution without unemployment and are proving that only socialism is in the position to produce a modern production structure without new poverty. In this way we are increasing dynamically and continuously the quality of life of socialism on German soil.

The willingness of the people to follow the course of our party with optimism and enterprise is also due to their experience that it pays each individual to work well. It is being realized everywhere in the country that what we want is our common will, what we achieve benefits everybody. This experience corresponds to the spirit of socialism of safeguarding and increasing further with the help of economic progress the material and cultural living standards of our people. Our housing construction program is highly appreciated here, and far beyond our frontiers, as a cultural deed of the first order, as a humanistic program for the realization of one of the fundamental human rights. By 1990 the housing conditions of 10.5 million citizens will have improved, with constant low rents, in the historically short period of only two decades; and commensurate with the resolutions of our 11th party congress, we shall continue to build.

Thus our workers' and peasants' state is turning the old dream of the revolutionary German workers movement, to solve the housing issue as a social problem, into the reality of socialism. A look at history and today's comparison with the development in the capitalist housing market confirms that solving the housing issue becomes possible only through the victory of socialism on German soil.

Our state's special concern for mother and child has met with great echo. The correctness of these social measures -- shown not least by the fact that through them, those opportunities can be seized still more effectively -- which guarantees equal rights to women and in public life, is embodied in the Constitution.

The prospects for our social development contained in the resolutions of the 11th party congress are also vouched for by the 500 deputies of our highest people's representation with their work.

The 339 men and 161 women elected are, in the best spirit of the word, spokesmen of the people. They are fighting within their social areas in the front line when the prosperity of the people and the safeguarding of peace are at stake.

Of our People's Chamber deputies, 271 workers and 31, farmers; 126 deputies, members of intelligentsia; 69, employees and 3, otherwise employed; 285 deupties have completed a university and 79 a technical college education. The newly elected People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies therefore consist of highly qualified deputies, who are closely linked to the citizens and rooted firmly within their work teams. They offer a good guarantee for the continuation of our successful policy and for the daily safeguarding of our people's political and social rights. We consider it necessary to include the deputies with their specialist knowledge and their rich experiences in the People's Chamber committees at a still earlier date in the preparation of bills. The results of their checks for applying laws to everyday practice are to be thoroughly analyzed by the ministries.

In our German Democratic Republic, the contrast between the state and citizens, so typical for all exploitative systems, has been overcome once and for all. Here what applies is that everything is for the people, everything through the people, everything with the people. In our workers' and peasants' state, every citizen has the right to participate, irrespective of his social background. His ideology and his religious faith, in solving the social concerns. Everyone can see this for himself.

The election movement and the election result have confirmed impressively that the firm unity of party, state and people, the reliable alliance of all classes and strata are the guarantee of our secure advance. The citizens recognize that our party realizes through the activity of all what has been decided for the well-being of all. From the great trust in the policy of our party and of the socialist state, a firm patriotic and internationalist cast of mind has developed in our people. Deputies and voters are equally living proof that in our state the one-time subject has become the sovereign shaper of his own fate. No other state on German soil can say that about itself.

The qualititively new stage in the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR, which we have entered the following the decisions of the 11th congress, also brings new demands on the effectiveness of the state organs and on the unfolding of socialist democracy. The solution of the tasks decided by the 11th congress is unthinkable withiout the increasingly broad involvement of the working people in the running of state and society and a corresponding working style, linked to the masses, for the party and state organs.

It is shown in practice that comprehensive intensification presupposes a further improvement in state management and planning. Our economic plans, which are necessary in the interests of a constant increase in performance, are increasingly tied to decisions whose political, economic, social and territorial consequences whose political, economic, social and territorial consequences have to be considered far ahead. In this we will continue to be guided in coming years by the proven principle of democratic centralism.

The brief from our 11th congress to the Council of Ministers and its organs to improve the complex management of economically decisive processes, to increase long-term work, to organize an even more effective control of the tasks decided and to do justice to the increasing demands on the government's coordinating functions are in line with this.

The law concerning the Council of Ministers is to be reworked in the new legislative period in this spirit and in line with social requirements. It is necessary to link central state management increasingly closely, more concretely and productively with the initiatives of the working people and the experiences of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and local state organs.

The best experiences of the work of the local state organs must be analyzed even more effectively and must be generalized more broadly through tight central managment activity. In particular, the comparison of performance must be further developed. It is shown that the ruthless comparison of the standard of performance achieved helps to tap new sources for increases in perfomance, to uncover management reserves, and through the experiences of the most productive to achieve the best for the citizens. The joint discussions of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers with the chairmen of the kreis councils and the mayors, which is to take place in Berlin this October on the Politburo decision, will also serve this end.

Comparison of performance in the most important areas and the consequences drawn from this are part of our constructive attempt to solve long-standing problems by advancing. The public comparison of performance, the generalization of the experiences of the best, and socialist competition are among the often mentioned advantage of socialism. In the future, we want to derive even greater benefit from them.

Favorable reproduction conditions for the development of the combines and enterprises benefit the citizens in the region and in the whole of society. On the other hand, what strengthens our workers and peasant state also benefits the community and the town and promotes the well-being of every citizen. In this dialectical interrelation, territorial rationalization as a main way of creating good reproduction and working and living conditions in the region must be planned even more carefully and organized exactly and effectively.

Our local socialist policy plays a significant part in making the driving forces and advantages of socialism more effectively felt. We note with satisfaction that as a result of the practical implementation of the law on local popular representation, a further improvement in state management in the towns and communities is taking place. The local state organs organize the increase in performance in their regions in a more planned way. As a result of their everyday work, they involve more and more citizens in the solution of local and general state tasks. The common responsibility of reaching everyone and not leaving anyone behind is making itself felt increasingly strongly in villages and urban residential areas.

The joint work of local state organs with enterprises and cooperatives is making good progress. Citizen initiatives and citizen prosperity are developing successfully and have a beneficial effect on one another. In this our mayors, whose creative initiatives we support everywhere, have a special share. It has been confirmed that a good local atmosphere, the trustful cooperation in the interest of common concerns, also create a continuous productive work climate, and deepens, not least, a sense of belonging.

As underlined once again by the election movement, the proposals and critical comments by the citizens are essential for lively local politics. The attention and support of the population create essential conditions for settling matters which are still not in order. If matters cannot be solved either right now or for a lengthy period, then this must be said openly. The confidence of the citizens in their state power presupposes the confidence of all workers of the state apparatus in the citizen.

Just how many reserves have to be opened up in this area alone through still greater mutual understanding is shown by many a petition handed in to the central authorities and which, in the interest of the people, could have been cleared up more quickly on the spot.

The election talks have confirmed that it is a special duty for all party and state organs to deal with the proposals and petitions quickly and carefully and, in the spirit of the party congress, to look after the justified interests of the citizens. Again and again the experience is confirmed that, depending on the reaction, citizens can be won for work for the common good, but opportunities for common work can also be missed.

It is also part of the citizens' wellbeing that their rights are strictly defended and regulations, such as the city and local codes, uncompromisingly implemented. The high degree of legal efficiency in our country encourages our citizens to support themselves and law and order in their enterprises and residential areas.

The discussions in preparation for the election of judges and lay assessors are drawing attention to the need to follow up this willingness still more extensively in future, particularly under the conditions of the rapid development of science and technology, great technological discipline, the adherence of all to safety regulations, and reliability are of increasing importance. Our dynamic performance growth releases no one from the responsibility to protect our national wealth against losses, through a high degree of order and discipline.

What our 11th party congress adopted for the new path ahead of our society, is, in the meantime, being supported by a broad flood of new promises and initiatives. The members and candidates of our party bear great responsibility for the further unfolding of the mass initiative. The session of the bezirk executives, the kreis executives, and the kreis party aktivs of the SED, in analyzing the resolutions of our party congress, have laid down for this a good foundation. The whole election movement is conveying valuable experiences for the political-ideological work of our party and mass orgainizations. They will have to be made good use of also in the future.

The discussions of the Executive of our party have carried the creative spirit and revolutionary optimism of the 11th SED Congress into our basic organizatons, the mass organizations and the state organs. They were directed at underpinning the high competition targets at every workplace through personal commitments, at creating everywhere the conditions for imaginative and consistent work, and at working responsibility for a constant improvement in working and living conditions. At the center stands the task of linking in the collectives the continuous accountablility for obligations taken on with a broad discussion on the directive on the new 5-year plan. High performance targets for the 1986 economic plan and the 5-year plan were worked out on this basis.

Through the election to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the Berzirk assemblies, thousands of members of our party have recieved from the voters the privilege of acting as a deputy. More than a few of them were standing for the first time for their respective popular representations. They need the particular support of our party. The party organizations ought to exert responsible and tactful influence to promote, right form the start, a working style linked to the masses in the case of every deputy.

We will support the deputies in every way so that at meetings of residents, discussions in collectives and in personal talks with the citizens they always prove themselves, in the best sense of the word, as representatives of the people.

To this end it is necessary to discuss regularly with the deputies topical questions relating to the domestic and foreign policy of our state, the plan fulfilment and development problems of enterprises and cooperatives in their constituencies. The decisive prerequisite for serving in high office, however, remains for each his own political experience, his knowledge and constant further education, his political steadfastness and his ability to carry things through. We are firmly conviced that every deputy is aware of the high honor and obligation of the brief given by the voters and will act accordingly.

REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S CHAMBER ELECTION RESULTS

Honecker, Stoph Reelected

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[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The People's Chamber of the GDR met in Berlin this morning for is first (constituent) session. According to the GDR Constitution the deputies, who were given an overwhelming vote of confidence in the 8 June elections, are electing the chairman and members of the Council of State, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the chairman of the GDR National Defense Council. The People's Chamber also decides on the setting up and composition of its committees.

Prior to the session the parliamentary groups of the highest people's representation had already been set up and the group chairmen were elected.

On 8 June with the election of the 500 People's Chamber deputies, an impressive affirmation of the upcompromising continuation of the policy for the people's well-being, the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace, as adopted by the 11th SED Congress and contained in the election appeal of the National Council of The National Front, was shown. This binding commitment characterized the atmosphere of the session, which was also attended by the 203 replacement candidates of the People's Chamber.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR are following as guests today's proceedings with great interest.

Numerous GDR and foreign journalits of news agencies, newspapers, radio and television stations are covering this important event in the social life of the GDR.

Deputy Wilhelmine Schirmer-Proescher, as the oldest member of the highest people's representation, headed the constituent session until the election of the new presidium, according to the standing orders of the People's Chamber. In her address at the opening of the first session of the ninth legislative period of the GDR's highest people's representation she pointed out that the Republic's election commission, commensurate with the regulations of the election law, had established the final election results and the validity of the election to the People's Chamber on 8 June 1986, against which no objections had been raised.

Wilhelmine Schirmer-Proescher submitted for the election of the People's Chamber Presidium the joint proposal of the SED Central Committee, the Central Democratic bloc of the parties and mass organizations as well as all groups of the People's Chamber. The deputies gave to this proposal their unanimous assent. Deputy Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was again proposed as the president of the People's Chamber, and Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU, was again proposed as the deputy president.

Horst Sindermann, Gerald Goetting and the other members of the Presidium were unanimously elected in one ballot. The president by seniority congratulated Horst Sindermann cordially on this great proof of confidence shown to him again with the election as president. Under his proven leadership the People's Chamber will continue its work as successfully as in the two previous legislative periods. She declared the People's Chamber constituted and gave the chair to Horst Sindermann.

Horst Sindermann, on behalf of all the members of the Presidium, expressed thanks for the confidence shown. He said: "In the previous legislative period decisive laws for the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR were adopted. In this, the ninth legislative period, the deputies of the highest people's representation, will again be guided by the principles of one working corporate body by preparing the bills jointly with all citizens, organizing their enforcement and safeguarding the control of the enforcement.

Horse Sindermann continued: "The deputies of the People's Chamber, Comrade Honecker said at the second session of the Central Committee, are offering a good guarantee for the continuation of our successful policy and the daily guarantee of the political and social rights of our people. Let us adhere to this,"

Prior to dealing with today's agenda Horst Sindermann said that the deputies of the parties and mass organizations represented in the People's Chamber had formed 10 groups. In accordance with Paragraph 43 Section 1 of the standing orders of the People's Chamber.

The deputies then passed today's agenda proposed by Horst Sindermann on behalf of the People's Chamber Presidium, the first item of which was the election and swearing-in of the chairman, the deputy chairman, members and secretary of the GDR Council of State.

Concerning this the People's Chamber president said that the SED Central Committee and the SED group, in agreement with the Central Democratic bloc of parties and mass organizations and the other groups of the People's Chamber are submitting the joint proposal to reelect the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Deputy Erich Honecker, as chairman of the GDR Council of State. The deputies this proposal with loud applause.

Horst Sindermann said: "The election movement for the election of the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly and the bezirk assemblies has clearly proved how great is our people's confidence in the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, our Comrade Erich Honecker. During his election talks and rallies in Karl Marx Stadt, in Erfurt and Soemmerda, at Carl Zeiss Jena and with the cooperative farmers in Gierstaedt he was met with a wave of sympathy, and there was perceptible joy that he, as candidate in the election to the People's Chamber, was deliberating with the electorate."

Horst Sindermann continued: "This is characteristic of a socialist stateman who lives among the people, who knows and takes into account the wishes and concerns of his electorate. From him radiated the forward-moving spirit of the 11th SED Congress which decided on the continuation of the policy for the prosperity of our people. And in our talks with the electorate we have all felt this spirit and taken away with us the confidence in Comrade Erich Honecker.

"We know from our interparliamentary work how the willingness for businesslike dialogue for peace, as practiced by Comrade Honecker in the previous legislative period, has earned him and thus our state respect. In international politics Comrade Honecker announced that peace is mankind's greatest possesion, and he thus expressed the sentiments of the whole country.

His communist relationship with the Soviet Union and his sincere cooperation with the socialist fraternal countries are highly respected. A statesman who, like Comrade Honecker, is guided in his work by the motto: the world conscience must determine international development, is a worthy representative of our people."

As a sign of their assent all the deputies rose during the election from their seat and broke into tumultuous applause for several minutes for the unanimously reelected chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Horst Sindermann conveyed to the chairman of the GDR Council of State the most cordial congratulations from all the deputies of the highest people's representation on his reelection. He said: "Please be assured, esteemed Comrade Honecker, that the deputies of the People's Chamber will be doing everything in their power to continue the successful policy of the SED and of our state. Based on the confidence of all citizens the people's power is consolidating and deepening in our country. All the deputies of the People's Chamber wish you, dear Comrade Chairman, creative power and many years of good health in fulfilling the tasks in party and state for the benefit of the people of the GDR."

Erich Honecker's election as chairman of the GDR Council of State was followed by his ceremonious swearing-in, for the purpose of which he was asked by the People's Chamber president to come to the speaker's desk. According to Article 68 of the GDR Constitution, the chairman of the Council of State took the following oath before the People's Chamber: "I swear to devote my efforts to the welfare of the people of the GDR, to safeguard its Constitution and laws, to fulfill my duties conscientiously and to do justice to all."

After the ceremony the president of the People's Chamber conducted Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker to his seat. Erich Mueckenberger, member of the People's Chamber Presidium, who took over the chair, read the joint proposal of the SED Central Committee -- in agreement with the central democratic block of the parties and mass organizations as well as all the groups of the People's Chamber -- on the elections, the chairman's deputies, the members and the secretary of the council of state. The highest people's representation agreed to elect en bloc the 8 deputies of the chairman, the 21 other members and the secretary. After the deputies had risen from their seats Erich Mueckenberger announced the unanimous election of the personages proposed.

The deputies to the chairman, the members and the secretary of the Council of State swore the oath demanded by Article 68 of the Constitution "I swear" and shook hands. Erich Mueckenberger announced that the swearing-in of Deputy Ilse Thiele, member of the Council of State, who because of illness was unable to attend the session, will take place separately.

Horst Sindermann, who had again taken over the chair, asked the chairman of the the Council of State to address the floor.

On the next item on the agenda -- election of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the order to the chairman of the Council of Ministers to set up the GDR Council of Ministers -- Horst Sindermann read the following letter signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee: "On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the SED parliamentary group in agreement with the Central Democratic bloc of the parties and mass organizations and the other groups of the People's Chamber, I propose that Deputy Willi Stoph be elected chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers."

This proposal was received with long applause. The deputies of the People's Chamber rose from their seats and unanimously elected Willi Stoph as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

They affirmed their assent with loud applause. Horst Sindermann congratulated Willi Stoph on his reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Turning to Willi Stoph, he said: "Standing at the head of the government of the GDR , you bear great responsibility. We wish you further success in your work of fulfilling the resolutions of the 11th party congress for the overall strengthening of the GDR . Please accept the best wishes for your health and successful work."

The People's Chamber instructed Willi Stoph to set up the Council of Ministers and to submit to the People's Chamber the proposal for electing the members of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with Article 79 of the Constitution. The People's Chamber president announced that at the second session of the People's Chamber the chairman of the Council of Ministers will make his statement and submit to the highest people's representation commensurate with the resolution adopted, the proposals on setting up the Council of Ministers.

Concerning item three on the agenda Horst Sindermann submitted on behalf of the People's Chamber Presidium the following motion: "On the decision of the SED central Committee, the SED group, and in agreement with the Central Democratic bloc of parties and mass organizations as well as the other groups of the People's Chamber it is proposed to elect Deputy Erich Honecker as chairman of the GDR National Defense Council," The deputies rose from their seats and applauded tumultuously. The elected Erich Honecker unanimously as chairman of the GDR National Defense Council.

Horst Sindermann linked the most cordial congratulations of all the deputies to Erich Honecker's election with the words: "Nothing is more important than peace for the citizens. This peace we need in order to fulfill the exacting tasks adopted by the 11th SED Congress. Thanks to your work over the decades as chairman of the National Defense Council, you are personally helping to strengthen the defense capability of our Republic and thus to make its contribution, by the side of the Soviet Union, within the socialist community, to the preservation and safeguarding of peace. We wish you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, success, creative power and much personal health in fulfilling the defense tasks."

Concerning the fourth and final point on the agenda the deputies, had to deal as a motion from all the groups with the resolution on the setting up and composition of the People's Chamber committees. They assented to this proposal by a show of hands. Horst Sindermann congratulated all the committee members on their election and wished them success for their work of implementing the successful policy of the state during the ninth legislative period.

Next the People's Chamber President, on behalf of the Presidium, proposed that the second session of the GDR People's Chamber be convened for Tuesday, 17th June 1986, at 1000. The deputies agreed to this and to the proposed agenda.

Outside the agenda the GDR interparliamentary group was formed and the chairman, deputy chairman and the members of the committee elected en bloc. Concerning this a joint proposal of all the groups was submitted.

In conclusion, the president emphasized that the first (constituent) session has fulfilled its tasks and declared it closed.

Honecker Expresses Thanks

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[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, spoke at the constituent session of the People's Chamber in Berlin today. He said:

I am deeply moved and grateful for the confidence you have placed in me. Your assent to my reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of State I consider to be an honorary duty. I shall exercise this high office at all times, aware of the responsibility placed in me, the duty before our people. All my thinking and acting will also in future be devoted to the people's happiness in socialism and the preservation of peace as mankind's greatest possession.

Please permit me to take this opportunity to thank all the citizens of our country most cordially for their diligence and creative help in our common historical work of socialism on German soil. The people, with their positive attitude to life, their knowledge, and their abilities are the most treasured possession in our socialist fatherland. Together we shall be able to meet all future challenges through our work.

The general elections on 8 June this year have shown impressively how close our socialist state and the citizens are linked to one another. By assenting to the electoral appeal of the National Front and the election of their candidates, the citizens have affirmed the resolutions of the 11th SED congress which launched a new stage in further shaping an advanced socialist society in the GDR. Our path to 1990, and even to the year 2000, has been clearly marked. Thus we realize the SED program as a social strategy of steady progress, national prosperity, equal education opportunities for all, social justice, and full democracy of the people.

Anyone who wants to experience what a free people on free soil are capable of can see for himself in our GDR. In fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, in the community of socialist countries, we implement on the dividing line between the two world systems the magnificent ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Resurrected from the ruins of World War II and facing the future, we have, led by a strong united workers party and despite all imperialist disruptive action, built up in the shape of the GDR a powerful workers and peasants state in the center of Europe. Its innate stability and dynamism serve peace.

Our policy of dialogue with all the forces of commonsense and realism is also committed to the bold, realistic program of the Soviet Union for creating a world without nuclear weapons, a reduction of conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals, and the resolutions adopted concerning this by the states of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest. The more inflamed the international situation, the more level-headedness is needed. To relax the international situation, to lastingly secure peace on earth and in space remains the highest principle of our state policy. The attitude which can be met with everywhere in our country "My place of work is my battlefield for peace" shows how much we agree in this with the will of the people.

Today, the unity of economic and social policy has become the main battlefield for millions of workers. Year in and year out it is confirmed here that dynamic economic progress entails at the same time social progress. And this we intend to continue. With our economic strategy we are well armed to meet future tasks.

We are linking increasingly effectively the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. More and more the capability of our stable national economy is being determined by mastering key technologies.

This corresponds to the requirements of the GDR and its foreign policy which is aimed at dialogue and cooperation. We are for the cooperation of all states and peoples according to the principles of the UN Charter in whose work we are participating actively and on an equal footing..

Together we have achieved much. However, looking at the size of the achievements it becomes all the more clear what remains to be done. Our attitude remains to make our achievements the starting point for still higher objectives in our development. This is only natural, for our society, which has set the well-being of everyone as its target. Thus I shall continue to feel committed to the weal and woe of all the citizens of the GDR, irrespective of ideology and religion.

Our path in the years ahead will certainly not be easy. Imperialist circles, to whom the attractiveness of the GDR is a thorn in the flesh, are not going to be sparing with disruptive actions. However, and I am saying this with full conviction, this will not prevent us from implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

Our life and our future link us to our fatherland, the socialist GDR. Its strengthening and its defense are a matter of honor and commitment for us.

Just like you, esteemed deputies, I shall work wholeheartedly to consolidate and increase the trust of the citizens in the policy of our state and in us as the elected representatives of the people. We all know what this task demands. However, we also know the happy feeling of being useful to other people. In the certainty of having adopted the right course with our policy and of acting side by side with reliable allies we shall solve the future tasks.

Let us tackle the work together. It serves the greatest cause in the world, socialism and peace.

Presidium Members Named

LD161533 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 16 Jun (ADN) -- The joint proposal of the SED Central Committee, the Central Democratic bloc of parties and mass organizations, as well as all the People's Chamber groups for the election of the Presidium of the People's Chamber was unanimously confirmed by the deputies.

Members of the Presidium are the President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; Deputy President of the People's Chamber Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, Rudolf Agsten, doctor of science, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party Central Executive; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State; Guenter Hartmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the National Democratic Party Main Executive; Werner Heilmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive; Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the CDU; Dr Guenther Maleuda, deputy chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party; Erich Mueckenerger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Scheler, first secretary of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association Central Executive; Wilhelmine Schirmer-Proescher, deputy chairman of the Democratic Women's League; Prof Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister, first vice president and first national secretary of the GDR Cultural League; and Volker Voigt, second secretary of the FDJ Central Committee.

Committees Chairman Listed

LD161624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1158 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The following have been elected chairmen of the People's Chamber committees for the ninth electoral period:

Foreign Affairs Committee:	Hermann Axen
National Defense Committee:	Paul Verner
Constitution and Law Committee:	Professor Dr Wolfgang Weichelt
Industry, Construction and Transport Committee:	Dr Guenter Mittag
Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs Committee:	Michael Koplanski
Trade and Supply Committee:	Dr. Werner Jarowinsky
Budget and Finance Committee:	Rosel Walther
Labor and Social Policy Committee:	Dr Fritz Roesel
Health Committee:	Professor Dr Christoph Brueckner
Public Education Committee:	Professor Dr Kurt Hager
Culture Committee:	Professor Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister
Youth Committee:	Gerd Schulz
Citizens; Petitions Committee:	Ulrich Fahl
Standing Order Committee:	Dr. Rudolf Agsten
Credentials Committee:	Dr. Siegfried Dallmann

Group Chairmen Cited

LD161224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- The following have been elected for the ninth electoral period as chairmen and deputy chairmen of the grups in the People's Chamber:

Group	Chairman	Deputy Chairman
SED	Erich Mueckenberger	Doctor Klaus Sorgenicht
Democratic Peasants Party	Erwin Binder	Michael Koplanski
CDU	Wolfgang Heyl	Ulrich Fahl
Liberal Democratic Party	Doctor of Science Rudolf Agsten	Prof Gertrud Sasse
National Democratic Party	Guenter Hartmann	Rosel Walther
FDGB	Hans Jendretzky	Reinhard Sommer
Democratic Women's League	Eva Rohmann	Gisela Fuchs
FDJ	Hans-Joachim Willerding	Lutz Ahnfeld
Cultural League	Professor Doctor Karl-Heinz Schulmeister	Professor Doctor Gregor Schirmer
Peasants Mutual Aid Association	Manfred Scheler	Karl-Heinz Markwat

STOPH SPEAKS AT PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION 17 JUN

LD171201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber met for its second session on Tuesday morning. In accordance with the agenda decided upon at the first (constituent) session of the highest people's representation, Willi Stoph took the floor at the start for the statement by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. He presented the main points of emphasis for the continuation of the proven course of the Main Task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Further in the session, spokesman of all 10 parliamentary groups will present views on the government statement on their behalf. Also on the agenda is the election of members of the Council of Ministers. The deputies will also decide on the composition of the Supreme Court and elect the general Prosecuting Attorney.

The People's Chamber deputies received the statement by the chairman of the Council of Ministers with vigorous applause. Horst Sindermann thanked Willi Stoph for his speech.

After this the discussion on the statement began. Requests to speak from all 10 parliamentary groups have been made on this point on the agenda, the People's Chamber President stated. He gave the floor to Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as the first speaker.

The members of the Democratic Peasants Party [DBD] will collaborate with optimism, energy and creativity in the implementation of the tasks marked out in the government statement, Deputy Ernst Mecklenburg stressed on behalf of the DBD group. The farmers know that bread can flourish only in peace, he said. They want to sow and reap in peace.

For the CDU, its chairman, Deputy Gerald Goetting, approved the government statement. The safeguarding of peace and the promotion of the wellbeing of man are matters of concern on which Christians and non-Christians in the GDR agree fully, he said.

The government statement met with the unqualified approval of the Liberal Democratic Party group, stated Deputy Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach.

The experience that socialism is there for all, and needs the deeds of all, is millionfold, Deputy Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party [NDP], emphasized. The aim and content of the work of the NDPD members for the whole legislative period are determined by the principles formulated in the election appeal.

The foreign and domestic policy course presented in the government statement corresponds to the interests of the over 9,000,000 trade union members, the deputy, Prof Dr. Johanna Toepfer (FDGB) noted.

Deputy Eva Rohmann, speaking on behalf of the Democratic Womens League group, said that women feel most deeply allied to the good policy of the party and state leadership and show it their fullest trust.

On behalf of the FDJ, 18-year-old Deputy Jana Griessbach said that she regarded the appeal of the 11th SED Congress to the young people to prepare to carry the banner of the achievements of socialism over the threshold of the new millennium as a great personal chance.

Deputy Gottfried Drechsel reported on the political activity of the 7,773 local organization Peasants Mutual Aid Association on behalf of his group. He referred to the necessity of using the 274 peasants' trading cooperatives even more efficiently in order to increase production and to improve working and living conditions in the countryside.

After these speeches, Horst Sindermann called out Point 3 on the agenda: "Vote of confidence by the People's Chamber of the CDR in the statement by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and election of the members of the Council of Ministers of the GDR." It was passed unanimously. In accordance with Article 50 of the Constitution of the GDR, the members of the Council of Ministers, who had been proposed by Willi Stoph at the beginning of his statement, were elected.

Then, also unanimously, the deputies elected the president, the vice presidents and justices of the Supreme Court and the lay assessors of the Senate for Labor Law of the Supreme Court of the GDR. The pledge of trust of the deputies was received by Dr Guenter Sarge as president of the Supreme Court, Dr Werner Strasberg as first vice president, and Dr Gerhard Koerner and Major General Lothar Penndorf as vice presidents. Guenter Wendland received the deputies' pledge of trust in his new post as procurator general of the GDR.

Under Point 6 of the agenda, the People's Chamber dealt with the budget accounting for the year 1985.

After it had been confirmed, the People's Chamber unanimously adopted, as the last point on the agenda, the law on the treaty between the CDR and Republic of Zambia on legal assistance. The deputies also voted for the laws on consular treaties between the GDR and PRC and between the GDR and Yemen Arab Republic. The Committee for Foreign Affairs and the Constitution and Law Committee, Horst Sindermann stated, had expressed a view on the drafts of these laws and had recommended their adoption.

HONECKER PAYS CEREMONIAL VISIT TO STATE COUNCIL

LD161815 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, was welcomed with a military ceremony outside the official building of the State Council on Marx-Engels Platz in Berlin at noon today. The state flag of the GDR and the red banner of the working class was raised outside the building, and an honor guard of the National People's Army presented arms. The chairman was cordially welcomed by Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State. Many hundreds of Berliners and guests of the city turned up to share in the ceremony in honor of the reelected chairman of the GDR State Council. The honor guard band played the GDR national anthem. The standard of the State Council, the emblem of the Republic on a red background, with a black, red, and yellow edging, was flying. Colonel Lothar Otto, commander of the honor guard, reported to the chairman of the State Council. Erich Honecker thanked him for the report. Together with the secretary of the Council of State, he proceeded to the flag of the honor guard and paid his respects to it. While the band played Beethoven's Yorck March, Erich Honecker inspected the guard composed of members of the ground, air, and naval forces.

Erich Honecker was accompanied by applause and cheers from the Berliners on his way to the main entrance of the State Council building, at which honor guards were posted.

Swears-In Ministers

LD171659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today swore in the chairman and the members of the Council of Ministers in accordance with Article 79, Paragraph 4 of the Consitution. In a short address he congratulated Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the SED Contral Committee Politburo, and the members of the Council of Ministers on their unanimous election by the People's Chamber, and wished them much success and creativity for their responsible work. "I am convinced," Erich Honecker said, "that you will use all your strength to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress for the further strengthening of our German Democratic Republic, for the well-being of the people, and for the safeguarding of peace."

STOPH APPOINTS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEMBERS TO POSTS

LD171859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 (ADN) -- The GDR Council of Ministers, which was elected by the People's Chamber today, later met for its constituent session. Willi Stoph congratulated the members and appointed them to their offices. He wished them success in solving the reponsible tasks resulting from the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, and the election manifesto of the National Council of the National Front for the qualitatively new phase in the further development of the advanced socialist society. As was expressed in the government statement, the Council of Ministers will direct all its efforts to the continuation of the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people, for the strengthening of socialism, and for the safeguarding of peace.

In accordance with Article 80, Paragraph 2 of the GDR Constitution, the Council of Ministers formed from among its member, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. The members are: Willi Stoph chairman of the Council of Ministers; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Alfred Neunann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Contract Court; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice; Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative to CEMA; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for materials management; Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management; Dr Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Rudolpoh Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministes and minister for posts and telecommunications; Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology; Walter Halbritter, minister and director of the Office for Prices in the Council of Ministers; Ernst Hoefner, minister of finance; and Bruno Leitz, minister for agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs.

The following tasks were allotted to those members of the Council of Ministers who are not members of the Presidium: Otto Arndt, minister for transportation and director of railroads; Dr Gerhard Beil, minister for foreign trade; Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages; Dr Manfred Bochmann, minister for geology; Prof Dr Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for higher and vocational education; Gerhard Briksa, minister for trade and supply; Werner Buschmann, minister for light industry; Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police and Army general; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreigh affairs; Dr Rudi Georgi, minister for machine tools and processing machinery construction; Wolfgang Gress, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; Prof Dr Karl Gruenheid, minister for glass and ceramics industry; Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffman, minister for culture; Dr Margot Honecker, minister for education; Wolfgang Junker, minister for construction industry; Horst Kaminsky, president of the GDR State Bank; Rolf Kersten, minister for heavy machinery and Oquipment construction; Heinz Kessler, minister for national defense and Army general; Heinz Klopfer, state secretary in the State Planning Commission; Erhard Krack, chief mayor of Berlin; Prof Dr Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, minister for health; Felix Meier, Minister for electrical engineering and electronics; Erich Mielke, minister for state security and Army general; Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister for coal and energy; Hans Sattler, director of the Office for Youth Affairs in the Council of Ministers; Dr Kurt Singhuber, minister for ore mining, metallurgy and potash; Dr Albert Stief, minister and chairman of the committee of the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate of the GDR; Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister for general and agricultural machinery and vehicle construction; Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister for area-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry; and Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, minister for chemical industry.

PROCURATOR GENERAL, SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN REPLACED

LD181111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, discharged the long-standing procurator general of the GDR, Dr Josef Streit at a ceremony on Wednesday. Dr Streit is leaving his post for health reasons at his own request. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, he expressed to Dr Josef Streit the gratitude and appreciation of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State for his militant activity, rich in work, over decades at the head of the procurator general's office of the GDR. Egon Krenz paid tribute in particular to Dr Streit's outstanding share in the construction of the antifascist-democratic system of justice and in the development of the procurator general's office of the workers and peasants power.

Egon Krenz congratulated Guenter Wendland on his election as procurator general of the GDR.

On the same day the long-standing president of the Supreme Court of the GDR, Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, who is also leaving his post at his own request, was also discharged by Egon Krenz. He paid cordial tribute to the great services of Dr Toeplitz and emphasized his important share in shaping and consolidating the socialist legal system in the GDR. On behalf of Erich Honecker, he expressed the gratitude and appreciation of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State to the departing president for his successful work over decades. Egon Krenz congratulated the president, Dr Guenter Sarge, and the justices of the GDR Supreme Court on their election and wished them success in their responsible work in the management of the administration of justice in the courts of the GDR.

ECONOMIC RESULTS RELEASED FOR JANUARY-APRIL 1986

AU091048 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 86 p 10

[Central Statistic Office Report on Economic Performance for the Period January-April 1986]

[Text] January-April 1986 (Data Given as a Percentage of Figures for the Same Period Last Year)

Industrial State and Cooperative Enterprises (including small companies and small cooperatives.)		
Volume of Gross Production Value:		
Industry Total		101.4
Within this:	Metallurgy	105.8
	Machine industry	105.6
	Chemical industry	98.8
	Building materials industry	104.0
	Light industry	99.9
	Food industry	99.7
Industry excluding food industry		101.7
Number of employees		99.4
Gross product per employee		102.0
Average monthly wages per employee		108.1
Construction Sector of the Building Industry (including small companies and small cooperatives)		
Production of the building industry		107.5
Number of employees		96.3
Average monthly wages per employee		111.1
Foreign Trade (at current prices)		
Imports		114.1
Exports		106.9
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)		
Within this:	Food, beverages and tobacco	106.7
	Articles of clothing	116.6
	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	109.6
Procurement		95.8
Within this:	Plant products	96.1
	Live animals	94.9
	Animal products	99.1
Achievement of Transport Enterprises		
Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometres)		105.2
Long distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)		99.9
Population's revenues from central sources		109.4
Consumer price index		105.6

Production of the industrial state and cooperative enterprises in the period January-April 1986 exceeded that of last year by 1.4 percent, excluding the food industry, by 1.7 percent. Among the main sectors, the production of metallurgy, machine industry, and the building material industry increased; production of light industry and the food industry was approximately the same as a year ago; and production of mining, chemical, and the electric energy industry decreased. Industrial production and domestic and export sales increased in April. As a result of the increase in wholesale and retail trade as well as investment transports, domestic sales increased decisively by 0.9 percent in 4 months. There was no increase in the sales serving production.

Industry exported 2.5 percent more products than in this production. Industry exported 2.5 percent more products than in this period last year. In exports accounted in rubles, the sales of both industrial products and food increased.
In exports accounted in currencies other than the ruble, in addition to the increased exports of industrial products, there was a considerable decrease in food exports.

Sales of agriculture products decreased by 4.2 percent. Procurement of livestock, which makes up almost 70 percent of sales, decreased by 5.1 percent. Sales of vegetables, fruit, wine, and eggs also decreased. Among the livestock, sales of pigs for slaughter decreased by 10 percent compared to January-April last year. The procurement of slaughter cattle decreased by 3 percent. There was an even greater decrease in the sales of slaughter sheep. The poultry sector, however, developed considerably: Sales of poultry increased by 14 percent compared to January-April last year. Retail trade turnover increased in April and sales increased by 8.7 percent in current prices and by 3.9 percent in comparable prices in this period. The turnover increase was discernable primarily in the sales of food in small shops and in the sales of miscellaneous industrial products. This increase was 5.2 percent in comparable prices and 4.8 percent respectively, but the sales of clothing articles also increased -- particularly in April -- (by 1.6 percent -- including 6.4 percent in April) The volume of the catering industry turnover was essentially at the level of last year. The level of supply improved in spite of occasional shortages in assortment. The rate of increase of retail trade prices further decreased.

The number of employees in material sectors declined by 2 percent compared to the first quarter of last year. The decrease in the number of employees was small in industry and transport about 0.5 percent, and was stronger in the large-scale agricultural sector, in forestry and in the construction industry (4-6 percent). The number of employees working in the post and telecommunications increased. The monthly average wages increased by an average of 8.7 percent, and the monthly average increased by 10.4 percent compared to the same period last year; the effects of the wage increases instituted from the second quarter of last year are also reflected in the above figures. Socialist bodies spent 37.8 billion forints on investments in 4 months, and amount close to that of the same period last year. Within this, the amount allocated for central -- and mainly large-scale -- investments decreased considerably and the council and enterprise investments increased.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SESSION DETAILED

LD161550 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly is meeting in session in preparation for the summer session of parliament. Our correspondent, Gyorgy Bernath, reports.

According to the general evaluation, the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact could open up a new stage of detente and of the history of security and cooperation. The fact that the West has not rejected the proposals put forward in the Budapest appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact can in itself be interpreted as an optimistic sign. This is just one statement that was voiced at the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly this morning. Let us, however, outline the events as they happened. The session of the Foreign Affairs Committee was opened by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. So far two topics have been discussed: First, the report on the budget of the Foreign Ministry in 1985 was debated. This report revealed, among other things, that last year the Hungarian People's Republic was perhaps more active than ever in its history.

This activity perhaps exceeded the actual political, economic and military weight of our country, but has made a very useful contribution to the development of international politics and the preservation of dialogue.

Peter Kovari, deputy minister of foreign affairs, told the Foreign Affairs Committee in his oral supplementary that the ministry had not only received but contributed as well: It had covered half its expenditures from its own revenue, primarily accumulated from consular work and the issuing of visas.

One of the new members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Ivan Boldizsar, asked the deputy minister about the information service provided by the ministry. Peter Kovari mentioned in connection with the work last year that all our embassies had been provided with video recorders and they were used to show Hungarian films to those interested.

Professor Szentagothai reported on the basis of his travels abroad that though the financial conditions of the work in the sphere of foreign affairs had not improved, the work of the embassies had improved; nonetheless, even more money should be provided to ensure that our specialists were present at important locations, which provided a hope for economic profits as well. Not only Paris was worth a mass [Henry of Navarae], said the professor, who went on to mention China as somewhere where specialists from most of the world were already present.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly unanimously approved the report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Thereafter Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs and the former secretary general of the Warsaw Pact provided a briefing on the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. He stressed that the 2-day session was characterized by hard work and not protocol. The Budapest session had international significance, and this was the evaluation was held everywhere in the world. The political communique briefly expounded the position of the Warsaw Pact regarding world politics, where a radical, favorable change had still not come about. Nonetheless, at the session of the Political Consultative Committee the emphasis was on the forward looking elements, first and foremost on curbing the arms race. The session dealt in detail with European issues, and reached the conclusion that the process which had begun in Helsinki should continue. This, however, necessitated the preservation of the international dialogue. We were preparing in this spirit for the Vienna conference, which will be held this autumn. International interest in this conference, which is a part of the Helsinki process, is very great. The fact that the West had not rejected the proposals contained in the appeal could be interpreted as an optimistic sign, said Miklos Barity. Matyas Szuros. secretary of the Central Committe and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, added that if NATO were to give a favorable reply to the Budapest appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, its effect could reach the territory of Hungary in the not too distant future in the form of the reduction of traditional armaments and armed forces. The session of the Foreign Affairs Committee is currently discussing the report on the relations between Hungary and West Germany.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON REELECTION

LD172238 Warsaw PAP in English 2218 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- In connection with the re-election of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, to the post of president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, First Secretary of the PUWP CC and President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent him best congratulations and greetings on behalf of the PUWP and the Polish Council of State.

"Your activity at the post of general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the GDR Council of State is linked with the period of dynamic and comprehensive development of the GDR and of strengthening of fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples", the cable read.

Jaruzelski also voiced a conviction that these relations would continue to develop and deepen for the wealth of Polish and GDR societies, consolidation of socialism, progress and peace in Europe and in the world.

MESSNER CABLES GDR'S STOPH ON REELECTION

LD172235 Warsaw PAP in English 2216 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner has sent a congratulator cable to Willi Stoph to mark his reelection as chairman of the CDR Council of Minsters.

MESSNER CONGRATULATES STROUGAL ON REELECTION

LD172236 Warsaw PAP in English 2217 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17: Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner has sent a congratulatory cable to Lubomir Strougal to mark his reelection as prime minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 17 JUNE

LD171901 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 17 Jun 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] More echoes of the Kuklinski case, activity of the underground structures in Poland, Polish debt, and aftereffects of the breakdown in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant made chief topics raised at today's conference held by government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

Kuklinski Case

At the start of his conference Urban addressed himself to reports disseminated by Western mass media regarding the so-called Kuklinski case, an American agent who in November 1981 revealed to the American authorities the plans of preparations for the introduction of martial law in Poland.

Commenting on various sensational reports on the subject, Urban described them as absolute inventions and trumped-up misinformation. This is how he also termed the news about the Polish side being allegedly informed by the Soviet side of Kuklinski's activities. "I can confirm once again that just after Kuklinski and his family's departure, Warsaw realized he had been a spy and that he had passed information he possessed by virtue of his post on the General Staff," Urban said.

Urban also described as untrue the presumptions of Western mass media which accused the Polish authorities of pursing a double-faced game before December 1981. "Preparations for a possible introduction of martial law and the decision to do so are two different things," he said.

He also stressed that the reasons prompting the declaration of martial law in Poland had gathered momentum in November 1981 when the Solidarnosc leadership categorically disavowed Walesa's participation in the so-called meeting of the three (Jaruzelski, Glemp, Walesa), meant to calm down the situation in Poland. "The government used to warn on many occasions at the time that it was ready to take ultimate measures. It is a pity that the Solidarnosc leadership ignored those warnings. It is a pity, too, that it got no confirmation from such sources which it considered more credible than us, from Western sources, that is," Urban said.

Referring to Western claims about a peaceful character of manifestations announced by the Solidarnosc leadership for December 17, 1981, Urban pointed to the analogies between that situation and the one in Hungary in 1956, when dramatic developments had been triggered off by manifestations also declared to be peaceful.

In the context of the Kuklinski case Urban pointed to broadcasts by the radio station "Voice of America" which described the fact of the Polish side revealing Kuklinski's activities as a propaganda campaign against the U.S., and stressed outrightly that the fact might affect Poland's cooperation with the IMF and the World Bank.

Underground Activities in Poland

Replying to numerous questions about the recent detention of the illegal underground leader Zbigniew Bujak, Urban said that the detention of the chairman of the so-called provisional coordinating commission was followed by others, aimed above all against the Warsaw structures of illegal organizations.

Urban also said that Zbigniew Wroniak, an official of one of central ministries, also detained in connection with the case in question, had been put under temporary arrest on charges of obstructing penal proceeding against Zbigniew Bujak. The case is now being investigated, he stressed.

Urban also said that Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Bronislaw Geremek were being questioned in connection with the case of Bujak and the other detentions of opposition activists.

The government spokesman next presented details of the detention of another opposition activist Anna Walentynowicz, stressing that she was released after being questioned by the militia. The assembly she had been taking part in aimed to provoke public unrest.

Asked about dates of the trials against Czeslaw Bielecki and Tadeusz Jedynak, Urban said that the date of the trial against the former was unknown.

Asked, in the context of the Bujak case, about a possible political amnesty in Poland, Urban said such a decision could not be ruled out in the future, and that it must be enhanced by internal reasons. "As for the date, I have nothing to say at present", he said.

Polish Debt

Asked about the outcome of the talks of the Polish delegation with representatives of the working group of Western commercial banks (Vienna, June 10-11) on re-scheduling payments falling due in the years 1986-1987 under the 1981 and 1982 re-scheduling agreements and under the agreement on the 1983 short-term revolving credit, Urban presented the conditions of the accord accomplished during the talks:

1. Repayment of 95 percent of principal installments falling due in 1986 under the 1981 and 1982 re-scheduling agreements has been re-scheduled for four years.

2. Repayment of 95 percent of principal installments falling due in 1987 under the 1981 and 1982 re-scheduling agreements has been re-scheduled in the following way:

-- 80 percent will be re-scheduled for two years

-- 15 percent will be put at the disposal of the Polish side under the agreement on the 1983 short-term revolving credit.

3. The deadline for the repayment of the 1983 revolving credit has been re-scheduled for two years.

4. The margin of profit under the 1981 and 1982 re-scheduling agreements for sums covered by current re-scheduling has been lowered from 1.75 percent to 1 3/8 percent per annum starting with the re-scheduling date March 20, 1987.

5. The margin of profit of the 1983 revolving credit has been lowered from 1.75 percent to 1.5 percent per annum starting .

I wish to point to the great flexibility and cooperativeness by Western banks, much greater than displayed by the governments which guaranteed those debts, Urban added.

The good cooperation with the Western banks results from the fact that in no time did they break the talks with the Polish side, as well as from the fact that the Polish side went on paying on time the interests due to the western banks.

Aftereffects of the Chernobyl Breakdown

Asked next to size up the losses in Polish tourism ensuing from the Chernobyl breakdown, Min. Urban stated that such an appraisal was impossible at the moment.

However, he stressed that some cutdowns in the number of Western tourists coming to Poland had been recorded, the greatest frignt being manifested by extra-European tourists, for instance from the United States.

Replying next to a question concerning the latest decision by the Polish authorities to pull powdered milk produced in May from the retail network in Poland, Urban said that the decision was motivated not by the level of radioactive contamination, which did not go above the safety norm. It was the intention of th Polish authorities to see children drink milk which was entirely contamination free, even it the contamination level was admissible.

Min. Urban aslo said that the government commission led by Z. Szalajda took a decision, for the second time, to additionally import powdered milk to a tune of 2 million kgs.

Answering questions concerning the Chernobyl breakdown, Urban announced that a detailed report on the actions taken by the government commission would be published after it had been approved by the government, which, he said, might take place yet this week. Min. Urban also said that a meeting, initially planned for May in Berlin, of the representatives of the CMEA countries which are on the Inter-Governmental Commission for the Construction of Nuclear Power Plans in the CMEA, will be held still this month. That will be one of the regular working meetings held biannually.. I think, said Urban, that that meeting will review the conclusions arising from the Chernobyl breakdown.

Polish Sleeping Bags for Homeless in the U.S.

Referring to the Polish relief action for the homeless in the United States, Urban said that the Polish Social Relief committee was clearing various formalities with the American organization receiving the Polish gifts. In case these formalities are cleared up, the sleeping bags and blankets will be shipped to the new York-based organization June 19. Urban also said he had received a letter from another charity organization in Los Angeles which declared its readiness to take Polish gifts in case the New York organization gave the Polish aid up. This aid, it was stressed in the letter, is indispensable for the numerous homeless in California.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES PACT TALKS, BANANA VISIT

LD172010 Warsaw PAP in English 1847 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 17: The PUWP CC Political Bureau today sized up the state of implementation of tasks stemming from the resolution of the 16th PUWP CC plenary session that had discussed problems of the working class.

The session reviewed a report speaking of the degree of improvement in the safety and hygiene of work, achieved as a result of steps taken since the 9th PUWP Congress. The Political Bureau assessed the course of voivodship pre-congress conferences and got acquainted with the course and results of the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The debaters also studied a report on the official visit to Poland paid by predident of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Sodindo B[illegible]ana.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD171944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium Presidium concerning the current economic trends and the measures to implement the objectives and tasks of our development and economic policy in 1986. The introductory report was read by Branko Mukulic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The Presidium is reported to have noted that the tendencies implicit in the current economic developments are not in keeping with the agreed economic stabilization policy and with our development and economic policy for this year. Also, the tendencies are such that they could lead to an even deeper economic crisis. The Presidium endorsed the assessments by the Federal Executive Council that unfavorable economic trends must be arrested and that a more successful implementation of economic stabilization and economic policy tasks for this year must be ensured as soon as possible with economic policy measures and with the solutions inherent in our economic system along the line of the implementation of our stabilization program. To achieve this, a comprehensive plan of measures must be worked out and implemented as soon as possible, both at the federal level, as well as in the republics, provinces, municipalities, and organizations of associated labor. The plan should be along the line of consistent implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and of the policy of the League of Communist as a whole.

At the session it was assessed that the main course of the measures of the economic and development policy and the economic system, which are being prepared by the Federal Executive Council, in its ideo-political essence was directed towards the demands of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the conclusions and stands of the LCY Central Committee. The Presidium believes that it is necessary as soon as possible to start adopting and implementing in practice measures and activities that stimulate an increase in production and exports, that realize the financial consolidation of the economy, that ensure the halting and lowering of the inflation rate, that bring all aspects of expenditure into realistic frameworks, that ensure more harmonious relations in the market and the protection of the working people's living standard, and other tasks of economic stabilization.

Stress was laid on the need for the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists to undertake political measures and actions for creating a favorable political climate in which positions on proposed measures would be harmonized more quickly. With this aim in view it is necessary to organize activity on preparing and adopting concrete measures in the republics and provinces, as well as in municipalities and basic organizations of associated labor, and to realize the full mobilization of all social factors, on the line of a complete change in economic trends and a consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization.

The Presidium also discussed a report on financing the activity of the LCY in 1985 and assessed that the financial and material management of the committees of the League of Communists and their work communities was being conducted in accordance with legal regulations and the decisions of the organs of the League of Communists. The basic principle of the policy of self-financing the LCY was successfully realized in 1985.

The Presidium energetically condemned a new wave of terror by the Republic of South Africa regime against the black majority that is deprived of its rights, as well as the attempt to create an excuse for new bloodshed through imposing the state of emergency, not even shrinking from armed aggression on neighboring African countries.

Expressing full solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom and life worthy of a human being, the LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses that such a policy of the South African racists and colonialists is met with the most severe condemnation of the Yugoslav public and progressive and peace-loving forces and peoples all over the world.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium supports the widest international sanctions and other measures of the international community to avoid new sufferings of the black majority and to at last put an end to the racist and colonial policy in this part of the world.

The Presidium also discussed some questions of organizational preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF LCY LEADERSHIP

LD180934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0049 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- One of the results of the recent party congresses is that the age of the party leaderships n the republics and provinces has been reduced considerably and that the top leaders were all born between 1932 and 1948, with the single exception of a president who is 58 years old. In addition, the candidates for the future LCY Central Committee Presidium, nominated by the republics and provinces, are much younger than the present members. Not one of them is over 60 years old, and one is only 35. It will be recalled that the present members of the Presidium of the LCY committee are either members of the prewar underground party membership vintage or had fought in the armed revolution. A mere glance at the list of candidates for the membership of the new Central Committee reveals that the same cadre line is followed here too. The average age of the members of the present Central Committee is 52.2 years, and if the proposed candidates are elected the average age of the new Central Committee will be 46.3 years. The present Central Committee is dominated by the age group over 56 -- there are 96 such members in the present 165-member Central Committee but in the new Central Committee there will be only 50 such people.

A significant but as yet inadequate step has also been taken in improving the social and class structure of the Central Committee. There are only 11 workers in it now, but there will be 27 workers in the new Central Committee. True, this is not in keeping with the share of the workers in the structure of the LCY (33 percent), but it does represent some progress. There will be few farmers in the future Central Committee -- only three -- but there is only one now. Another shortcoming in the LCY leadership is the paucity of women: only 19 women have been nominated for the 165-man Central Committee, but then the present Central Committee only has 9 woman members. The lack of proposed workers, farmers and women is compensated by a surfeit of managers and executives -- 86. However, when making comparisons it should be said that there are even more of them in the present Central Committee -- 105.

By and large there are hardly any differences in the national structure of the present and future Central Committee.

There are 18 Montenegrins now (17 have been proposed), Croats 21 (26 have been proposed), Macedonians 18 (16), Muslims 6 (10), Slovenes 22 (21), Serbs 53 (54), Albanians 13 (13), Hungarians 3 (4), Turks 1 (1), and Yugoslavs 3 (and again 3 have been proposed).

MIKULIC, OTHERS ATTEND ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS MEETING

LD162017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jun -- The fact that most of the tasks set out in this year's resolution have not been implemented and also the need to take urgent measures to halt the unfavorable economic developments have placed serious tasks before the SFRY Assembly and the republican and provincial assemblies. Since the Federal Executive Council is already preparing a package of fresh measures it is essential that they be discussed and approved as soon as possible because truly there is no time for delay.

This was stressed at the meeting today between the president of the SFRY assembly, Ivo Vrandecic, and presidents of republican and provincial assemblies. The meeting was also attended by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Nedjo Borkovic, the assembly vice-President; and Milka Crigorijevic-Takeva and Milenko Bojanic, presidents of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, respectively. A joint session of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces is planned for 24 June during which a report is expected to be delivered on the measures which the Federal Executive Council is preparing. During the separate sessions of the two assembly chambers the delegates should (express their views) on some of the regulations which will be placed on the agenda as urgent.

MIKULIC, TU DELEGATION DISCUSS ECONOMIC MATTERS

LD161753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Talks were held in the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions between Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Marija Todorovic, president of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions. Several members of the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions also took part in the talks.

Views were exchanged on the current sociopolitical situation. In this connection, reference was made to the measures and activities which should provide an incentive for higher production, productivity and exports, and stimulate the system of distribution. Those who took part in the talks paid special attention to reducing inflation and to maintaining and improving the standard of living.

DIZDARVIC DELIVERS REPORT ON NONALIGNED AIMS

LD171239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Council of the Federation discussed the course of preparations for the eighth Nonaligned Conference, some issues relating to the Yugoslav delegation's activity at the gathering, as well as the international situation in which the conference is to take place. The Council of the Federation also considered Yugoslavia's activity on the international arena.

The introductory report at the session, which was presided over by President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani, was presented by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foriegn affairs.

The federal secretary stated that the international situation has recently deteriorated again. It is presently characterized by unfavorable developments in relations between the USSR and the United States and by the further exacerbation of the problems of North-South relations. The arms race as well as other forms of confrontation continue which implies that relations between the two superpowers are not developing in accordance with the expectations raised by the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva. This situation, in Dizdarevic's view, is affecting the general international trend. Not a single troublespot has been resolved while some of the international crisis situations are becoming worse. The abandonment of the existing agreements threatens to take the arms race to a new stage where it will develop into qualitatively and quantitively new forms of confrontation. However, Raif Dizdarevic went on to stress that neither the United States nor the USSR seem to have given up the propensity to negotiate and that new proposals for negotiations and disarmament are being put forward.

For this reason, according to Dizdarevic, the issues of peace and security, the relaxation of tension and resumption of detente, difficult economic problems in the world and the troublespots will be at the center of the debate at the Harare conference. A very important task facing the Nonaligned Movement is to ensure that the meeting contributes to strengthening peace and to the efforts to end unfavorable trends in the development of international relations.

Raif Dizdarevic devoted particular attention to the difficult international economic situation. In his view, economic problems are not threatening the economic development of individual countries alone but are also jeopardizing political relations and peace and progress in the world in general.

In recent years we have witnessed a large-scale drain of resources from the developing to the developed countries. In the 1981-86 period the developing countries repaid $600 billion debt to the developed countries. Out of this amount $338 billion was paid to cover the interest. Last year alone the developing countries lost $60 billion as a result of the fall in the price of raw materials -- primarily that of oil.

Raif Dizdarevic said that this is behind the active involvement by Yugoslavia and other developing countries in their efforts to find more radical solutions to the world's economic problems. The federal secretary for foreign affairs continued his report by making reference to the importance of nonaligned policy in the modern world, to the efforts to consolidate the unity of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of its original principles, and to the priority issues facing the conference in Harare.

In the period since the Belgrade conference, Dizdarevic said, all the aspects, basic ideas, and substance of nonaligned policy have been reasserted. This policy with its principles and goals is not only an authentic view of the world but has become a comprehensive doctrine in international relations which can provide answers to some of the fundamental issues of the international community's present and future development.

Raif Dizdarevic referred to the view that by the departure from the political scence of the movement's stalwarts -- Tito, Nehru, Nasir, Indira Gandhi, and others -- who, by their personal reputation and authority, exerted a strong influence on international events, the movement's values and scope for activitiy have been considerably reduced. It is obvious that such views disregard some of the crucial factors that indicate that nonalignment has become a lasting landmark and necessity in the modern world, Dizdarevic said. The departure from the political arena of the founders of the nonaligned Movement and policy whose personal judgments and views were widely respected even by the leaders of the world powers, is a loss which calls for certain adjustments in the way the movement operates. It could be argued, at the same time, that the nonaligned policy's, enormous value lies in the fact that after the departure of its founders it has remained and continues to be reasserted as an essential factor in international relations.

The Harare summit, Dizdarevic continues, is exceptionally important. It is expected to ensure continuity in the activity of the movement as a global, independent, and non-bloc factor and to provide a new powerful stimulus for the movement's even more active role in the efforts to resolve key international problems and in the process of changes in the existing political and economic relations in the world. Developments in southern Africa will occupy the most prominent position at the conference not only bec ause the conference will be taking place in the region but primarily because of the fact that the increasingly worsening situation in the region and the fact that the problems of decolonization and racism, which have always been a priority preoccupation of the movement of nonaligned countries, require this kind of approach.

In the course of the discussion on this issue the Council of the Federation expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the people in southern Africa for liberation and against apartheid.

Raif Dizdarevic spoke extensively on yugoslavia's activity on the international arena. He said that Yugoslavia occupies an important place in the international community and that what it has to say is listened to and respected. Dizdarevic noted that last year our country had 113 top level and other bilateral meetings which points to other countries' interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia. Dizdarevic emphasized the importance of overcoming internal difficulties for Yugoslavia's international status. The members of the Council of the Federation endorsed the main orientations concerning Yugoslavia's platform for the Harare summit and its activity on the international scene. In the course of the discussion stress was placed on the great importance of Yugoslavia's united international policy.

The views and proposals voiced at today's session will be submitted to the appropriate organs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WRITERS FEDERATION MEETING

No President Elected

AU121247 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 86 p 15

[Rada Saratlic and Slobodan Zikic Report]

[Excerpts] Maribor, 4 June -- The second day of the meeting of the Yugoslav Writers Federation in maribor started exactly as planned, at 0930 hours, initially following the planned agenda.

The dominant theme of the Writers Federation's third plenary session was the election of the new Yugoslav Writers Federation president. Prior to the election of the new president, Ciril Zlobec was supposed to have been relieved of the new president, Ciril Zlobec was supposed to have been relieved of his duties. The Serbian delegation called for consultations to be held during a short break, so that a decision could be reached as to whether Zlobec should be releived of his duties, to find out whether there were any objections to his work, or whether were any other proposals. The Serbian delegation was satisfied with Zlobec's work. The floor was then taken by Miodrag Bulatovic, president of the Serbian Writers Association and, because it is Serbia's turn next, the candidate for the new president of the federation. He said, among other things, that he was very unhappy but that he had to say some things which he would not say in other circumstances, because his writer's consciousness and holding the post of president of the writers' association would not permit him.

When the Slovene Writer Association became the first association in the country to oppose Miodrag Bulatovic's candidature proposed by the Serbian Association, and immediately sent a letter to all republican and provincial associations about its stance (the Serbian association was the last to receive it) -- suggesting, Bulatovic claimed, that all other members join the Slovene opposition to this - as an official of the federal organization Ciril Zlobec, as Miodrag Bulatovic categorically states, should have distanced himself and disassociated himself from this act. According to Bulatovic, Zlobec should have been outside and above "such a wrong letter that was sent throughout the whole of Yugoslavia," and he should have said what the respectable Slovene writer Dmitrij Rupel said, namely, that no one has the right to interfere with decisions made by a republican association and with its sovereign proposal of a democratically elected candidate.

"I fully blame its president Zlobec for this small stumble by the Writers Federation, because he has failed to lead us into this meeting in a reconciled way and in a good manner. I must therefore express my personal mistrust in him," Bulatovic said.

Having said that Miodrag Bulatovic's thinking was beyond him and that nothing Bulatovic had said was incriminating for him, Ciril Zlobec, speaking immediately after Bulatovic, said that he was thus invited to reply, mentioning that this time he would not speak in his native language but in Yugoslav Esperanto, in Serbo-Croatian. He said among other things:

"At the regular session of the federation's Presidium which was held on 25 April in Belgrade, I submitted my resignation from the post of president of the Writers Federation simply because my term office had expired. Then, following the suggestions of Miodrag Bulatovic, Aleksandar Petrov, and the Serbian Association in general that I must carry on as president until this meeting, I remained as president. But I do not consider myself president."

The Zlobec asked all republican and provincial delegations to say whether he had their support or not and whether they would grant him the normal relief, "although that would be retrospective since he had already resigned" (applause again). Then, on behalf of the Serbian delegation, Aleksandar Petrov said that the Serbian Writers Association is not seeking Zlobec's resignation but that at the same time it approves of all of Miodrag Bulatovic's objections.

Banjai called for a vote. All republican and provincial writers' associations unanimously voted for Ciril Zlobec's normal release from duty while Tone Partljic, on behalf of the Slovene delegation, also paid tribute to Zlobec. Zlobec expressed thanks for this trust.

Vojvodina's Proposal Accepted

After the unanimous adoption of the proposal for changes in the Statute, Ivan Ivanji, secretary of the Yugoslav Writers Federation, explained the situation about the election of the President up to that time, saying that four associations were for and four against the Serbian Writers Association's candidate Miodrag Bulatovic, and that the statute did not cater for a situation like this.

Ciril Zlobec took the floor again and explained that during the previous night, the Presidium with seven votes for and one against (Croatia), had accepted the proposal put forward by the Vojvodina Writers Association which could preserve the federation's self-respect and which would be still based on the rules of the statute. This proposal states that the Presidium of the Yugoslav Writers Federation at its session on 3 June this year acknowledged the fact that the Serbian Writers Association nominated Miodrag Bulatovic had not received the necessary majority of votes. The Presidium therefore proposes that the procedure be repeated and completed by the end September this year.

On behalf of the Slovene delegation, Tone Partljic suggested an amendment to this text which, apart from stating that Miodrag Bulatovic did not receive the necessary majority, would declare that because of all this he cannot again be the candidate for the Yugoslav Writers Federation.

On behalf of the Serbian Writers Association, Aleksandar Petrov reacted sharply saying that the Slovene association again wants to select its candidate from Serbia and that the Serbian Writers Association will not accept this.

Since the Presidium proposal had priority, the delegations first voted on this proposal, and it was decided by 6 votes to 2 (the delegations of Croatia and Slovenia voting against) that the procedure be repeated and that it should be completed by September this year.

The official, or rather, the working part of the annual meeting of the Yugoslav Writers Federation, was thus concluded, but the session continued because Miodrag Bulatovic was given an opportunity to say what he thinks about everything that happened at the meeting and earlier.

Bulatovic spoke for a long time, presenting a detailed picture of the events, stressing that they unnecessarily received unprecedented publicity in the foreign press. He also said that he would not have accepted the nomination had he had any inkling of what was going to happen; he stressed that he will demand arguments and proof for every word in the letter by the Slovene Writers Association, and if there is no proof he will consider every word to be a libel. Vesna Parun then expressed her disagreement with the position of her delegation -- of the Croatian Writers Association -- and renounced her status as a delegate.

This means that all the things that the Yugoslav Writers Federation has been parading in the public for about 13 months will be replayed this fall.

KOSOVO SAWP ELECTS PRESIDENT, NEW MEMBERS

AU171506 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 14 Jun 86 p 1

[I. Hasani, N. Bejta, S. Redzepi, M. Djata article: "Kosovo SAWP Provincial Electoral Conference -- A Democratic Orientation -- for Socialist Self-Management"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference held a meeting to elect its new composition and on the basis of the report of Hysen Prekazi, hitherto president of the SAWP provincial conference Presidency, and on the tasks of the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management and for the stabilization of the political and economic situation in the province, approved a directional program for the sociopolitical activity of Kosovo SAWP up to the year 1990.

The conference elected a new Presidency of 25 members, a Control Commission of 9 members, and also elected Bahtie Abrasi as president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women. The presidents of ten sections of the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference were also elected, as were the delegates from Kosovo to the Serbian SAWP republican conference, and the Kosovo SAWP delegation to the federal conference of SAWPY.

The newly elected Presidency, during its own inaugural meeting, elected Bajram Selimi as its president, and Budislav Vujisic as its secretary.

INTERNAL SECRETARY CULAFIC SPEAKS IN PORTOROZ

AU171929 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Complete security for our citizens and foreigners is the basic task of all social factors, in which task the internal security organs have a great responsibility. This was pointed out by Dobrusolav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, during talks with the leadership of the coastal region in Portoroz. He expressed conviction that this task will be successfully performed. He expressed satisfaction with the results achieved by the working people and citizens of this region, as well as internal affairs organs, in cooperation with all those involved in social self-protection. Republican and provincial secretaries of internal affairs also took part in the talks. The participants in the talks then visited the Maribor administration of internal affairs and the Sentilj international border crossing.

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RETAIL MALPRACTICES, 'PRIVILIGED CUSTOMERS' VIEWED

AU181352 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Jun 86 p 3

[Demir Gjergji article, abridged from ADRIATIU, organ of the Durres District AWP Committee: "From the Pages of the Local Press --'Minor' But Damaging Incidents"]

[Text] Twelve noon. Customers wait outside the Restaurant Durres while the staff set the tables. Ten past twelve. The doors open. The customers sit down and wait. The waiters continue their "preparations." One of them comes up to a table with a laden tray. The customers are still waiting, while those at the table being served tuck in without the slightest scuple. One customer stands up and demands an explanation.

"We've been waiting half an hour! What's going on?"

"What business is it of yours? Do you know who these people are?"

"Who?" the customer open his eyes wide.

"They're the managers! Now do you see?"

On the bus routes from Durres to Shkozet, Plepe, and Shijak, not to mention some others, the door to the driver's compartment is also the entrance for some "privileged people." One, two, three four. There is one of these people at every stop. This separate compartment of the bus, which belongs to the driver alone, becomes a "cosy corner" of friends and acquaintances. But who are these friends who are invited, or rather allowed, to sit on the gear box, or lean over the driver's shoulder with their back to the sign saying "do not talk to the driver"? They are traffic inspectors, paid or voluntary, and drivers from other shifts. They swagger about competely unconcerned at breaking the rules.

Let us mention some other examples. At the greengrocer's opposite the men's tailer's -- and not only here -- the shop assistant sees nothing wrong in ignoring customers waiting in line, and fills the shopping bags of someone who enters the shop and shouts a greeting from the doorway. If you ask the assistant who he is, you will no doubt receive the reply that he is a worker at the same enterprise, while the "priviliged" customers leaves with his bag full of choice produce. Such scense occur in other shops. Some time ago, top quality wine arrived at the Durres liquor store. And who bought it? First the delivwey men bought it. And when they were well supplied, other customer were served. And in this case the assistant replied to those demanding an explanation: "they brought it here, so it belongs to them" and so, according to the assistant, they are privileged customers. It is no accident that these customers have a saying among themselves that if you don't look after No one, ;you can't look after other people. In a way "blinded" by these privileges which in no way belong to them, they take no notice of the reaction of public opinion, and when public opinion does not react strongly, find a congenial climate for "enjoying their privileges."

Traffic inspectors, whether paid or voluntary, have the duty of maintaining the regulations and punishing severely violations of them, and should be the last to break them themselves. Also those who butt in lines or are served "with proper attention" in shops and elsewhere have the duty of combatting this phenomena instead of falling victim to it.

Nothing can escape the close watch of the masses They have each of these cases of "priviledged people" firmly in their sights. This diminishes the authority and reputation of these people as cadres, managers, or guardians of the regulations and laws.

Public opinion should show itself more vigorous in such cases, and must say "stop" to everybody who breaks the rules, whoever he may be. Everyone must perform the duties entrusted to him as best they can.

YOUTH LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

AU181337 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 18 (ATA) -- The plenum of the Central Committee of the LYUA [Labor Youth Union of Albania] convened in one of the Halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana, on June 17 before noon. It discussed on the tasks facing the youth organisations to carry into effect the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the rally on occasion of handing over the baton of youth actions.

The members of the plenum concrete targets to undertake ever greater tasks and to further enliven the whole life of the country. So, till the day of the opening of the 9th congress of the party the youth organisations will realise the annual target to improve radically 7200 hectares of pastures and to create 1500 others. The youth brigades will conlude ahead of schedule the harvesting of wheat, the gathering of bean, sunflower, tobacco, etc. The plenum also approved the targets of undertakings to be organised during this jubilee year to create the best possible conditions for the entertrainment of the youth. The youth will work with mobilisation to adjust and set up new hearths of culture, while in cities and big industrial centers, it will work to set up games halls, a rest center for the youth and pioneers of Enver in beautiful touristic places in every district, to set up sports grounds, children's playing grounds, etc. The contributions pointed out the good work that has begun to be done to enliven the cultural and artistic life, the sports activities, the ever more active participation of the youth in them as well as in other political social activities.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON WARSAW PACT INITIATIVE

AU171428 Sofia BTA in English 1356 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party discussed today an information on the work of the session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states' Political Consultative Committee, held in Budapest on June 10 and 11, 1986. The CC expressed full and unanimous approval for the work of the Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and the president of the State Council.

The party's Central Committee fully supports the decisions and practical measures outlined by the Budapest session on the further strengthening of the political and defensive alliance of the fraternal socialist states to the benefit of peace and security in Europe and world-wide, for countering the plans of the imperialist forces, and U.S. imperialism in particular, who are disregarding the desire of the peoples of the world to live in a world free of weapons and wars.

The new peace initiatives of the allied socialist states are an organic component of the further development of the socialist countries' program for halting the arms race, averting the nuclear holocaust, for the establishment of a reliable system of comprehensive security, for constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation between the states.

The BCP CC reiterated the view, again expressed by the participants in the Budapest session, that only the peaceful coexistence of the countries of different social order, the complete elimination of all nuclear and conventional weapons, the prevention of the militarization of space and the establishment of true peace on earth and in space can guarantee the survival of the human civilization. The Central Committee expressed full support to the dynamic, consistent and constructive foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government and its program on the complete elimination of all mass destruction weapons, to the co-ordinated policy of the Warsaw treaty member-states which is aimed at preserving peace and providing security for all peoples of the world. The Central Committee once again enhanced its view that the only way to attain these vitally important goals is to gradually and stage-by-stage reduce the level of military parity with the ultimate aim of achieving full and comprehensive disarmament under strict international surveillance.

The BCP CC assesses the ever closer interaction between the fraternal parties and states in the strengthening of the defensive military-political alliance as a guarantee for the success of the peace advance of socialism in the name of peace and the future of mankind.

MORE REPORTAGE ON NINTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Officals Elected

AU181404 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service at 1200 GMT on 18 June Begins a 21-minute live relay from Sofia of the opening of the second day's proceedings of the first session of the newly elected Ninth National Assembly. Commentator Boyan Bonev introduces the broadcast, explaining that the session was opened a few minutes ago by Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, who is now speaking.

Todorov is then heard proposing the candidates for first deputy chairman, deputy chairmen, and members of the State Council. The following persons are unanimously elected:

First deputy chairman: Petur Tanchev.

Deputy chairman: Georgi Dzhagarov, Mitko Grigorov, and yaroslav Radev.

Secretary: Nikola manolov.

Members of the State Council: Angel Balevski, Angel Dimitrov, Andrey Bundzhulov, Asya Angelova Emilova, Boril Orlinov Kosev, Vladimir Bonev, Ivan Panev, yordan yotov, Milko Balev, Nikolay Zhishev, Panteley Zarev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Dyulgerov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Yanko Markov, Gino Ganev, Grisha Filipov, Dimitur Yordanov Dimitrov, Elena Lagadinovar, Emilya Mircheva Kostova, Zhivkov Zhivkov, and Kostadin Dzhatev.

Tordorov then proceeds to propose the following candidates as deputy chairmen and members of the Council of Ministers:

First deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers: Andrey Lukanov.
First deputy chairman and chairman of the State Committee for Research and technologies: Stoyan Markov.
Deputy chairman and chairman of the Economic Council: Ognyan Doynov.
Deputy chairman and chairman of the Social Council: Georgi Karamanev
Deputy chairman and chairman of the Spirtual Development Council: Georgi Yordanov.
Deputy chairman: Grigor Stoichkov.
Deputy chairman and chairman of the State Planning Commission: Ivan Iliev.
Deputy chairman: Kiril Zarev.

Candidates for members of the Council of Ministers:
Ministers of finances: Belcho Belchev.
Minister of trade: Khristo Khristov.
Chairman of th Committee for State and People's Control: Georgi Georgiev;
Minister of transporation: Vasil Tsanov;
Minister of Internal Affairs: Dimitur Stoyanov.
Minister of national defense: Dobri Dzhurov.
Minister of foreign affairs: Petur Mladenov.
Minister of agriculture and forest: Aleksi Ivanov.
Minister of national education: Ilcho Dimitrov.
Minister of justice: Svetla Daskalova.
Minister of public health: Radoy Popivanov; and
Minister, [as heard] Georgi Pankov.

All the above candidates are duly elected unanimously by the National Assembly deputies, and take their appointed places, signing the document of allegiance.

Commentator Boyan Bonev reports that Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, and Petur Tanchev are seated in the official box.

Stanko Todorov then reads out the letter of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the future policy of the government.

The letter pledges that the State Council and Council of Ministers will be guided in their future activities by the BCP program for the building of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. The letter outlines the main tasks for the government as outlined by the 13th BCP congress: Acceleration of economic development by completing the scientific-technical revolution, using social and economic levers to stimulate and enhance productivity and to improve quality and competitiveness. New labor conditions are to be established between the state and the labor collectives, and the self-governing organizations are to be strengthened.

The letter states that in the field of social policy the government will strive to meet the people's material, spiritual, and social needs "in accordance with their purchasing power," as well as promote "the human factor." Socialist democracy is to be encouraged, and a struggle is to be waged against "deficiencies and negative phenomena."

The letter then outlines the government's future foreign policy, aimed at averting nuclear disaster, drawing closer together with Soviet Union, further improving friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Attention will also be paid, states the letter, to making the Balkans a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as to encouraging abroad political dialogue and economic and cultural cooperation with the developed capitalist countries. The letter confirms the government's full support for the new Soviet disarmament proposals to NATO and the Western European countries. The letter concludes by confirming Bulgaria's continuing support of the United Nations, and voices confidence that Bulgaria will achieve further prosperity and progress under the leadership of the BCP.

The letter is received with loud applause, and commentator Boyan Bonev concludes the live relay at 1221 GMT.

Legal Officials Elected

AU181913 Sofia BTA in English 1439 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- The new composition of the State Council was voted here at the first session of the Ninth National Assembly on the motion of State Council president Todorov Zhivkov.

Mr Ivan Velinov was elected president of the Supreme Court, and Mr Kostadin Lyutov was elected prosecutor general.

The parliament established the following standing committee:

-- on socio-economic development

-- on social policy

-- on intellectual development

-- on environmental conservation and regeneration

-- on foreign policy

-- on people's councils and local self-government

-- on legislative affairs

-- on the protection of public interests and citizens' rights

Interparliamentary Group Meets

AU181819 Sofia BTA in English 1655 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- The first general assembly of the Bulgarian Inter-Parliamentary Group of the Ninth National Assembly was held today. It was chaired by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. According to the Charter of the Bulgarian Inter-Parliamentary Group all deputies to the National Assembly are members of the national group of Bulgaria to the Interparliamentary Union. Mr. Petur Vutov was elected president of the Bulgarian Inter-Parliamentary Group and Mr. Boyan Traykov and Mr. Viktor Vulkov were elected vice-presidents. Bulgaria has been a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since 1986. In 1977 Sofia hosted the 64th Interparliamentary Conference and the 80th Conference of the Union will be held here in the fall of 1988.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMEN REELECTED 16 JUN

AU181348 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] Constituant sessions of newly elected okrug people's councils were held in various towns of our country yesterday. The following officials were elected chairman of the okrug people's councils executive committees in the following towns: Aleksandur Zvetanski in Pazardzhik; Dimitur Nenchev in Plevan; Ivan Ivanov in Stara Zagora; and Gencho Popov in Gabrovo. The following officials were reelected to the posts of chairmen of the okrug people's councils executive committees in the following towns: Georgi Sharkov in Lovech; Milcho Milchev in Kurdzhali; Kostadin Stanev in Tolbukin; Kolyo Yovchevni in Razgrad; Dimitur Mikhaylov in Silistra; Kiril Botsev in Kyustendil; Khristo Stanev in Veliko Turnovo; Strakhil Khristov in Varna; and Ivan Ruzhev in Burgas.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU021552 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BPC Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Batmonh,

On the occasion of your reelection to the post of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, I convey to you cordial greeting and best wishes on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I wish you vigorous health, personal happiness, and great new successes in your highly responsible work for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 19th MPRP Congress for the further construction of socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic.

I am deeply convinced that the friendship and cooperation among our parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to strengthen and further develop along ascending lines, to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples, for the sake of peace and socialism.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY EGYPT'S 'ABD AL-MAJID

AU181439 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Turning Over a New Leaf; CSSR and Egyptian Ministers of Foreign Affairs Held Talks in Prague"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Accompanied by his spouse, Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived for an official visit to Czechoslovakia on Thursday [12 June] at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

The guest was welcomed at Prague Ruzyne Airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife, and by other representatives of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Omar Gad, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the CSSR, was also present.

Talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid were held at Cernin Palace the same day. On the agenda was an assessment of Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations and an exchange of views on the current international situation.

In a candid and constructive talk, the two representatives noted that of late their mutual bilateral relations are marked by a dynamic development in all spheres of common interest. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed in this connection the conviction that his visit to the CSSR will turn a new leaf in the two countries' mutual relations. Sharing the same opinion, the two representatives assessed political dialogue as an important instrument contributing to better mutual understanding, and said they were in favor of deepening and broadening it. They describe economic and trade relations as an exceptionally important sphere, developing on the basis of mutual benefit, arising from the long, good relations of partnership and, of late, marked by dynamic growth. They stressed that this economic cooperation is developing bilaterally, especially in areas which are important with respect to the prospects and orientation of the further development of the national economies of the CSSR and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia is prepared to expand the range of its complete investment units, machinery, and other products, and at the same time enrich its imports with interesting and nontraditional Egyptian products, including consumer goods. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid spoke about his country's interest in further increasing the level of economic cooperation, including agriculture and tourism. It was noted that cultural relations, too, are developing satisfactorily, and there exist good prerequisites for their further expansion.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also exchanged views on the current state of the international situation. Sharing the same opinion, they noted that its complex development requires new political thinking, which takes into consideration the changed conditions due to the existence of mass destruction weapons and the fact that no one can win a nuclear war or the arms race. They declared themselves in favor of resolving the key issues of international security exclusively through political means, in line with the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid about the topical approaches of the CSSR's foreign policy to the solution of international problems in the spirit of the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress, with which the 17th CPCZ Congress also fully identified itself, and which determines concrete, precisely formulated, and achievable objectives in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres.

He pointed out the dangerous phenomena in the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles, beginning with the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles and the continuing test of nuclear weapons, all the way up to the development of offensive space weapons within the framework of the star wars program.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid about the results of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and stressed the exceptional significance of the session's appeal to the NATO member-states and all European countries to radically reduce all ground-forces and tactical offensive air force components of the European countries, as well as the corresponding forces of the Unied States and Canada deployed in Europe. He explained the Czechoslovak viewpoints concerning the problem of the resumption and further development of the Europe-wide process of detente, cooperation, and security in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The two representatives also exchanged views on the situation in hotbeds of tension and conflict, with particular regard to the Middle East. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid explained in detail the standpoints of the Egyptian Government on this weighty problem, the fundamental cause of which continues to be the unresolved Arab-Israeli conflict, and especially its core -- the Palestinian question. The opinion was shared that the fundamental prerequisite for the peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East is the convocation of an international conference, attended by all involved parties, including the PLO, the USSR, and the United States. The necessity of ensuring the legitimate rights of the ARab people of Palestine, including the right to establish an independent state, was also stressed in harmony of opinion.

Bohuslay Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also exchanged views on topical issues of international terrorism. In this connection, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia, in a similar way to the rest of the socialist states -- as was affirmed in the communique from the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee -- is an opponent of any kind of terrorism, above all state terrorism, which threatens to destroy international relations, and is prepared to cooperate constructively with all states to that this dangerous phenomenon could be eliminated from the life of the world community.

In the afternoon, Ahman 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid paid a visit to the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague. He paid respects to the memory of the Unknown Warrior and laid a wreath at his tomb.

The Egyptian guest was accompanied in the solemn act by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other personalities.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife gave a gala dinner in honor of Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and his wife.

The gala dinner was attended by CSSR Deputy Premiers Svatopluk Potac and rudolf Rohlicek; chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations, Dalibor Hanes; CSSR Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl; and other representatives of our political and public life.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid delivered speeches in the course of the dinner.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the Czechoslovak-Egyptian talks afirmed the two countries' interest in developing mutual relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, and favored their intensification.

In speaking about the international situation, he pointed out the dangerous militarist course of imperialism. He condemned the phenomena of its neglobalism, as attested to by the recent U.S. aggression vis-a-vis Libya.

Together with our allies, we unflinchingly hold the standpoint that in the current complex conditions, too, one must not succumb to pessimism and leave the field to the proponents of "cold war." We are firmly convinced that it is possible to wage an intensive struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war. We want to achieve a lasting peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, to build the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security, to develop activity aimed at scrapping all nuclear weapons, in line with the proposal voiced by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January.

B. Chnoupek also stressed the significance of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It constitutes a truly historic milestone on the road toward a radical limitation of the arms buildup, he said.

In the closing part of his speech, B. Chnoupek noted that the CSSR fully stands behind the creation of a firm material, political, and organizational foundation for "star peace" in the spirit of the 3-stage program of common steps proposed in the letter from the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to the UN secretary general.

In his speech Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed thanks for the hospitality and attention accorded to him in the course of his visit to the CSSR. He recalled the long tradition of Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations and underscored the significance of his visit for expanding and strengthening them. He expressed the conviction that Czechoslovak-Egyptian cooperation will develop dynamically for the benefit of the people of both countries.

He stressed that the CSSR and the Arab Republic of Egypt both favor a peaceful solution of international disputes and are both interested in the development of political dialogue. Egypt, the founder and active member of the Nonaligned Movement, is prepared to share with Czechoslovakia -- a recognized component of international politics -- the endeavor to assist in eliminating the hotbeds of international tension, Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid concluded.

The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Chnoupek Detailed

AU181540 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Egyptian Guest Has Ended His Official Visit to the CSSR, Interest in Development of Bilateral Relations"]

[Text] Karlovy Vary (CTK) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and his wife, who paid an official visit to the CSSR, on Saturday [14 June] visited Karlovy Vary. He was accompanied by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Omar Gad, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the CSSR, was also present. The Egyptian guest left the CSSR Sunday evening.

The following press release was adopted at the end of the Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia on 12-15 June, at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During his stay, the Egyptian guest was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak. He was also received by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. In the course of the reception, the two parties affirmed their interest in further expanding bilateral relations, which have a long and rich tradition.

In the course of official talks, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad "Ismat Abd al-Majid exchanged views on problems pertaining to Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations and on the most important international issues.

They expressed bilateral satisfaction with the growth of two countries' all-round cooperation, which is developing successfully on the basis of equality and mutual respect. They paid particular attention to issues connected with the further development of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as with their cultural exchange.

In exchange views on topical issues of international events, the two parties noted with satisfaction the identical nature or closeness of views on the most important of them. They expressed profound alarm at the steadily deteriorating situation in the world as a consequence of the feverish arms buildup, especially the nuclear arms buildup, the continuing hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, and the absence of a just world economic order.

In this connection, the two parties expressed readiness to continue the endeavor to reduce international tension, while stressing that this objective can be achieved ony on the basis of respecting the UN Charter, and by means of confidence-building measures in international relations.

They stressed the direct connection between European security and security in the Mediterranean region. The two parties expressed their support for the endearvor to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

The two parties stressed the importance of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act, of the Stockholm conference, and other forums within the framework of the European-wide process aimed at maintaining peace, security, and cooperation among countres with differnet social systems. They expressed appreciation for the growing importance of the movement of nonaligned countries in efforts aimed at maintaining peace and deepening cooperation in the world.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs informed the Egyptian party in detail about the peace initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at averting the danger of war and reducing tension in the world, particularly in Europe. In this connection, the Egyptian party expressed the hope that the initiative of the Governments of the CSSR an to the GDR for creating zones free of chemical weapons in central Europe would lead to further steps toward a general scrapping of chemical weapons.

The two parties paid considerable attention to the situation in the Middle East. They expressed profound alarm over the escalation of tension in the region and its spreading into the adjacent regions. They stressed that the continuing Middle East crisis constitutes a grave threat to peace and security, not only in the Middle East region, but also on a worldwide scale.

The two parties reaffirmed their conviction that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict is not possible without recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination, and without the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories. They stressed that the road to a just, comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis must include the convocation of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations, attended by all parties involved, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two parties affirmed the necessity of preserving the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Lebanon. They favored an immediate end to the Israeli military presence in that country, and opposed the hostile intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs.

The two representatives expressed alarm over the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict. They favored an immediate halt to the fighting and the resolving of contentious issues through political means on the basis of respect for mutual sovereignty.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed their full support for the process of decolonization. They sharply condemned the policy of apartheid practiced by the racist Pretoria regime, its attempts to destabilize the neighboring countries, and the political maneuvering which aims to prevent Namibia's independence. They affirmed their full solidarity with and support for the nations of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence.

The two sides expressed their alarm over the phenomena of terrorism in all its forms, stressed the necessity of eliminating its causes, and affirmed that terrorism must not be confused with national liberation struggle.

Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded to him and his retinue during his stay in Czechoslovakia. He invited Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay a visit to Egypt. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HAMBURG CITY OFFICIAL

LD171154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received at Hrzan Palace in Prague today Klaus von Dohnanyi, first buergermeister and president of the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg who is visiting Czechoslovakia.

In their conversation, Lubomir Strougal praised the positive development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG in politics, economics and culture, and stressed that it is mutually advantageous to continue this trend. Lubomir Strougal noted that deepening traditional contacts with Hamburg, which have to be enriched by new forms of cooperation, may contribute toward this in a more marked manner. The two representatives also spoke about the most pressing questions of international politics and about the tasks that Czechoslovakia and the FRG intend to tackle in the field of ecology.

STATEMENT ON ISRAELI COMMUNIST DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD171929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A joint statement has been adopted at the end of the visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party headed by Emile Habibi, a member of the party Politburo.

The statement notes that the representatives of the CPCZ and the Israeli Communist Party exchanged information about the activity of both fraternal parties, and discussed some topical issues concerning the international situation, particularly developments in the Middle East. They noted with satisfaction a total identity of views on the matters discussed. Both sides expressed profound concern at the worsening international situation brought about by the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces. They resolutely condemmed the strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance and Israel's expansionist policy. They noted that Israel's participation in the U.S. space militarization program is a direct threat not only to the peoples of the Middle East, but to all mankind.

Both sides resolutely condemned all U.S. and Israeli plans for the destruction of the Palestinian movement. They emphasized that the way to a just settlement of the Middle East crisis is to convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, attended by all involved parties including the PLO.

CZECH, SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCILS HOLD SESSIONS

LD171341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Czech and Slovak National Councils met in Prague and Bratislava today at their constituent sessions. Lubos Lidicky reports from the Palace of Culture in Prague:

[Begin recording] We have already witnessed the festive event when the 196 current deputies of the Czech National Council, elected in the recent elections, swore a festive pledge to Josef Kempny, the present chairman. Each of them also handed over a signed declaration with the formula of the pledge, which is anchored in the constitution. But let us recall that several minutes earlier, Deputy Josef Kempny said in his welcoming address to the new deputies that the trust that our citizens gave them in the general elections obliges them to exert all their strength to fulfill the will of the people, expressed in the conclusions of the 17th congress of our Communist Party. After that, the deputies approved a program of our constituent meeting where, apart from the election of the Credentials and Immunity Committee and its chairman, the agenda also includes a report on the activity of the Presidium of the Czech National Council for the past period and election of chairman, deputy chairman and other members of the Presidium of the Czech National Council. [end recording]

Ladislav Mikus reports from Bratislava on the deliberations of the Slovak National Council;

[Begin recording] The constituent meeting of the Slovak National Council opened here in Bratislava at 1300 with the Czechoslovak national anthem. At the moment there is a break, during which the Credentials and Immunity Committee of the Slovak National Council is in session, checking election tickets, sealing ballot boxes, and preparing a report confirming the validity of the election of the deputies to the Slovak National Council.

The deliberations of the first meeting after the elections were opened and are being chaired by Deputy Jan Gregor. He welcomed at the session members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Jan Janik, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Electoral Commission; as well as other members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium who are also deputies to the Slovak National Council, members of the government, and guests.

In his opening address comrade Gregor stressed that the preparation of the election and its progress demonstrated that we have all the prerequisites for fulfilling the demanding tasks contained in the conclusions of the congress. It documented the moral and political unity of our people, as well as the advantages and action unity of our political system, headed by the CPCZ. The election was also a demonstration of loyalty to socialism, our internationalist tie of alliance, friendship and cooperation with teh USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

After the approval of the meeting's agenda, all 148 present deputies, out of 150, swore the pledge prescribed by the Constitution to the chairman. They then elected Daniel Futes to be chairman of the Credentials and Immunity Committee of the Slovak National Council, as well as other members of the committee. The constituent meeting of the Slovak National Council also will elect the chairman, deputy chairmen and other members of the Presidium of the Slovak National Council, and also will establish its committees. [end recording]

Further Report

LD180525 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Czech and Slovak National Councils met today in Prague and Bratislava for their constituent meeting. Our reporters Vaclav Klement and Lubos Lidicky report on the proceedings:

These important meetings represented the beginning of the new period of office of these, the highest representative bodies of both our republics.

The constituent meeting of the Czech National Council was opened by Josef Kempny, its current chairman. He welcomed Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, and the other members of his government.

The deputies began the meeting by approving the agenda, taking the oath laid down by the Consitution and forming the credentials and immunity committee, which then checked the validity of the credentials of all the 200 deputies.

The nominations for the election of the leading officials were proposed on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front by Comrade Josef Korcak. The Czech National Council then held a secret ballot to elect its chairman. The result was announced by Deputy Libuse Horakova:

[Begin recording] In the election of the chairman of the Czech National Council, a total of 196 ballots were issued to the deputies of the Czech National Council. After the ballot boxes were opened, our group of deputies found that 196 ballot papers had been cast, of which 196 votes were declared valid, and none were void. Of the valid votes, 196 were cast in favor of Comrade Josef Kempny, the candidate of the National Front for election to the post of chairman of the Czech National Council. We congratulate him on being elected. [applause] [end recording]

Unanimous too was the election of Deputies Oldrich Volenik, Marie Jarosova, Oldrich; Bursky and Josef Kana as deputy chairman of the Czech National Council. The deputies then went on to approve the composition of the new 25-member Presidium of the Czech National Council, and constituted nine deputies' committees. Concluding the meeting, Comrade Josef Kempny expressed his gratitude for the trust shown by the deputies in the elected Presidium of the Czech National Council. Here is a part of what he said:

[Begin recording] All the conditions have been created for us to do our work successfully. We can call on the experience of deputies from a wide variety of workplaces in industry, construction, agriculture, services, transport and other areas of the life of society. We hope that those deputies of the Czech National Council who have been elected to this responsible post for the first time will bring to our common work new methods and inspiration. On behalf of all the deputies who have worked in the Czech National Council in the previous term, I can promise them comradely help and cooperation. The Czech National Council will be guided consistently by the categorical need to carry through the basic strategy of the 17th party congress, and that is the speed up socioeconomic and social development. Through the means vested in it by the Constitution, it will play its part in the intensification of the national economy through the application of scientific and technical progress in close cooperation with the socialist countries and especially with the Soviet Union. We realize that it is solely on this basis that the living standard can be raised and the social and cultural conditions of the life of the citizens of our country be improved in every way, that the conditions for the further development of our country can be created and that a contribution can be made to progress and the preservation of peace throughout the world in the framework of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Today's constituent meeting of the highest legislative body of the Slovak SR, the Slovak National Council, was attended in Bratislava by Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, other leading party officials and members of the Slovak government. Deputy Viliam Salgovic was unanimously reelected in a secret ballot to be chairman of the Slovak National Council. Here is part of what he said at the end of his speech at the constituent meeting:

[Begin recording in Slovak] From the point of view of both the present and future development of our society, it remains a topical task in the framework of our constitutional obligations and principles to continue to improve our cooperation with the Federal Assembly of the CSSR and the Czech National Council for the further development and perfection of the Czechoslovak federation, for the consolidation of our integrated Czechoslovak state and for the fraternal coexistence and cooperation between both our nations and all our nationalities. In working out the congress documents, we will be guided by the need to be innovative in preparing the proceedings of our bodies, to be innovative in passing measures and recommendations for tackling problems and in pressing for them to be implemented consistently. We start out from the basis that at a juncture when a new style of work is needed, a new and more principled approach is also required to monitoring the implementation of resolutions that have been passed. At the same time, we will not lose sight of the call made at the CPSL congress for an improvement in the projection, planning and thereby the overall quality of the activity of the Slovak National Council, its bodies and deputies. [end recording]

SLOVAK SR REELECTS COLOTKA, APPOINTS MINISTERS

LD181258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Report by Ladislav Mikus]

[Text] The Slovak National Council Presidium met at Bratislava Castle this morning at its first session in the eighth period of office.

The session was chaired by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. According to the constitutional law of the Czechoslovak Federation, the Slovak National Council Presidium accepted the resignation of the government of the Slovak SR and expressed gratitude at the same time to Peter Colotka, premier of the resigning government, and all its members for their activity so far. At the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee Presidium of the National Front of the Slovak SR -- presented by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR, -- and the Slovak National Council Presidium, according to the article of the constitutional law of the Czechoslovak federation, again appointed Professor Dr Peter Colotka to be premier of the Slovak SR. At the recommendation of the above-mentioned central bodies, and at the recommendation of the Premier Peter colotka, the Slovak National Council Presidium appointed further members of the Slovak SR government: Julius Hanus, first deputy premier; Pavol Bahyl, deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission; Milan Rusnak, deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning Commission; and Jaroslav Kansky, deputy premier.

The following ministers also were appointed:

Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance; Stefan Urban, minister of industry; Julius Varga, minister of agriculture and food; Kazimir Nagy, minister of labor and social affairs; Stefan Lazar, minister of interior; Zaroslav Zelko, minister of trade; Dusan Mikllanek, minister of construction; Vladimir Margetin, minister of forestry and water management; Dr Eva Tokolyova, minister of health; Profession Dr Ludovit Kilar, minister of education; National Artist Miroslav Valek, minister of culture; Professor Dr Jan Pjescak, minister of justice; and Dr Stefan Ferenci, minister chairman of the Committee of People's Control of the Slovak SR.

Then, in the Hall of the Czechoslovak Federation of Bratislava Castle, members of the government were sworn in according to the constitutional law.

MINISTERS IN NEW CZECH GOVERNMENT NAMED

LD182113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Lubos Lidicky report from Prague Castle on swearing in of new Czech ministers]

[Excerpt] The new ministers are now taking their oaths before Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, and signing their letters of appointment. The new ministers are:

Premier of the Czech SR: Josef Korcak
First deputy premier: Ladislav Adamec
Deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission: Zdenek Krc
Deputy premier: Jaroslav Tlapak
Deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning: Frantisek Sramek
Minister of finance: (Jiri Nykodym)
Minister of labor and social affairs: Nasta Baumrukova
Minister of education: Milan Vondruska
Minister of culture: Milan Klusak
Minister of health: Jaroslav Prokopec
Minister of justice: Antonin Kaspar

Minister of interior: Josef Jung
Minister of industry: (Petr Hojer)
Minister of construction: Karel Polak
Minister of agriculture and food: Ondrej Vanek
Minister of forestry and water management: Frantisek Kalina
Minister of trade: (Josef Rab)
Minister chairman of People's Control Committee of the Czech SR: Jan Motl
Ministers without portfolio: Karel Loebl and Vladimir Simek

The government of the Czech SR and each member has important responsibilities to the Czech nation and the entire society for the further all-round development of our socialist country.

Premier Josef Korcak thanked the people for the trust and conviction that the Czech national government will assist the federal government in fulfilling the tasks it faces in the current 5-year plan.

'CULTURAL UNDERGROUND' MEMBER SENTENCED TO JAIL

AU161521 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 16 (AFP) -- A member of Czechoslovakia's cultural underground, Eduard Vacek, has been jailed for one year for "breach of principles of socialist morality," according to an announcement here Monday by the "Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Prosecuted" (VONS).

Mr Vacek, a 39-year-old electrical engineer, had been charged with publishing and circulating texts from the Teplice, northern Bohemia, "College of Pataphysics" on such subjects as "the elimination of a traumatism by the evacuation of excrement in a workers' apartment block" and "the influence of the vital middle in the sexual troubles of the individual." The Teplice prosecutor had "ignored the humorous aspect of the writing," VONS said, adding that the case was "a gross breach of freedom of expression."

HERMAN, BENO SPEAK AT BRNO PARTY SEMINAR

LD062313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A seminar held in Brno today was devoted to the improving of efficiency of party work after the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Vladimir Herman, candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Moravian Regional Party Committee concentrated on the application of new approach to work, more effective methods, and said that a prerequisite for the comprehensive transfer to intensification of the national economy is the growth of the role played by the creative work of people and making use of the most useful experience. Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, spoke about the comprehensive approach to the improvement of methodology of party work, promotion of the principle of quality, efficiency, critical demands and thorough adherence to the party statutes in daily work.

BRIEFS

HERMAN, HAVLIN IN GOTTWALDOV -- The microelectronics festival in Gottwaldov opened in the United Farming Cooperative Slusovice Vladimir Herman, Candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Moravian Regional Party Committee, and Josef Javlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, were present at the opening of the festival. [Excerpts] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jun 86 LD]

MORE REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY EGYPTIAN MINISTER

Meets with Honecker

LD181546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for a friendly talk on Wednesday.

The guest conveyed sincere greetings from Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which were reciprocated with thanks by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker viewed the visit by the Egyptian politician as an expression of the good level of relations between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt as well as of the interest in further expanding them. In the course of their talk, Erich Honecker briefed the guest about the results of the 11th SED Party Congress. These were directed toward continuing the proven policy of the unity of economic and social policy as well as the active political dialogue to preserve peace. The undying source and guarantor of the stable development of the GDR is based on the unshakeable relationship of trust between party and people.

Situated on the dividing lines between two different social systems in the heart of Europe, the GDR is doing everything to contribute to improving the international situation, Erich Honecker emphasized. All responsible politicians must act in accordance with the urgent requirement of our times not to maintain the patterns of thought of confrontation but to approach relations between the different social systems, states, and regions in a new way. The proposals by the most recent conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest was characterised by this approach. They were an appeal to reason and the goodwill of all who are concerned with the peaceful future of mankind.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the growing contribution by the Nonaligned Movement, which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a respected member of, and to the preservation of world peace.

Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid gave information about the domestic and foreign policies of the Arab Republic of Egypt. He emphasised that Egypt supports all proposals and initiatives aimed at lessening international tensions and rejected the use of force to solve international dipsutes.

Erich Honecker and Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid agreed that regional sources of tension and conflict represent a serious danger to world peace and to the development of the countries concerned. This is also true of the Near East conflict, whose just and lasting settlement can be achieved by a collective effort which includes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In this connection Erich Honecker emphasized the GDR's support for an international Near East conference under the auspices of the United Nations. He emphasized that the GDR supports all steps to turn the Mediterranean area into a zone of stable peace, in the face of the tense situation in that area due to aggressive imperialist actions.

The interlocutors noted with satisfaction that the many years of relations between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt has undergone an upswing the last few years. They announced their firm intention to open up further opportunities for cooperation. Both sides agreed that the foreign minister's visit to the GDR has turned over a new page in relations between both states. An important contribution to improving the international situation is being made with the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation and the continuation of the political dialogue between the representatives of both states.

GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and Heinz Eichler, the State Council secretary, took part in the talk.

Also present was Wolfgang Schuessler, the GDR Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mustafa Ahmad Hanafi, the Egyptian ambassador to the GDR

Received by Stoph

LD181327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- Their satisfaction with the level of bilateral relations was expressed by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on Wednesday in Berlin. Willi Stoph described the mutually beneficial cooperation as a good example of peaceful international relations for the well-being of both peoples and as a contribution to the improvement of the international situation.

The guest explained the foundations of the further development of his country. He stated the willingness of Egypt to expand reciprocal relations. The interlocutors were in agreement that there existed good opportunities for further cooperation between both countries in accordance with their development aims. The precondition for this -- both politicians emphasized -- was the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

Willi Stoph gave the assurance that the GDR, the decisions of the most recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Budapest, would continue to pursue a policy of dialogue and cooperation with all forces interested in peace and understanding.

Willi Stoph and Al-Majid emphasized in agreement the urgency of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Near East problem and supported the calling of an international Near East conference with the equal participation of the PLO.

Al-Majid was received by Chief Major Erhard Krack in the Berlin town hall on the same day.

Concludes Talks

LD181749 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The official talks between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, depluty prime minister and foreign minister of Egypt, were continued and concluded in Berlin today.

The two foreign ministers stresed in their official talks that the relations between the states are developing without problems. This strengthens the desire on both sides for steady expansion of cooperation in politics, the economy, sciences and technology and culture. Such a development was not only in the interest of both nations but also had the effect of a stabilizing factor in the tense international relations.

Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that in view of the great dangers and serious problems confronting mankind everything has to be done to safeguard for the peoples a future free from war and famine. They were convinced that this great joint interest of the peoples will release and unify that great force which is needed to achieve this noble aim of mankind.

Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid ended his official visit to the GDR on the same day. He was cordially seen of at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer.

FISCHER RECEIVES MEXICAN FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY

LD182143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and Mexico are agreed that the tense international situation requires increased efforts and an active contribution by all states to achieve an end to the arms race on earth, to prevent its expansion to space and to banish the threat of war. This was noted today at a talk between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Mexican Foreign Under Secretary Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz.

Oskar Fischer outlined to his guest the primary aims and directions of the GDR's international policy, decided at the 11th SED Congress, and significant aspects of the 11 June appeal made by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

The Mexican spoke about the activities of Mexico within the framework of the six-state disarmament and peace initiative and explained Mexico's diverse efforts in the framework of the Contadora process for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America.

Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the active role of Mexico in the search to secure peace in the region. He affirmed the GDR's attitude of solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people to maintain their sovereign rights and to repulse all forms of the threat and use of force from outside.

The two sides paid tribute to the high level of relations of friendship between the GDR and Mexico and advocated more bilateral cooperation.

Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz is in Berlin for consultations with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer.

HONECKER RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM ABROAD

LD182128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 18 Jun (ADN) -- On the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has received cordial congratulations from abroad.

Congratulations have been sent by: the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Acommittee and president of the CSSR; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK; Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the FRG, and Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the FRG.

'TEXT' OF STATE-PARTY STATEMENT ON PACT MEETING

LD181745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 18 Jun 86:

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- Here is the text of the joint statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers, entitled "Preventing the Calamity of a Nuclear War and Achieving a Turn for the Better -- On the Results of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member States in Budapest 10 and 11 June," released in Berlin today.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers fully and wholly agree with the results of the regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states on 10 and 11 June this year in Budapest. They thank Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the work of the delegation headed by him. They emphasize the resolve of the GDR to actively contribute to the implementation of the decisions taken at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

In a complicated and dangerous time, the allied socialist states have pointed out an immediately accessible path for preventing the calamity of a nuclear war and achieving an improvement of the international situation for the better. This position corresponds to the nature of socialism. Proof of this is the 27th CPSU Congress, the 11 SED Congress, as as well as the party congresses of the fraternal parties. The appeal to the NATO states and all European countries to reduce the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe adopted by the Political Consultative Committee takes account of the concern of nations about the continuing escalation of the international situation and opens the way to halting the spiral of the arms race.

The new proposals of the Warsaw Pact states are aimed at dismantling within a few years the military confrontation in Europe, where the weapons arsenals are more than full and where the main military forces of both world systems directly face one another, and at guaranteeing the security of all nations with increasingly fewer weapons. The Warsaw Pact states present a concrete and at the same time flexible negotiating offer to reduce the armed forces and conventional arms gradually by the early 1990s to one-quarter of their present level. With the new initiative and the proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the socialist states have at their disposal a complex program for reducing each category of weapons according to the principle of equality and equal security and being able to verify these steps effectively. In the interest of rapid implementation, they are ready to discuss their proposals both in their overall and their individual elements and to conclude either a comprehensive or a partial agreement.

The participants in the Budapest meeting expressed serious concern that the United States has so far not displayed any readiness to take concrete steps to improve the international situation. The declared intention of the United States no longer to feel itself tied to the SALT II agreement from the end of this year onwards is particularly dangerous. But the hopeful beginnings for a turn for the better which began to stir with the Geneva summit meeting, mut not be undercut.

The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers are firmly convinced that it is possible to ban the danger of war and to carry through a turn for the better through the joint efforts of all forces of peace, of reason, and of realism all forces with political responsibility, and the govenments and peoples of Europe, are called upon to grasp the opportunity which is available and to stop the dangerous arms race. The unerring guide for the foreign political actions of the socialist countries is that the only reasonable path for guiding international relations back on to the path of detente is the peaceful coexistence of states and their cooperation in guaranteeing international security. At the same time, the conference demonstrated the resolve of the Warsaw Pact states to do what is necessary for guaranteeing the military strategic balance on an increasingly low level.

The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers expressly welcome that the states of the Warsaw Pact reaffirmed their support in solidarity for the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are fighting for their national and social liberation, independence, and sovereignty. Together, the fraternal countries support the removal of underdevelopment and neocolonialist exploitation. They condemn the policy of threat, blackmail, and interference of U.S. imperialism.

The conference paid particular attention to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the allied socialist states and their comprehensive cooperation. The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers have a high opinion of the steps taken recently to further develop of the fraternal alliance andd to increase the effectiveness of cooperation in all fields. In accordance with the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, the GDR will continue to contribute actively to deepening relations between the fraternal countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, on a state level as well as a social level.

All the fraternal states have resolved to do much in the coming years, individually, as well as jointly. The increasingly better connection between the advantages of socialism and the demands of scientific-technological economic integration has increasing importance in this context. On the basis of the basic agreements for scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 concluded with the USSR and the other fraternal states, the GDR will play its part in realizing the great projects in the field of science, technology, and production.

The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers are certain that the communists and all the people of the GDR will reaffirm their unanimous agreement with the peace program of the socialist community, with the far-reaching decisions of he Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee, and link it with readiness for new work deeds to strengthen our country and socialism. The stronger socialism, the more secure peace.

WARSAW PACT APPEAL EQUATED WITH DETENTE

AU171821 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Sereny: "A Real Basis for Negotiations" --passages published in italics]

[Text] As a matter of coincidence the American president gave a press conference only a few hours after the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact was published. Thus, whether we want to or not, we must notice the CONTRAST IN APPROACH that creates a tension between the two messages. For while the socialist allies have made an important and extensive proposal to open ways for a new pan-European agreement -- thus assuming the participation of the United States of America as well -- on the limitation of armed forces and weaponry, the number one man of the United States of America has repeated his intention of "going beyond" SALT II, the basic agreement made with the Soviet Union on arms limitation.

In the midst of the Warsaw Pact proposal for an agreement on confidence building, who is responsible for reminding us from overseas that in recent weeks and months actions over there have involved the very opposite?

We can still remember the storm caused by the announcement of the american "burial" of SALT II at NATO's foreign ministerial session in Halifax 2 weeks ago, when the United States stood alone against its 15 allies. The /FINANCIAL TIMES/ then noted with regret that the controversies surrounding SALT II and the future of the East-West arms reduction talks have upset the foreign ministers' efforts to launch a counter-propaganda campaign following the Soviet initiatives. (The British paper said that "the ministers had been firing at each other instead of releasing doves of peace.")

It is obvious that Washington's behaviour is the source of discord on the Western side. It is no use trying to interpret the peace initiatives of the socialist countries as if they contained some aspects of "separation tactics." The intention of these countries is something else, and this is clear from the passage in the Warsaw Pact's Budapest appeal which deals not only with the continuation of dialogues between the two alliance ORGANIZATIONS but also deals with the establishment of relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

There are clear and unamibuous intentions, aims, and means. Our alliance, the Warsaw Pact, starts from the basis -- as has just recently been stressed again -- that "in the present situation there is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states."

It is firmly convinced that only political means and the combined efforts of all states can provide a reliable guarantee of security and conditions of progress and development for all countries and peoples. Therefore, its member states "are determined to support the continuation and deepening of political dialogues between states with different social systems, and are determined to ensure that these dialogues are effective and precise to a maximum extent."

And this not only in words but also in DEEDS.

Was is not the intention of being PRECISE AND EFFECTIVE that again guide the Warsaw pact when, considering both time limits and quantity indicators, they offered an explicit and detailed program for limiting European armed forces and conventional weaponry?

In this article there is no need to repeat the main points of the program because the full text of the Warsaw pact appeal was published in our paper on Thursday [12 June]. However, to make the porportions more perceptible, one piece of information must still be noted here. The extent of troop reduction suggested at present by the Warsaw pact is 10 TIMES GREATER than that principally agreed at the Vienna talks so far; and at a later stage this reduction would reach a total of 1 million troops on both sides by the nineties. WHAT IS MORE, THESE 1 MILLION TROOPS ARE TO BE DISARMED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEIR WEAPONS WOULD ALSO BE WITHDRAWN AT THE SAME TIME, AND PARTIALLY DESTROYED! According to the proposal of our alliance this would take place with strict verification, for which purpose a consultative commission should be set up with the participation of NATO, the Warsaw Pact, and all other -- even neutral -- European countries interested in reduction. In fact, it is our opinion that DISARMAMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT VERIFICATON, JUST AS VERIFICATION WOULD MAKE NO SENSE WITHOUT DISARMAMENT.

It is clear from the viewpoint of both preciseness and efficiency that the Warsaw Pact has at present proposed a FAR-REACHED BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS to its Western partners, and on the subject of conventional arms this basis is similar to the multi-stage program for nuclear and biological disarmament up to the end of the century proposed by the Soviet Union at the beginning of the year, and accepted by its allies. (One aspect of this concept is elaborated by the "star peace" plan and the related cooperation to be organized by the WORLD SPACE AGENCY of which Mikhail Gorbachev spoke in Csepel this week, and the official version of which has been presented to the UN secretary general by the head of the Soviet Government.)

Although this present appeal is a complete issue in itself, it is in fact an organic PART of the January nuclear disarmament proposal and again contradicts the argument of some Atlantic politicans that the elimination of opposing missiles in Europe would allow the conventional forces of the East to gain superiority. The Warsaw Pact does not suggest a "one-sided" reduction, but rather the kind of reduction that would further push back the level of opposition with regard to both nuclear and conventional forces by maintaining the balance of forces.

We have mentioned above a basis for negotiations, because thi[illegible] proposal is completely open, just like all the other proposals made by our allian[illegible], and it does not set preconditions with regard to either form or content. A good example of this is the fact that the issue has a pan-European character, and it suggests a possible new forum without withdrawing from using the present mechanisms of the Vienna and Stockholm negotiations, which could be stimulated by holding discussions about the new proposal.

As it happens, in its Budapest appeal of 17 years ago -- unprecedented in the history of our continent -- the Warsaw Pact suggested the preparation of a pan-European conference on security and cooperation that was finally staged in Helsinki, and its memorable Final act still has a great political impact. And it is symbolic that our alliance has again issued an important and new pan-European appeal in Budapest; this time on reducing the opposing military forces.

This appeal reflects the fact that the Warsaw Pact member-states DO NOT MERLY CONSIDER HELSINKI AS A SOURCE OF QUOTATIONS, BUT ARE WILLING TO TAKE ACTIVE STEPS TO PROMOTE THE PAN-EUROPEAN PROCESS BEARING THE HELSINKI TRADE MARK. The festive communique formulated jointly by the seven socialist countries reflects the spirit of the Final Document: "They will never, under any circumstances, begin armed actions against any European or other countries in the world, if no aggression is directed against them."

In our capital city this week the Warsaw Pact summit meeting called for the renewal of detente and for the construction of Europe that cooperates in peace and good neighborliness. On behalf of the conference hosts JANOS KADAR said the following: "We are firmly convinced that our new and realistic initiative to achieve our main targets will show a feasible solution to the most important problems facing the whole of mankind. We trust in the persuasive strength of our proposals for their realization, we call upon all politicians, parties, and organizations of the world, and call upon all peace-loving and honest people of goodwill to cooperate and collaborate."

U.S. IN NO HURRY TO REPLY TO GENEVA PROPOSAL

LD182104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] It seems the Washington administration does not wish to reply to the Soviet Union's latest Geneva proposals for some time. The White House spokesman in essence admitted that no unified stance has yet evolved within the government; what is more there are arguments. The more extreme wing, grouped around Secretary of Defense Weinberger, considers limitaton of the space armament program as being unacceptable. At the same time the NEW YORK TIMES has also confirmed the report that President Reagan has proposed a Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial exchange of views to General Secretary Gorbachev as a preparation for their summit meeting. Dobrinin, the USSR ambassador in Washington, is expected to hand President Reagan the reply message from Gorbachev, the paper writes.

KADAR, LEADERS GREET BCP, SED COUNTERPARTS

LD181750 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, Jun 18 (MTI) -- Janos Kardar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, and Pal Losonczi. president of the Presidential Council, cabled their greetings to Todor Zhivkov, on the occasion of his re-election as president of the States Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, cabled his greetings to Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, cabled his greeting to Stanko Todorov, president of the Bulgarian National Assembly, on the occasion of their re-election.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidental Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, cabled their greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, on the occasion of his re-election as chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted Willi Stoph, on the occasion of his re-election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, cabled his greetings to Horst Sindermann, on the occasion of his re-election as president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

WORLD CUP VIEWING BLAMED FOR PRODUCTION LOSSES

LD181320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] How far does electricity consumption in Hungary reflect the fact that the television reports on the football matches in Mexico go on till 0200 or longer at night? We telephoned Janos Szabo, of the National Electricity Grid, to answer this question.

[Begin recording] [Szabo] Yes, national consumption during the first half of the matches is 100-200 megawatts higher than usual; this corresponds to about 1 million television sets being used. By the second half of the matches the extra consumption is only half this figure. [End recording]

[Reporter] It is not certain that those who watch matches at night can work next morning. We called the works matches at night can work next morning. We called the works matches at night can work next morning. We called the works manager of the Csepel piston factory's foundry, Imre Kurucz.

[Begin recording] [Kurucz] When there is a good match, we know about it because they do not come in to work. They simply do not come in. The number of absentees has gone up tremendously; there are people who we have not been able to find for the last 4 weeks. We send them telegrams, go to their homes, but cannot find them. They are real football fans. I am sure that they are just watching the matches.

[Reporter] They are not on Vacation?

[Kurucz] No. Many people wanted to go on holiday but because of this we did not let them.

[Reporter] And what about those who are at work? How tired are they because of the late nights watching football on the television?

[Kurucz] This has had a really detrimental effect on production. On average, at present we are achieving 60 percent of our normal production.

[Reporter] I have a strong suspicion that the situation is not dismilar at other places of work either, even in the offices. The World Cup is only a game but work is not a game. We must not let these cases of lack of discipline be overlooked in a spirit of good cheer. They cause serious damage to the economy at a time when every minute of working time is vital.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES BULGARIA , ZHIVKOV

LD182241 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 18 -- On behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Poland's Council of State, PUWP CC first secretary, President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jarulzelski has sent a cable with cordial congratulations and best wishes to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the Bulgarian Council of State in connection with his re-election as president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner has sent a congratulatory cable to Georgi Atanasov on the occasion of his re-appointment to the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

MONGOLIAS DUGERSUREN MEETS JARUZELSKI, DEPARTS

LD181335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, has left our country. Before departing the Mongolian guest was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Mangalyn Dugersuren was seen off at Okecie Airport by the leadership of the Polish Foreign Ministry.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS 17 Jun

LD181907 Warsaw PAP in English 1736 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 18: On June 17, the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC once again appraised the state of implementation of tasks ensuing from the decisions taken by the 16th full session of the PUWP CC that dealt with the working class problems.

The Political bureau stated that the implementation of the tasks set by the 16th plenum, as well as of those which arose in the course of the subsequent consultations, was taken up in full. A majority of intentions was carried through -- the remaining part being in the course of implementation. Strengthening was the worker character of the party, with the number of workers slowly but systematically growing among the party candidates. [sentence as received]

The growth of the political role of the working class and of its influence upon the state's activities was the typical trend over the entire period between the 9th and the 10th congresses of the party. The democratization of the socio-political life and the economic reform strengthened the sense of responsibility in the consciousness of the working class and consolidated its role as the co-husband [as received] of country.

Realized is one of the major tasks set by the 16th plenary meeting, that is the amelioration of the economic reform. Efforts are made in particular in favour of the consistent application of the reform's durable solutions. The adoption within the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990 of the already worked out draft systemic corrections will be an important step on this path.

The party regards it as fundamental duty to create conditions for the social and material advancement of the working class. It treats that in a close dependence on and relation to the economic processes and economic growth.

The working class should be an active spokesman for ushering in modern methods of moulding wages, for equitable and complete tying of the latter to the actual work input.

Wherever it is possible, it is necessary to speed up the introduction of the brigade-like work organization, of partners' groups, of assigning tasks to workers' teams. It was stated that the action of the factory social service was systematically improving.

The Political Bureau also reviewed, in close connection with the 16th plenum's problematique, a report on the work safety and hygiene in the period between the 9th and 19th Congresses of the PUWP.

The decisions made in the years 1981-1985 and the multi-pronged action taken have made to achieving some progress in the work protection, as well as for overcoming some of the adverse phenomena. The outlays for improving the work conditions have gone up for fourfold.

The Political bureau assessed the course of voivodship party conferences held in connection with the forthcoming PUWP congress. Factory and voivodship conferences elected a total of 1,776 delegates to the 10th party congress, including 255 elected directly at conferences organized in factories.

The campaign preceding the party congress confirmed the party's active presence in all spheres of (the coutry's) political, economic, and social life. Party links act more effectively, and discipline among party members has strenghened.

The outcome of nationwide discussion will find reflection in the resolution and other documents to be adopted at the congress. Special attention should be paid to those problems on which opinions varied. These problems will be taken up and carefully studied by the party's new authorities.

The Political Bureau was briefed on the course and resuts of the meeting which the Consultative Political Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty had in Budapest. The Political Bureau voiced its full support for the programme of armed forces and oncentional arms reduction in Europe spelled out in the message issued by states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty. Poland is going to do all it can to promote materialization of the proposals including in the message. This is fully in tune with the Policy raison d'etat and the most vital interests of the Polish nation and state.

The Political Bureau fully approved of the activities of the Polish delegation at the Budapest conference of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty and recommended to the appropriate state bodies to carry out the adopted arrangements.

The Political Bureau got acquainted with the course and outcome of the official visit to Poland by the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana.

The first meeting at so high a level in Poland's relations with Zimbabwe was of a vital political significance. It will contribute, too, to the development of economic cooperation.

The importance of the talks of the president of the Council of State with the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe on international issues is underscored by the fact that that country is going to assume shortly the leadership of the movement of the non-aligned states.

The meeting made a contribution ot the further consolidation of the broad front of forces coming for peace, detente and equal-right cooperation and strengthens their solidarity in the struggles against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid.

SEJM DISCUSSES ALCOHOLISM, OTHER PROBLEMS

Jaruzelski Attends Session

LD181947 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 18 -- A two-day Sejm meeting started here today to discuss strengthening of the nation's moral soundness and prevention and [words indistinct] on appraisal of implementation of laws in this respect.

The meeting is attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

Chairman of the Sejm Committee for Administration, Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice Jozef Barecki as the first speaker today presented deputies' opinion and conculsions concerning the topic of the meeting.

Justice Minister Speaks

LD182203 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Justice Minister "Domeradzki Speech in Sejm;" (abridged) -- PAP headline]

[Text] In the government's opinion best effects in the fight against social ills can be attained by way of opposing the causes underlying them. The campaign aimed to improve the nation's moral health,initiated by the PUWP, found support in the activities of the Government Committee for the Observance of Law Public Order, and Social Discipline, and in the committee's report on crime rates and social Ills, and lines to counteract and prevent them, among others, on May 12 the Council of Ministers approved a government Programme on Counteracting Social Ills and Crime in the Years 1986-90 and timetable a of concrete measures to put it into effect.

After three years of implementing the law on education for sobriety and courteracting alcoholism we can say that it failed to produce expected results. Alcohol consumption is on the rise. According to preliminary estimats some 900 thousand people are dependent on alcohol, while another three million indulge in excessive drinking. Alcohol proves to be the main cause for divorce. About none percent of children are raised in families abusing alcohol.

Last year we sold 689 billion zloty and 84 million dollar worth of alcohol. Alcohol [words indistinct] work establishments, where apart from moral losses it produces economic losses [words indistinct] which we all transmit yearly to finance poor quality of products unacceptable both at the domestic and foreign markets.

This year, changes in the structure of production of alcohol and organization of distribution are visible. The number of offences such as illegal distillation and profiteering in the field has shrunk. The system of counteracting alcohol does not require any fundamental changes. However, attention must primarily be focussed on comprehensive, consistent implementation of the provisions of the law.

Drug addiction has emerged over the last few years as a phenomenon close to alcohol abuse and alcoholism. It primarily assails teenager, as every fourth addiction is a school student.

According to health service statistics, some 30 thousand individuals are addicted to drugs, and addiction, which promotes a preventive-and-therapeutic model of counteracting it in tune with world experience and Poland's international obligations, opened a qualitatively new phase of opposing that phenomenon. Government actions receive backing from a public movement geared to prevention of drug addiction.

The government is of the opinion that first of all there is need to curb availability of drugs, with special emphasis on poppy straw and poppy-heads. Another line of action comprises repressing those who make drugs more easily available by producing or trafficking them.

An estimated eight to ten percent of youth, or about a million young polish citizens, are threatened with demoralization. Those running the highest risk, and numbering about 170 thousand, are under permanent supervision of family court.

A common objection is aroused by the persistent work skirking and living on incomes illegally earned, incompatible with the principles of social life. The law on the work shirkers did not usher in the common duty to work. It does not cover either all the manifestations of parasitism, but only the shirking of work or of the duty to learn for people aged below 45. This limitation alone deprives the law of the possibilities of a comprehensive solving of the problem of parasitism.

That does not mean, however, that the law does not work and does not bring on effects. In the period of its validity, since January 1983, a total of 190 thousand people falling under the provisions of the law have been registered. At the end of last March, upwards of 90 thousand people were in the non-working and non-learning files. 77 thousand of them were told to work and a majority of them are still working.

At present, some 29 thousand people who led a parasite-like life are doing prison terms. The Council of Ministers obliged the minister of justice to draw up, till next September, draft legal solutions aimed at a more effective prevention and combating of this social ill.

The less-than-a-year old period of validity of the law on the heightened legal responsibility does not provide grounds yet for a full assessment of its effectiveness.

Over the first six months, the crime rate fell down to one percent whereas in the years 1980-1984 the number of crimes was growing 7-16 percent per annum. Summary court procedure was applied last year to 20 thousand people more than in 1984. Among those convicted dominated the property offenders, hooligans, illicit alcohol distillers an profiteers. This tendency stayed level also over the first five months of this year.

The law provided real grounds for a new penal policy under which jailing is ever more frequently replaced by non-penintentiary punishments, above all by economic reprisal, limitations of liberty and extra fines.

The growing number of detected profiteering crimes presents a phenomenon which is particularly painfully felt by society. The past few years manifested a growing number of dangerous, affair-like profiteering committed in an organized way. The heightened penal policy applied towards the profiteers should be carried on.

Barecki Address

LD182225 Warsaw PAP in English 1907 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Speech by Jozef Barecki, chairman of the Sejm Committee for Administration, Internal Affairs and Administrative Affairs, at 18 June Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 June -- Problems related to the ethical side of social life in Poland draw an ever bigger response in the talks among Poles and arouse concern over the health of the nation. At its previous, 9th congress, at the dramatic moments of our nation and state, the party drew up and adopted a programme for socialist renewal and charted avenues towards amelioration of the republic.

This programme has been and is per se an evidence of the party's morality and, at the same time, an evidence to its determination in restoring the due role to the moral norms in the functioning of the state and in the life of citizens. The renewal programme has become the foundation for the creation by the Sejm of a legal system reflecting the profound concern of the supreme organ of state authority over the protection of socialist moral norms, over the consolidation of the rule of law, over the organization of conditions for social order and security of citizens.

The laws passed with a view to preventing the social ill and combating crime are an important manifestation of this concern.

The analyses of the evaluations made indicate all of these laws were needful and they are a correct answer to the postulates and expectations of the working people.

Generally, prevailing is the viewpoint that the laws make up a comprehensive system counteracting the perils and apart from the work shirkers law do not require basic amendments.

The amending motions tabled in are of a complementary character, specifying in more detail or enlarging some of the solutions.

All the positive effects of the laws' observance are manifest. It is believed, however, they are incommensurate to the possiblities provided. Particularly much criticism has been aroused by the observance of the laws on sobriety education and work shrikers.

The assessments bear out the common belief that alcoholism should be regarded as the basic peril.

A year ago the average Pole drank up 6.8 litres of alcohol per annum and after the illicit alcohol is added up, then the figure is 8 litres. The date collected this year indicate the alcohol consumption growing. Could that be that the law is faulty? Quite on the contrary. It is being fixed up positively. The point is that no law can solve anything, unless it is consistently applied. A majority of assessments claim the law is good, and in many solutions -- innovative, only its observance is bad.

Numerous methods of circumventing it and blunting the adopted provisions have appeared. The diversified preventive measures stipulated for in the law are taken advantage of to an insufficient extent.

Of the conclusions of a legal nature it is proposed, among other things, to introduce a duty of indicating alcohol-related sacking in work certificates, introducing a ban on holding managerial positions by people who abuse alcohol while on duty or who tolerate alcohol in the institution in their charge.

Alcoholism did not appear in socialism. [sentence as received] A number of Western states drink more alcohol. There is more crime under its impact, more demoralization. It is not a bidding that matters at this point. It is a side remark for those who want to put this plague, born under different circumstances, shaped up over the centuries and deeply rooted in manners, at the doorstep of socialism, for the benefit of political strife.

True, for a long period of time the harmfulness of alcoholism was not perceived in our country. Very often its scope was shamefacedly swept under the carpet. At present we have chosen the most appropriate method of conduct: Uncompromising fight against it.

It is likewise with drug addiction. It is not our social system to have given rise to it. Drug addiction was making rounds in our country in the pre-war period. It eats into the health of millions of minors and adults in the U.S., the FRG, in tens of states of the world.

We have the awareness of the misery which this phenomenon may bring about amid our youths, too. This is manifested, among others, by the law on drug addiction prevention. Despite the fact that little time has passed since its adoption, the climate around this peril has distinctly changed. The law spurred institutions and broad circles of young people to action and propped up social initiative, such as the "Monar" (organization running voluntary rehabilitation centres for drug addicts).

It is commonly postulated to adopt harsh penal sanctions against kpeople preoccupied with the manufacturing and trafficking of drugs.

Most of the controversial opinions were prompted by control of materialization of the law on work shirkers. Polish society is very strict in negative appraising social parasites. Hence a universal demand for actions to force work shirkers to take to honest work.

The opinion is being voiced that a possible amendment to the law should not interfere with the core of the law, namely its compatibility with Polish or international law.

Combat against social parasitism should be waged consistently. The law should be approached as one of the measures in a broad system of strife against that ill.

A year ago we passed a law on special legal liability to bind till 1988. We were forced to do so by the rising crime rates and growing social ills, whose sources could be traced down to a specific, years-long negative social potential, partly attributable to historic facts and duly propelled by conscious anarchization of life in this country and depreciation of the law in the years 1980 and 1981.

A year which lapsed since the law under discussion came into force has brought visible positive results. The number of grave crimes has diminished and administration of justice has come to be a shorter process.

Putting a curb on crime was necessary. Society is gaining confidence in that the law ever more effectively protects public order and safeguards security.

However, threats have not yet been overcome and laws alone can hardly do all the business. The fact is ever more widely perceived.

We are not mounting signposts in wilderness devoid of social commitment. Opinions (collected by the social opinion sounding centre with respect to the campaign for moral renewal of Polish society) prove the actions we have taken are right, and at the same time they confirmed that these actions will receive backing from broad circles of Polish society.

Resolution Issued

LD182231 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Sejm Resolution on Combating Social Ills -- (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 18: -- The socialist system of People's Poland creates favourable conditions for shaping and strengthening society's moral health. The Sejm deems it necessary to take firmer actions aimed at preventing all signs of social ills and at struggle with delinquency.

The progressing and tangible normalization of life in the country creates favourable conditions to reduce social ills and to consolidate postive moral norms in relations between people.

Laws passed by the Sejm are conducive towards this goal. They create appropriate conditions to prevent social ills and delinquency. Unfortunately, not all of these laws are consistently implemented. This particularly refers to the law on education in sobriety and combating alcoholism and the law on work shirkers.

The public starts to regard also the gradual degradation of the natural environment resulting in high social costs as an ill.

Actions aimed to pep up the struggle against social ills and delinquency meet with public support. The Sejm positively assesses the hitherto ventures taken to this end by the government. However, the obtained effects are insufficient. This entails the necessity to undertake firm and more efficient steps to secure full and consistent implementation of the regulations of the law.

The Sejm approves of the lines of action embodied in the government Programme To Prevent and Combat Social Ills and Delinquency in the Years 1986-1990. The Sejm recommends the government to submit annual reports on the state of this programme's implementation.

Intensified efforts of the state authorities and law protecting bodies should go together with various forms of active participation of citizens in consolidation of law and order and social discipline.

The Sejm appeals to all the citizens, to all the Poles who the future of their homeland dear to actively participate in the struggle against all signs of ills in their own interest and in the interest of Polish families, the young generation; and in the interest of the whole nation.

MESSNER SPEAKS TO WROCLAW PZPR COMMITTEE

AU091334 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee headquarters on 5 June]

[Text] PAP -- Zbigniew Messner expressed satisfaction with the visit to Wroclaw Voivodship. It provided him with much valuable information and a new perspective on problems in the region and everyday life and work in the voivodship. Next, replying to 45 questions which had been submitted in advance, Z. Messner spoke at length about the government's economic policy and paid particular attention to issues connected with the implementation of the economic reform. The completion of investment projects which have been under way since the 1970s during the coming years is of particular importance for the further socioeconomic development of the country. At the same time, it is necessary to invest in the modernization of the economy so as to make the best possible use of scientific and technological progress. One of the most serious social problems which needs to be solved is that of ensuring an increase in housing construction. The government wants to build more apartments but the provision of sufficient construction materials has to be ensured and at the same time, output in the relevant enterprises must be increased.

Discussing the effects of the economic reform, the premier stated that a report on the implementation of the reform and the most important tasks for the future has been prepared for delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress. He also discussed issues concerning the repayment of Poland's foreign debt and the consequences of Poland's accession to the International Monetary Fund. In addition, he also discussed agricultural policy and issues in education.

KISCZAK OUTLINES EVENTS PRIOR TO MARTIAL LAW

AU170601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 86 pp 5, 6

["Reprint" of the POLITYKA interview given by General Czeslaw Kiszcak, minister of internal affairs, to Andrzej Kepinski and Zbigniew Kilar: "I Will Talk With Everyone ..." -- date and place not given; first paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Text] We are reprinting from POLITYKA issue No 24 extensive exerpts of the interview given by General Czeslaw Kiszcak to Andrzej Kepinski and Zbigniew Kilar. The entire interview will soon be published in the second volume of the book entitled "Who Is Who in Poland. In a Different Way." The book was written by Andrzej Kepinski and Zbigniew Kilar and will be pblished by the "Czytelnik" publishing house. POLITYKA chose to publish the second part of the interview, beginning with the events prior to the proclamation of martial law in December 1981. Below is an extensive summary of this publication:

[Kiszczak] Martial law is history today; a great deal has been said and written about it. I would like to recapitulate the evaluations and conclusions that have been embedded sufficiently strongly in the awareness of most of our people. After all, for a long time now everyone has realized that it was necessary to make a final decision, such as that concerning martial law, in a situation that continued to be increasingly obvious toward the end of 1981 -- a situation in which we had anarchy, chaos, economic ruin, and extreme dangers threatening the security of the state and the people.

Today I think everyone realizes that the martial law decision was not an easy matter because of the enormous responsibility it entailed toward the people and the state. Before it could be made we had to be strongly convinced that there was no other way out. Of this we were convinced.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Some people have alleged that the authorities wanted a "violent solution" from the very beginning.

[Kisczak] This is untrue. Between August 1980 and December 1981 the authorities continued to make all possible efforts to achieve agreement with the Solidarity movement, which was organizing itself and developing, and to treat it as a trade union movement. There is evidence to prove this and there are obvious facts to show that this was so, despite any attempts to deny them. The most obvious proof in this connection is the fact that many party members, including those from the party's supreme echelons, were Solidarity members.

What is more -- I do not have to remind you of this-- many people criticized the authorities for their "appeasement." "We have certainly not committed the error of arrogance," said Comrade Wojciech Jaurezelski, PZPR first secretary, in his speech at the seventh plenum in February 1982.

"No one is able to accuse the party and the government of failing to show goodwill and patience. We have always believed and continue to believe in the political instinct of the workers class and in the people's sense of responsibility. We have presevered in stretching out our hand in agreement. This is our moral achievement, one well known to all those who are now indignant about martial law. Even in a situation in which the country continued to disintegrate from day to day and in which the government proposed in the Sejm that a law should be passed to ban strikes temporarily during the winter period, Solidarity responded by threatening a general strike and various important people rose in great indignation and protest ... We issued many open and loud warnings against dangers. Our authorities announced that they would not recoil from the use of constitutional means of defending the state if this were to become inevitable. We said this many times during negotiations and in the Sejm. We said this in the fourth and sixth plenum resolutions. We did not lurk in darkness."

Let me add that those people who opposed the manipulation and political aggressiveness of the anticommunist groups that had penetrated Solidarity continued to be eliminated from the leading structures of Solidarity. The best known example of this is Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, who signed the Jastrzebie agreement, but similar cases occurred in other places, including Lublin where Kazimierz Chranowski was dismissed from the chairmanship of the Solidarity branch in the Agromet enterprise and where activist Boleslaw Cwikla was removed by Solidarity authorities. Marian Juszczuk, Jaroslaw Mroczek, and Andrzej Jacek Zielinski, who were members of the Interfactory Strike Committee and later on, of the Interfactory Workers Committee, resigned from their positions in the presidium of the latter committee because they were convinced that Jurczyk and Wadolowski displayed aggressive political attitudes and showed leanings toward dictatorship, violating the principles of trade union democracy.

[Kepinski, Kilar] What did the authorities do as the domestic situation continued to be aggravated?

[Kiszczak] We continued to be increasingly aware that the victory of the realistic workers element in Solidarity was becoming less and less probable with each passing day. At the same time, we could see that the Solidarity groups of extremist leaders, who manipulated the masses of trade unionists and pushed them toward an open confrontation, continued to be radicalized with increasingly greater speed and danger. All in all, these features were going to result in destabilization of the state and a fratricidal conflict.

The talks between representatives of the authorities, led by Vice Premier M.F. Rakowski, as he was then, and the Solidarity leaders were broken off by the latter without any ceremony. Let me also remind you that the meeting between General W. Jaruzelski, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, and Lech Walesa on 4 November 1981 did not help eliminate the confrontational trends within Solidarity. The talks that the Ministry of Internal Affairs had with some more realistic Solidarity leaders were also futile. That is why in this situation it was decided to get ready for more radical measures.

[Kepinski, Kilar] We understand that these preparations were surrounded by strict secrecy.

[Kiszczak] Organizational and technical matters were veiled in strict secrecy. As for the deployment of the law-enforcing units in Aleje Jerozolimskie, in Marszalkowska Street, and in the High Officer Firefighting School, we regarded it as a warning and a bucket of cold water over the heads of those who in their political blindness continued to talk abou the "government lying prostrate in the street" and continued to conscously push the masses of trade unions toward a reckless action that was bound to end in a bloody confrontation. We also expected that the masses of trade unionists would begin to think and to reject and condemn the adventurists.

[Kepinski, Kilar] This means that those who oppose the state should assume that the authorities are ready to use force to prevent an intended coup?

[Kiszczak] Yes. As I have said, the authorities did not make any secret of this. We also knew that all our preparations were under very close scrutiny by our external adversary. On the night of 6-7 or 7-8 November 1981 the U.S. intelligence service evacuated its unsuspected and valuable agent from Poland -- former Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski and his family. Because of his position in the General Staff, Kuklinski knew about the current state of preparations for a possible introduction of martial law. When we realized what had happened we carried out a profound analysis of the true motives of this sudden operation. This analysis produced the conclusion that the West was playing a thoroughly criminal game.

[Kepinski, Kilar] The nam in question reached his spying headquarters?

[Kiszczak] Yes he did; as of 8 November 1981 his Washington employers were in possession of unlimited opportunities to warn their Polish political agents and collaborators, the Solidarity leaders, and the Catholic Church. However, they did not do this and kept mum in the extreme.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Why?

[Kiszczak] This is precisely the crux of the matter. Having withdrawn an agent who was placed so favorably, the CIA counted on the disorganization of our preparations and, at the same time, carefully hid the fact that Kuklinski had been evacuated in order not to weaken the resolve of the Solidarity extremists. Perhaps a warning might have sobered and made the advocates of the "final confrontation" more cautious. It is certain that the lealding Solidarity activists at that memorable Solidarity session at Radom on 3 December 1981 would not have uttered such sentences as "sock their jaws," "this will be their last fight," and "confrontation is inevitable" if such a warning had been issued.

Poland's enemies did not want to prevent such threats. They clearly expected that the introduction of martial law would fail in such a situation, that we would not be able to paralyze the counterrevolution fully and effectively, and that a bloody confrontation would follow.

This means they expected that Poland would become a kind of Lebanon. No doubt they also dreamed about a possible allied intervention by the Warsaw Pact countries and about all the results of such an intervention. As you can see, the imperialist forces in the West were interested in the "radical alternative" -- in bloodshed in Poland. At the same time, the Western patrons once again swindled and completely ignored their Polish friends, regarding them as "raw material of history" and as a means of implementing their global showdown with socialism. This means that they failed to appreciate the mercenary devotion and absolute obedience of their Polish champions. My gorge rises at the fact that these people have still not learned anything and still regard it as an honor to "visit" some Western embassies, receive cheap eulogies, and report tendentiously to their "hosts" on the country's current situation.

It was not until martial law had been introduced that Secretary of State A. Haig intimated that Washington "has obtained some information about the coming crisis." I am quoting from a NEWSWEEK article published on 20 December 1982, which means that only after more than a year was the U.S. press led to partially reveal the CIA's espionage activities. The article in question is full of lies and inadquacies, which are supposed to excuse the Americans in the eyes of the swindled and ignored extremists in Solidarity and all the other "sympathisers" with U.S. policy and subversion. The article in question ends with this spectacular conclusion: "According to one of World War II's legends, Churchill decided not to defend Coventry Cathedral against the German bomb attack in order to keep secret the fact that the German code had been cracked. Perhaps Solidarity has played the role of Coventry Cathedral in the cold war of the eighties." This is a false conclusion! It was the Polish people who were expected to play this tragic role in the name of the anticommunist crusade and U.S. globalism [globalizm].

[Kepinski, Kilar] We know about this article. It attempted to convince readers that the information obtained by an agent must not be divulged in any way so as not to expose the agent and let him be unmasked. The article also stated that there were many informers in Solidarity.

[Kiszcak] A high official in the U.S. Government once again made fun of the leaders of the former Solidarity and of his clients in Poland. I say again that the U.S. agent in question was absolutely safe as early as 8 November 1981 and was in the West together with his family.

The Americans did not at all have to hide the fact that Kiklinski was their agent because at that time he was in absolute safety. He was in the United States, and the Americans knew that he was completely unmasked in Poland and that the Polish authorities knew all about what had happened.

[Kepinski, Kilar] What was done after the escape of the agent in question had been analyzed?

[Kiszczak] In that situation the existing plans and preparations were once again carefully verified, updated, and changed suitably. We did not let ourselves be foxed and paralyzed. All the alternative special activities were governed from the beginning by the basic principle that it is necessary to take action in such a way so as to not even shed a drop of Polish blood. The social and moral costs of the necessary actions involving martial law had to be reduced to a minimum. However, we must realize that the preparations that would make it possible to introduce martial law by decision are one thing, and making such a decision is another thing. Preparing the plans was not in conflict with the truth that the decision on proclaiming martial law was made at the very last moment after all opportunities for avoiding it had been exhausted. These plans were made in case of failure in the authorities' efforts to achieve agreement and in case the Solidarity leaders continued to intensify the line of confrontation, despite persuasion and warnings issued by the highest authorities.

Agent Kuklinski was also perfectly aware of the fact that if, as a result of an unfavorable development of the situation, the decision on martial law had to be made, it would have to be made for various reasons prior to 15 December 1981. The political authorities tried to avoid ultimate measures until the last moment, issuing warnings and appealing to those concerned to come to their senses.

[Kepinski, Kilar] When and under what circumstances was the final decision made? What was the decisive factor?

[Kiszczak] At the end of November 1981, especially after that Radom session of Solidarity on 3 December, it began to become increasingly obvious that without a radical solution the country's situation threatened not only economic catastrophe and the disintegration of the state, but also civil war and bloodshed. Provocations went from strength to strength and chaos continued to increase. Strikes and strike alerts were becoming more normal than ordinary work. Even the higher educational establishments went on strike, and schools took advantage of any pretext to "protest." On some occasions the further development of such strikes and protests could not even be controlled by their sponsors who were among the Solidarity extremists. Some buildings, usually the headquarters of the local government or party authorities, were occupied.

At the Radom conference Grzegorz Palka and Zbigniew Bujak proposed organizing a "workers militia" equipped with cables and helmets in order, as was said, to protect the "strikers and those demonstrating against the intervention of law-enforcing units." Seweryn Jaworski in the Warsaw foundry showed one example of the attempt to set up such a "militia."

In the end the decision was made to organize a large-scale demonstration in Warsaw on 17 December 1981. This demonstration was to spark off confrontation activities.

Anyone who makes an honest analysis of those days is bound to conclude that a catastrophe was very, very close.

During the session of the Solidarity Coordinating Committee in the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk on 12 December 1981 things were very bad; the Security Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs continued to receive running reports on the situation. The mood was obviously a confrontational mood. Not even Attorney Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki, whom it is hard to count among communist sympathisers, was able to stop the madmen by giving them sensible adivce. Nor were the Catholic Church leadership and Jozef Cardinal Glemp able to stop them. The cardinal received the Solidarity leaders together with Walesa and some advisers on 9 December 1981.

I know all about this from a participant in that meeting. It is easy to understand why Lech Walesa and his advisers are still silent about that meeting and talks with the church leaders. At that moment the church ceased to be an authority for the Solidarity extremists. There is a glaring analogy between this and another case: Adventurous and counterrevolutionary elements took the same attitude toward Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski's famous sermon at Jasna Gora in August 1980 in which he appealed for a return to work and for peace. At that time shouts were heard: "Throw Wyszynski into a harbor basin."

[Kepinski, Kilar] Who initiated the introduction of martial law?

[Kiszczak] It could be said that the dramatically aggravated situation in the country initiated this introduction. The Politburo and the Central Committee drew attention to this in their sessions and so did the government and various other central and local organizations.

Thousands and thousands of our citizens wrote letters and begged us to rescue the country from a tragedy, including hunger and the possible results of the coming winter. Similar voices full of anxiety and concern were heard in the Sejm.

In this situation the proposal put forward by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to State Concil Chairman Henryk Jablonski that martial law should be proclaimed met with the latter's full approval. In line with the Constitution and its consitutional powers, the State Council formally voted for the introduction of martial law on the terriroty of the PPR as of 13 December 1981. During the night of 12-13 December the Military Council of National Salvation was constituted under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

I know that General Wojciech Jaruzelski informed the representatives of the leadership of the party, the allied parties, and the government about these intentions at the right time.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Who was it that was directly responsible for the general concept of martial law? Did members of the Military Council for National Salvation hold special functions prior to the proclamation of martial law?

[Kiszczak] The martial law plans were evolved by a small group including Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary, premier, and minister of national defense; General of Arms Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff and vice minister of national defense; and General of Division Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internatal affairs.

The plans for employing the Armed Forces were devised by the officers of the General Staff and other agencies of the Ministry of National Defense. General of Brigade Michal Janiszewski was in charge of the appropriate employees in the Office of the Council of Ministers.

As for the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it primarily drew up the plans to safeguard the most impotant industrial objectives and to isolate the leading extremist activists of Solidarity and some other figures. The Ministry of Internal Affairs also drew up plans for ensuring peace and order in public places, for radically reducing common crimes, and for safeguarding the safety of citizens.

The tasks carried out by the members of the Military Council for National Salvation involved basic duties resulting from their official functions; it is therefore difficult to speak of some special commitments. The council included 22 general and officers and functioned as a temporary body until the situation was normalized. The council did not substitute for the constitutional bodies of government and did not take over any of its duties.

The main tasks of the councils during the period of martial law were laid down by the council chairman is the speech made on 13 December 1981 and by a special proclamation.

[Kepinski, Kilar] What role did the Military Council for National Salvation play vis-a-vis the state bodies and political authorities?

[Kiszczak] The council coordinated and executed the tasks of martial law. The council was a temporary body, one that did not take over any duties of any body of people's power.

The council was a military-political institution that was independent of state and political bodies, but one that strengthened the structures of state administration, inspired various activities of this administration at all levels, saw that the enactments of martial law were observed, and sponsored and ensured the effective implementation of the activities that helped stabilize and normalize the sociopolitical life of the country. All the council activities were subordinated to the necessity to put an end to anarchy, to frustrate the counterrevolutionary plans for a fratricidal conflict, and to create conditions for socialist renewal and for overcoming the country's crisis.

Accordingly, at its meetings the council discussed the country's problems 14 times, especially security, public law and order, and connected issues involving administrative authorities. Five times it discussed the struggle against crime and various forms of social wrongdoing and seven times, the functioning of the national economy, especially its improvement through the economic reform.

Other crucial items discussed by the council were the issues of the rebirth of the trade union movement on socialist foundations, cadre policy, and social assistance for the various groups of society that were especially affected by the crisis and Western sanctions.

The council carried out its activities through the military plenipotentionary commissars of the National Defense Committee. Some of them were in charge of them were in charge of the military operational groups.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Where did the military commissars operate?

[Kiszczak] The commissars operated in ministries and central offices; in voivodships, towns, and districts; and in communes in places of work. During the period from 13 December 1981 to the end of May 1982, operating throughout the country there were a total of 2,149 military commissars, plenipotentiaries of the Committee for National Defense, and several thousand professional and basic service soldiers serving under them in operational groups. The activities of commissars and operational groups encompassed 225 towns and 1,105 places of work.

At this point it is worth recalling how useful the work of military operational groups was for the functioning of the country in the fall of 1981.

The military commissars supervised the execution of tasks set out by the Military Council for National Salvation, and the leading organs of the state authoritites and administration. They provided comprehensive assistance to the organs to which they were assigned and understood coordinating activities in the field of interinstitutional cooperation and joint action.

A special area of their activity comprised active participation in ensuring the proper functioning of transportation and communication systems, the energy industry, and gas and other pipelines, and in exercising supervision over the militarization of those areas of the national economy covered by a State Council decree.

An important role was also played by the Armed Forces' Inspectorate which performed control activities in the national economy and administration.

[Depinski, Kilar] What are your thoughts on and assessments of the results of the work of the Military Council for National Salvation?

[Kiszczak] The activities of the Military Council for National Salvation and its executive cells enjoyed broad social acceptance. A stop was put o anarchy, the process of economic collapse was arrested, and there arose a realistic vision for leading Poland out of its worst crisis in the postwar period. By its actions and decisions, the Military Council for National Salvation contributed to the emergence, during martial law, of conditions which brought about the creation of the Citizens' Committees for National Salvation through a grass-roots initiative. Its actions and decisions also led to the formation of a platform for national accord based on the supreme interests of the socialist sate. A determined campaingn was launched against criminality, parasitism corruption, mismanagement, cliquishness, and incompetence. During just one year of martial law 809 personnel changes were made at the managerial and leadership levels.

Martial law, which lasted for 585 days (221 days being suspended), was a period of fundamental importance for Poland: It marked a turning point. Martial law was introduced in the name of national salvation and, at the same time, it thwarted processes that posed a danger to European and world peace.

The work of the PPR Armed Forces played an improtant and historic role. Our Armed Forces were particularly well-qualified to perform such a role. The forces have always enjoyed and continue to enjoy the respect and favor of society, these feelings have been brought about by the many generations of soldiers who have fought for national liveration and the implementation of revolutionary social changes in our country.

[Kepinski, Kilar] When and in what circumstances was it decided that the Ministry of Internal Affairs should commence activities in connection with martial law?

[Kiszczak] The proverbial "i" was dotted by General Wojciech Jaruzelski during a conversation with me at about 14.20 on 12 December 1981. A similar conversation took place with Army General Florian Siwicki. These conversations focused on final preparations for the commencement of activities. A few minutes after my conversation with General W. Jaruzelski a coded message was dispatched to voivodship commanders of the Citizens' Militia. They had little time to assemble forces and means, and to assign detailed tasks to their appropriate commanding subordinates.

All activities were conducted in close coordination and agreement with the Citizens' Militia.

[Kepinski, Kilar] You have also spoken about the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs during martial law in Sejm speeches. Viewed from the perspective of today, how would you describe the characteristic features of the ministry's work under such exceptional circumstances.

[Kiszczak] During martial law, the Ministry of Internal Affairs performed, above all, its fundamental and statutory tasks and functions related to preserving internal state security, maintaining public order, combating crime, and protecting the safety of the individual. The characteristic features of these activities were not of a different kind but under the conditions of martial law their improtance and scope increased.

[Kepinski, Kilar] one often encounters the view that, having obtained greater repressive powers with marital law, the Ministry of Internal Affairs was only too pleased to make the greatest possible use of them. Is this an over simplifiaction?

[Kiszczak] It is not a question of "simplification" -- the view is fundamentally mistaken. In exercising the tasks assigned it by the party, the state authorities, and the military Council for National Salvation, our ministry was serving society.

I would like to stress that our tasks were performed in such a way as to ensure that the enhanced measures of martial law had the least possible impact on the routine of public life, so that the majority of citizens who were in no way responsible for the emergence of such a dangerous internal situation, but were bound by universally applicable restrictions and penalties, were affected as little as possible. On the initiative of our ministry, many of the burdensome features of martial regulations were removed as soon as possible. When objective circumstances did not compel us to do otherwise, we deliberately made no use of many of the provisions of the martial law regulations.

[Kepinski, Kilar] When you were compelled to use these provisions, what was done to avoid needless repression?

[Kiszczak] The one solution in these instances lay in sufficiently broad and effective prevention. For example: During the first 4 and 1/2 months of martial law, representatives of the ministry conducted 100,000 conversations intended to prevent and warn. Thanks to this it was possible to prevent many people from becoming involved in negative activities. Thus, they avoided the consequences to which they would have been exposed had they broken the law. It is worth recalling that during this time the internal force, and subversive Western radio stations in particular, were openly inciting and provoking their listeners with instructions by telling them about the dates and forms of antistate "protest" actions. Under these circumstances many people felt lost and disoriented, all the more so because the negative consequences of antistate indoctrination were still in evidence, indoctrination that was conducted relentlessly and on a mass scale before martial law was declared.

The preventive activities conducted by the ministry were carried out in accordance with the principle of "struggle and accord," the realization of national accord in mind.

And here is another, I believe, convincing example. Several dozen illegal groups and structures -- especially those formed to operate among workers -- were eliminated without recourse to criminal or administrative measures, thanks to preventive activities, thanks to argumentation and to convincing people during the course of numerous conversations and other measures of a nonrepressive kind.

[Kepinski, Kilar] The "thorough sealing" of all borders and an almost complete ban on foreign travel are often cited as examples of the restrictions imposed by martial law.

[Kiszczak] That is not true. This is another unobjective opinion that is currently circulating. Despite the obvious increased rigors called for by the interests of the state at that time, the Internal Affairs Ministry's passport policy was flexible. In 1982, 1,019,436 persons received passports and went abroad, 339,697 travelled to capitalist countries. What is more, passports were being issued on compassionate grounds from the very beginning of martial law A few weeks later it was possible to receive exit documents on receipt of an invitation from close relatives living abroad or for the purpose of participating in organized tourism.

[Kepinski, Kilar] It is known that army units, which are the successors of the Internal Security Corps, are based in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Did these soldiers perform ministry responsibilities during martial law?

[Kiszczak] When the need arose, troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Vistula Units, because those are the troops in question, and the Frontier Guard, performed certain public order functions in public places.

One can still see troops in navy blue-edged uniform in patrols which take care of the safety of rail passengers and guard against theft of rail cargo, and during campaigns such as "Posesja" and many other situations in which the Citizens' Militia requires support.

Serving society does not end, however, when a patrol is over. Soldiers in units which came under the ministry took part in work in the national economy, especially in forestry, in harvests, and other similar operations. During the most difficult period, when there was still no stabilization of the foodstuff market, agricultural work performed by our ministry's troops yielded results in the form of the supply of almost 5,000 metric tonnes of cattle — an amount which satisfies the annual needs of a city with a population of 100,000 in accordance with the amounts allowed under rationing. There is no need for me to explain how important this help was in a difficult situation, especially during the first months of martial law.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] If you agree, let us return to the first moments of martial law. When and how was the Polish primate, Cardinal Glemp, informed of the decision to introduce martial law?

[Kiszczak] On the night of 13 December 1981, the primate received Kazimierz Barcikowski, the cochairman of the Joint Government and Episcopate Commission; Minister Jerzy Kuberski; and General of Brigade Marian Ryba. They informed the primate of the decision to introduce martial law and explained why such a decision had been made.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] What are your recollections of the first hours of martial law?

[Kiszczak] I recall, above all, an extraordinary tension. The minutes passed, it was after 2400 on 12 December 1981 and the meeting of the Solidarity National Commission in Gdansk was being extended. Martial law activities were already occurring throughout the country. Some army units were regrouping, other units were already occupying important state and administrative buildings and principal communication routes. Communications, radio, and television as well as important installations were placed under the protection of joint army and militia groups. A problem arose: Should the building in which the national commission was meeting be entered and the participants detained? Should such a risk be taken. It was decided not to enter.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Why was it decided not to take over the building in which the meeting was being held?

[Kiszczak] We had sufficient forces and means to carry out such an operation. However, with General Jaruzelski's agreement, I advised General Jerzy Andrzejewski, the Citizens' Militia voivodship commander in Gdansk, to halt a column of the Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve that was heading from Wejherowo in the direction of the Gdansk "Lenin" shipyard, where the Solidarity leadership was meeting. The column was halted about 1 and 1/2 kilometers away from the shipyard. The national commission was meeting under the protection of special teams of bodyguards. Thus, it would have been necessary to use force, which meant that there was a real danger of bloodshed. We did not want this to happen, and I think we acted correctly.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Nevertheless, the national commission's members were arrested....

[Kiszczak] The members of the national commission were interned more than 1 and 1/2 hours later. It was decided to wait until the members began to disperse. Had it been decided to enter the building during the meeting, none of those present would have been able to evade arrest.

Not one of those who several months later, in April 1982, produced the initiative to set up a Temporary Coordinating Commission, would have been free. Nevertheless, I believe that the caution and restraint which was shown then was right and justified.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Was there not a danger that the operation of introducing martial law would fail? After all, the leaders of Solidarity did say that they had the support of 10,000,000 people.

[Kiszczak] We knew perfectly well how and why so many people joined Solidarity cells. I think that we all know what political and psychological mechanisms were used in the manipulation of people who joined the union. These mechanisms are shown in Roman Wionczek's film "Godnosc." It makes a deep impression thanks to the convincing portrayal of confusion and even tragedies within families which have been split by disagreements and quarrels brought about by the activities of a manipulator.

I think the following important fact is worth noting: Before the introduction of martial law thousands of people, most of whom were workers, were called up by the Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve. Very quickly almost 100 percent of those called up came forward. These units played an important role in, inter alia, interning; ensuring order in places of work; in eliminating strike attempts; and in ensuring public order. There were no cases of a refusal to obey orders. The actions were resolute and effective. Yet among these thousands of people were members of Solidarity. Does this not show who introduced martial law and against whom?

It was an act of national self-defense in the fullest sense of the word, against an attempt to attack the nation's most vital interests. By their actions, the majority of Polish society showed itself to be in favor of order, peace, and security in Poland. This attitude made it possible to introduce martial law with painful but few losses.

There is, however, a justifiable belief that particularly the Washington administration, and other Western "observers" who are not favorably disposed toward us, did not believe that the Polish Army and the organs of power assisted by patriotic social forces would be able to find understanding for this decision on the part of the responsible majority of Polish society and the many members of Solidarity, and that they would be able to bring the situation under control by their own efforts. Their lack of belief in the political wisdom and patriotism of Poles turned out to be a compromising political mistake: This gave rise to an attitude toward Poland full of irritation and disappointment during martial law.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Matters concerning internment are still being brought up. Reports of "thousands of people detained outside in frosty conditions, without a roof over their heads, in sports stadiums, and soaked with water," -- sometimes sensational and distressing reports -- are repeated....

[Kiszczak] At one time such nonsense was frequently voiced. Now not even Radio Free Europe allows itself to spread such reports. These things were said by our enemies, subversive radio stations, illegal brochures and pamphlets which breathe hatred. No one has decided to retract these lies. In actual fact it was officers and functionaries who were out in the frost weather, under the open sky, discharging their duty with conviction and devotion. Those who were interned were kept in adequately heated and furnished accomodations and were assured of basic and humanitarian living conditions. They were most often specially prepared prison quarters in which there was a less severe regime. Thus, there was neither comfort nor luxury but neither were the conditions as reported by hostile propaganda. In addition to penal establishments, holiday centers were also used as internment centers, for example, Goldap in Jawor, and the miners' center in Kokut.

The average standard was therefore satisfactory and some people, for example, Lech Walesa, can have no cause for complaint about their conditions in isolation; they were comfortable.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] And what kind of conditions did the other internees have?

[Kiszczak] At a time when the crisis was at its peak, when it was difficult to buy matches or soap, the internees did, for a certain time, find themselves in a privileged position. A big charity operation was launched. We did not interfere with the operation at all. On the contrary, we created better conditions for it and made it easier for the Polish Red Cross and the International Red Cross to become acquainted with the conditions under which interness were being held. I have no intention of trying to convince anyone that being isolated, especially from one's family, is pleasant, or that those who were interned have any reason to praise the authorities. Nevertheless, all demagogic claims, accusations, and charges of maltreatment are lies. On 16 February 1982, a note appeared in TRYBUN LADU under the headline "Deaf to the Truth, Receptive to Falsehood" in which inter alia, that "because Adam Michnik has been suffering from a gastric complaint, (for a long time now, and not since 13 December, to remove any doubt), a special meal is prepared for him every day in a convent and is then delivered to the internment center where he is held."

[Kepinski, Kilnar] In a word then -- was the Western press deliberately lying?

[Kepinski, Kilnar] In a word then -- was the Western press deliberately lying?

[Kiszczak] There is no doubt about that. Those sensational and horrific articles appeared in its columns, those "thousands being kept in stadiums during frosts and soaked with cold water..." The record for stupidity and flasehood, and I do not hesitate to describe it so, was broken by what is regarded as a serious paper, LE MONDE which published the following report in its 22 December 1981 edition:

"The death of Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Workers, intellectuals, fought together and are dying together in the coal mines, the streets, and the concentration camps of General Jaruzelski ( ) Tadeusz Mazowiecki died in just such a camp ( ) he left three sons orphans ( ) he will be remembered in Polish history." [Signed] Krzysztof Pomian.

I surely do not have to add that neither LE MONDE nor KRZYSZTOF POMIAN corrected this nonsense. The deceased Tadeusz Mazowiecki had nothing to say in the matter. I would like to stress that the internment operation did run into difficulties, which is hard to avoid in an operation of that size and in a sociopolitical climate such as the one that existed then. Mistakes were quickly remedied, some internees were released almost immediately. Besides, we are all familiar with the practice of releasing internees one at a time, or in entire groups, as soon as circumstances and the general social situation permit.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Taking into account the effectiveness, efficiency, and undoubted necessity of introducing martial law, on the basis of experience, would you describe yourself as an advocate of sloutions that rely on force?

[Kiszczad] No, I am definitely not an advocate of such solutions. I believe that political problems should be solved by political means. Repression is a last resort. We should conduct dialogue, we should talk to and reach an understanding with whomever is not consciously and deliberately harming socialist Poland and its position in the owrld. There is no one to whom we bar the way to participate in the creation of our motherland's tomorrow. As Wojciech Jaruzelski said: We did not ask where people came from and even more will we not ask about that today.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] In your interview for TRYBUNA LUDU you said that you "do not kick someone who is down". Does this apply to the opposition of today?

[Kiszczad] This description applied to the years 1981-83 above all. In accordance with martial law legislation; and party, government and Sejm directives; and in keeping with the expectations of the majority of society, we undertook to isolate political opponents and eliminate their influence on the social and occupational groups and communities in which they were operating. However, we were never motivated by a desire for "revenge." We never lacked patience.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] In view of this, it is charged that the enemies of socialism "are tolerated."

[Kiszczak] We fight against our opponents as long as they conduct hostile activities, but when they cease to fight we are understanding, and we try to forget their guilt. On many occasions I personally received family members of those who were interned or under arrest and whenever possible, I always tried to help them and to understand people's dilemmas and misfortunes. It suffices to cite the example of Jan Jozef Lipinski, a member of the Social Self-Defense Committee and the Workers' Defense Committee, a man who has bveen known for his anticommunist activities for years, and someone who is unrelenting in his hostility toward the system, the authorities and the party. Although the evidence assembled in his case fully justified his isolation, he was freed on the grounds of ill health, and with our assistance he was issued a passport and was able to travel freely to London for treatment. Incidentally, his health does not prevent him from being actively involved in particularly exhausting opposition activities and not only in that.

There were also cases where our understanding and readiness to help was disregarded, when we were, quite simply, deceived. Let us just take the example of Jan Litynski, an exceptionally active member of the former Social Self-Defense Committee and the Workers' Defense Committee. In response to a request form his mother, whom I received in a state of distress and in tears, he was given permission to leave prison to attend his daughters' first communion. This was to have a salutary effect on her state of health. I personally asked the minister of justice for such permission. Unfortunately, Litynski did not return to the penal institution. He used the opportunity to go "underground." He is still in hiding and engaged in activities that run counter to the law. Jacek Kuron behaved differently. He was released from prison for longer in view of a family tragedy. He continues to hold positions that are hostile and alien to us, although life has cancelled out all his plans and calculations. As far a I know, he is becoming increasingly aware of this.

[Kepinski, Kilnar] Does that mean that the "opposition" no longer exists and is not dangerous? What in fact is "opposition" under our conditions?

[Kiszczak] It is impossible to present a full picture of the so-called opposition in Poland since World War II in such a short conversation. However, one basic conclusion emerges from the observation made so far; the theoretical concepts behind antisocilaist activity in Poland were never formed in our country and, what is even more important, they were actively supported from outside. Therefore, the concept of "opposition" assumes a cartoon-like form when it comes from the lips of our adversaries. Can one apply the name opposition to those who deliberately ruined the economy and are undermining the foundations of the state, and who are in fact allied to revisionist circles, grabbing fistfuls of foreign money for their services, and in the end fleeing the country in order to attach themselves t subversive circles? Is this "opposition" in any political sense, or is it quite simply a hostile political agency? I will let this be a rhetorical question.

However a considerable number of those who involved themselves or are still involving themselves in negative political activity, unaware of its nature and purpose to the very end, must today be regarded as "people who can be won back." Those who acted wrongly but in good faith always come back in the end. They only need to be helped, and they are always entitled tko expect such help. We do not combat the views of anyone, even if they are very different from ours. But we do prevent, curb, and eliminate activity that harms Poland, the state, and people.

[Kepinski, Kilar] So should the "opposition" be viewed as a hostile agency?

[Kiszczak] There is no doubt that those who take money from the West for their services are quite simply political agents of anticommunism. Can you imagine an opposition activist in the United States, Great Britain, or France stepping on the interests of his country, agreeing to the ruin of its economy, welcoming with joy restrictions aimed against his own people, and conveying to the Polish Embassy, for example, political and economic information enabling us to compete effectively on world markets and thus harming his own country's foreign trade?

[Kepinski, Kilar] Perhaps this is not classic espionage, but no one will convince me that information on the location of military units, output by some factories, employment figures, and so on is all for the purpose of conducting trade union activity. And this is the kind of valuable infomration that the Pentagon and CIA buy from alleged trade unionists for the proverbial few pennies. In any case, the entire cooperation between what is left of the so-called underground in Poland and anti-Polish groups in the West is based on agent-like methods -- ciphers, secret messages, and the most modern electronics. Besides, no secret is made of this in the West, and the leaders of the oppostion and post-Solidarity underground are fully aware of who gives them their money and for what purpose.

[Kepinski, Kilar] What is the extent of the West's financial aid for the "oppostion" in Poland?

[Kiszczak] The figures that have been published are merely a camouflage and the tip of the iceberg because official reports by various Western foundatons quote millions of dollars in aid for "those fighting for democracy" in Poland. The extent of the financial "aid" for professionals in the opposition is quite clearly illustrated by the "Pewex" [chain of hard-currency shops] way of life of many of them and by their long-lasting aversion to honest work.

[Kepinski, Kilar] How large do you think the so-called underground is?

[Kiszczak] I normally give current data on the so-called underground in my Sejm speeches. These figures are of course unstable. The underground is steadily "contracting" and dying. This is caused not only by our perventive activity, but also today are altering their views and attitudes. There is a growing feeling of emptiness and senselessnes among them. We are quite well acquainted with the leaders of the "underground," whatever the scale of their activity.

[Kepinski, Kilar] So why are you not eliminating the underground? What possibilities of action does it have today?

[Kisczcak] We are applying a flexible penal policy, within the framework of the law of course. We know that the foreign adversaries of Poland rely on a "dark" picture of our country as a country of terror, and that is why every arrest made or sentence passed vis-a-vis those committing a crime or misdemeanor for so-called political motivations interests them. In any case, they seize any opportunity to suggest that such motivations exist, even when the arrest or sentence was for purely criminal reasons.

On the other hand, everyone who submitted to manipulation and let himself be tied up in illegal activity possesses a family -- mother, father, brother, sister, children; studies, works, and so on.

We do not want to create aversions and prejudice. We do not want to eliminate this negative activity solely with the aid of repressive measures, but mainly by political means. We only apply repressive measures when there is no other way and when any act of magnanimity whatsoever would conflict with a social feeling of justice. We treat these ultimate decisions as a warning too theirs. You may assess the possibilities and "strength" of the underground yourselves, gentlemen. It is enough to compare the series of stormy forecasts and appeals with the fiasco of carrying them out in practice. The conspirators are not very successful. Nevertheless they try to remind others of their presence now and then, or else there will be no dollars for them. The broad and increasingly profound process of sociopolitical normalization is pushing them more and more into the sidelines, and we are concerned with continuing this trend.

[Kepinski, Kilar] You have spoken to emissaries from the underground. What were these talks like? What were they about?

[Kiszczak] As I have already said, in their domestic policy the Polish authorities have adopted the principle of resolving a socioeconomic crisis by political means, in other words by force of argument, not by force itself. That is why I have spoken to many people you describe as emissaries of the underground, and I am not avoiding future talks. I will speak to anyone if this is of advantage to Poland and the cause I serve. Because of the rules adopted by both sides on which the effects of each talk depend, I cannot reveal any details of these talks. I can only express my surprise that although some of my interlocutors admitted that many of my arguments and suggestions were right, they later would not or could not implement them in practice. Perhaps they were quite simply forbidden to do so, though the very fact that they left the meeting place without any hindrance should have given them much food for thought.

[Kepinski, Kilar] In our talk with Professor Henryk Jablonski we discussed the fate of Azev, the great agent provocateur working for the Tsarist police. I am recalling this because this is a tried and tested method used by an apparatus of force, although it is ineffective in the face of a revolution, just like all other methods. Have you heard the rumor circulating in Poland that Lech Walesa was shipped in a container to the Gdansk Shipyard by Security Service officials on 15 August 1980?

[Kiszczak] You are right when you say that the social leftwing has always rejected provocation because it brings discredit on oneself and is ineffective in achieving the goal -- social revolution. In its work, the Interior Ministry firmly rules out the use of provocation. However, it is true that we gather news that interests us while performing our statutory tasks, and it is true that we use confidential sources of information, among other things. For obvious reasons, everything about these persons is a close secret and so I have nothing more to say on this subject.

[Kepinski, Kilar] By the way, how much does the Ministry of Internal Affairs spend on protecting Walesa?

In the spring of 1983 Walesa took me for a drive around the Tricity (Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot) and I gained the impression that he depends on personal security, and in this respect cooperates with your underlings.

[Kiszczak] Everyone knows that Walesa has reported se veral attempts on his life to the peacekeeping bodies. He says that there were such attempts during his trip to the West in 1980-81. Our press has written about some of them, they were untrue. Even before martial law, the security service protected Walesa with his consent. He ought to remember quite well his talk on this subject with General K. in the suite of a Gdansk hotel shortly before the Solidarity congress.

There are people in Poland who have threatened his career and remain his rivals. They have even lent public expression to their ill feelings toward him. There are two or three "pretenders" in the Tricity alone. In any case, it is not his function they are concerned with, but the big money connected with it, especially the money that is colored green. Others have their own reasons for not loving Walesa, for example Anna Walenty nowicz. In a situation like this we cannot exclude the possibility of provocation attempts against Walesa which, as we know, the political adversary would blame on the authorities, or the Ministry of Internal Affairs to be more precise. No doubt the loudest cries would come from those likely to profit from this. That is why we have arranged to protect his person. I can say that Walesa's cooperation with my underlings in Gdansk is harmonious and is perhaps to the satisfaction of both sides.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Information is indeed the basis of intelligence work. We know from radio broadcasts in December 1981, from the National Consultative Commission (KKP) meeting in Radom, and from conferences of underground leaders after the introduction of martial law that the Security Service had its collaborators in the ranks of Solidarity. Who were these people?

[Kiszczak] I do not hide the fact that the Security Service performed quite a thorough reconaissance of the underground in the country and of its foreign agencies. The main role here was played by counterintelligence and intelligence people inside domestic and foreign organizational structures. Naturally, their cover there is deep.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Will we ever learn their names?

[Kiszczak] Revealing certain names would come as a shock. For understandable reasons we will not do this. But if in the opinion of the state leadership the need for this arises, we will reveal to society not the names, but some of the material these persons have gathered.

[Kepinski, Kilar] And what does this material consist of?

[Kiszczak] I can only say that it would reveal in full the true anti-Polish nature of the underground and opposition, its ties with foreign intelligence, and the faintheartedness and moral collapse of the leaders and sympathizers of the "democratic opposition," as it is flatteringly called over there.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Could you give examples of sentences passed on traitors who escaped abroad? When will the death sentences passed on Rurarz and Spasowski be carried out?

[Kiszczak] I cannot give you such examples because quite simply there are none. Unlike some so-called democratic capitalist countries, the socialsit Polish state does not resort to such methods as investigation and execution "on its own initiative" of the supreme measure of justice toward traitors to the fatherland outside Poland's border.

From a technical point of view, there would be no trouble in finding paid murderers in the "democratic" world. In any case, the Spasowskis and Rurarz's of this world are only protected in the initial stage, when their "heads" are still "full." Later these heads are no longer protected, and why should they be? Let them worry about their heads themselves. I can assure you that they do not sleep easy.

[Kepinski, Kilar] So all they can be afraid of today is their own conscience?

[Kiszczak] Let us not joke. A traitor has no fatherland, and therefore no conscience either.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Many opinions are to be heard about your close contacts with the church hierarchy. What are these contacts really like? What do they involve?

[Kiszczak] The first official contacts of interest to you with representatives of the hierarchy occurred shortly after the introduction of martial law. At that time I met with Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, bishop of Krakow, a person of dignity and honor. However, I share the liveliest contacts with Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate, whose political culture and receptiveness to argumentation I value very highly. We discussed and still discuss together many issues and individual problems, seeking possibilities of solving them. The talks are sometimes difficult and the stances are controversial. The majority of the issues discussed have been successfully resolved, thanks to flexibility and a joint desire to seek a purposeful compromise.

I always say that politics is the art of compromise.

[Kepinski, Kilar] No doubt the killing of Father J. Popieluszko had a great influence on state-church relations. Is there anything today that one can add to the official assessments of this deed?

[Kiszczak] I do not think there is much one can add. Whatever the subjective motives of the perpetrators of this deed, from an objective point of view the killing of Father Popieluszko possessed the characteristics of political provocation directed against the policy of the party and government. It was also a blow to the Interior Ministry from where the perpetrators came.

[Kepinski, Kilar] How did the ministry receive and assess this deed? What do officials in the Citizens Militia and the Security Service think about it?

[Kiszczak] This deed met with immediate and total condemnation. Party organizations and individual collectives have expressed this.

[Kepinski, Kilar] Do you think the killing has seriously weakened the Ministry of Internal Affairs' apparatus?

[Kiszczak] There is no doubt that revealing a serious crime committed by the employees of some institution has a negative effect on the opinion enjoyed by this institution and on its functioning, and the prestige of the institution itself is exposed to serious damage. One cannot fail to notice a clear sign of this in this case.

The killing was carried out by employees of the security service, and it is this service that stands guard over security and protects constitutional principles, as well as the rights and duties stemming from them. Therefore, this service is more exposed than any other to attacks from political adversaries and enemies of People's Poland intent on altering this constitutional order.

And let us look at what the ministry and this service did when Father Popieluszko was kidnapped and disappeared, for this was the first known fact. Immediately it started nationwide searches. It discovered the perpetrators in a very short time, even though they were employed in it. Together with the prosecutor's office, it revealed full details of their action and all the circumstances behind the killing. Every objectively minded person has to admit that this kind of activity by the ministry exonerates it from blane for this deed and that the deed itself cannot spoil its reputation or diminish its social prestige.

I believe that, though this is a certain paradox, this type of work performed by the ministry increases its credibility in the eyes of society. For it also proves that deeds for which the ministry is sometimes blamed could not have happened, because they would have been immediately discovered under a similar procedure.

[Kepinski, Kilar] And was the apparatus not weakened?

[Kiszczak] Perhaps instead of giving a straight answer I will share some of the observations and feelings of that time.

I sensed an increase in discipline and a universal conviction as to the need to achieve better work results and serve society better.

Neither did I encounter a desire to resign and leave the ministry, nor was there a slowdown in the intake of new cadres. So if someone thinks the killing of Father Popieluszko and the accompanying events are weakening the Interior Ministry apparatus, I must disappoint him. All kinds of drastic events occur inside every community, but they cannot provide a basis for far-reaching generalizations.

[Kepinski, Kilar] But generalizations like this used to be made and still are.

[Kisczcak] We know. I can assure you that the authorities firmly avoided hasty generalizations, even though one could have found pretexts for them, as in the case of the killing of Senior Militia Sargeant Zdzislaw Karos, father of two small children, in which Father Sylwester Sych was an accomplice and Stanislaw Matejczuk, a student at the Catholic University of Lublin, an accessory.

[Kepinski, Kilar] An atrocity, especially a murder, shakes public opinion. A huge shock to the world recently was the killing of Olof Palme. Many articles in the West criticized the incompetence of the Swedish police both as far as protecting the prime minister and the investigations themselves are concerned. I read in one Western journal that the prosecutor in charge of the investigations resigned because he had "encountered obstacles on the part of those who should rather help him." As head of the criminal services, what do you think of this issue -- was it really incompetence, or... I hesitate to say.

[Kiszczak] I do not feel qualified to comment. But if it were my professional duty to explain the mystery behind the death of the great Swedish politician, then first of all I would dismiss all the working hypotheses and ask the basic question necessary during the investigation -- cui bono, in other words, who profited by the fact that Olof Palme, a spokesman for common sense, moderation, detente, and European cooperation, was eliminated from the European political scene.

[Kepinski, Kilar] As a party activist and minister of internal affairs, what is a subject of special concern to you today?

[Kiszczak] Most of all the socialist state's security, the limitation of crime, and the personal safety of all citizens. I feel responsible not only as the head of the ministry, but also morally. This feeling stems from an understanding of what it means to serve society, which is still struggling with so many daily problems. Our concern is common -- the struggle against waste, incompetence, paratisism, and many other social plagues such as alcoholism, drug addiction, and the corruption of minors. I believe that together we will succeed in limiting and overcoming these phenomena.

POLITYKA number 24, dated 14 June, 1986

SZALAJDA INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR POLICY

LD171934 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Interview with Zbigniew Szalajda, PZPR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, by unidentified correspondent in Warsaw on 17 June; recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Members of the Sejm Science and Technological Progress Commission were acquainted today with the report of the government commission set up following the Ukrainian nuclear power station breakdown.

[Szalajda] This report is made up of three parts. The first contains documents concerning our state of radiological protection before the Chernobyl breakdown, the second part deals with our actions during the breakdown, and third, the most important chapter of the report, which we concentrated on most and which will be the object of work of all meetings of all agencies and government institutions, deals with the future -- the matter of all our actions in Poland, the close international cooperation, very close cooperation with those who are involved in joint construction with us, tht is, CEMA countries and the Soviet Union, very close contact with the IAEA which has now assumed the leading role in the provisin of conditions for safe use of nuclear power stations.

[Correspondent] But Mr Premier, you are talking about our nuclear power station under construction.

[Szalajda] Yes, you have interrupted me as I was just about to say that all our activities in cooperation and coordination with the IAEA -- this is the most important part of our report -- are concentrated, about all, on joint activities to create an international system of warning and information on breakdowns, second, on the adoption of the convention on the joint and rapid liquidation of results of breakdowns and, most important, on all action aiming at providing the nuclear power stations in general, and in particular the two nuclear power stations of the near future -- the one in Zarnowiec and the other one -- with all safety elements.

[Correspondent] The Sejm deputies were acquainted today with the report of your commission. What happens next?

[Szalajda] Next, on Friday, 20 June, the report will be presented to the Council of Ministers. It contains proposals and the proposal of a resolution for the Council of Ministers, a very concrete and precise resolution which above all, would take into consideration the whole range of suggestions included in the report.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES MEETING ON DEFENSE RESEARCH

AU061337 Warsaw ZOLINIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at a joint meeting of representatives of the Ministry of National Defense and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, spoke at the end of the meeting. He stressed the working character of the meeting, during which issues were raised of great importance of expanding and improving cooperation between civilian and military scientists. Referring to the complex international situation and the current socioeconomic situation in the country, he pointed out that it was necessary to intensify research in various areas aimed at raising the defense capacity of socialist Poland and its Armed Forces. To meet today's challenges, the first priority of which is ensuring Poland's security and its defense capacity, it is necessary to strengthen the patriotic cohesion of society, the national economy, military efficiency, and our alliances. These tasks for research problems to be jointly addressed by the civilian and military sciences, the development of scientific cadres,and courage in changing scientific research methods. It also calls for the skillful direction of scientific research activity so as to ensure the many sided socioeconomic development of the country, alongside an increase in the defense capability of the state.

Thanking scientists for taking part in the discussion, Army General Florian Siwicki stressed that cooperation between the National Defense Ministry and the Polish Academy of Sciences, which already possesses a national character in may areas, will be continued for the good of science, the Armed Forces, and the security of socialist Poland.

COUNCIL OF HIGHER MILITARY EDUCATION MEETS

AU040940 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[Report signed 'Jas']

[Text] The Council of Higher Military Education held a plenary session in Warsaw on 5 June, under the chairmanship of Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense. The meeting was devoted to tasks involved in a further organizational improvement to higher military education; advancement of cadres; and improving the military, scientific, and academic qualifications of cadres.

The meeting was attended by vice ministers of national defense, heads of central institutions governed by the Ministry of National Defense, leaders of the armed services, commandants of military academies and higher officer schools, and directors of military research institutes.

The talks were based on a previously prepared "Assessment of the Prospects for Improving the Organizational Structures of Higher Military Education Against the Background of Educational-Scientific Functions and in Light of Statutory Requirements and Recommendations Issued by the Council Chairman -- the Minister of National Defense."

During the comprehensive discussion, sometimes controversial but constructive, it was pointed out that it is possible to accelerate the process of improving the organizational structures of higher officer schools. The basic condition necessary for this has been fulfilled.

There is already a considerable increase in the number of cadres in military adacemies and civilian educational institutions is also continuing. The number of independent academic employees within higher military education is also rising. However, the continuation of these positive trends within the present distribution of cadres requires certain programmatic and organizational changes in the system of education.

At the same time, the discussion stressed, it is very important for military colleges, and hence their academic employees, not to deviate from the practice of training the Armed Forces. Their academic work should be adopted to the reality of the Army and be close to the lives, service, and duties of soldiers.

Right now, changes caused by the amendmnt to the law on higher education, research establishments, and academic titles and degrees are taking place inside all higher officer schools and research establishments.

The council was informed about work on an amendment to the law on higher military education. The draft amendment will be put before the Sejm this year.

The council also discussed reports on the implementation of the instructions issued by the council chairman the minister of national defense these reports being contained in the minutes of plenary sessions.

Also examined was a program of subsequent council sessions, worked out on the basis of thematic proposals addressed by council members to General of Brigrade Leslaw Dudek, the council's secretary. The next council session wil be devoted to the tasks of higher military education in the light of the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress.

MEMBERSHIP DATA ON WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE

AU031823 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 86 p 5

[unattributed report: "The Warsaw Party Organization in Figures"]

[Text] On 31 March 1986, the Warsaw PZPR Committee had 137,892 members and candidate members. Workers comprise 20.9 percent of these, farmers 1.3 percent, clerical workers 74.7 percent. There are 38,905 women in the Warsaw party organization, 28.2 percent of the total membership. Candidate members comprise 4.1 percent.

There were 47,962 fewer people in the Warsaw organization's ranks than on 30 June 1981. Since then, however, 7,567 candidate members have been enrolled, of whom 1,811 are workers, 121 farmers, 5,092 clerical workers, 116 students in colleges, and 16 secondary school pupils.

Some 3,141 accepted persons were aged up to 29. Of these 2,163 belonged to the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, 70 belong to the Polish Students Union, and 23 belong to the Polish Scouts Association. In 481 cases, primary cells within youth organizations availed themselves of the right to propose members. Some 21.6 percent of the young people who joined the Warsaw PZPR Committee were proposed in this way. In March there were 178 bodies entitled to provide references for persons entering the party.

The Warsaw committee consists of 54 primary cells, including 9 district committees, 13 urban committees, 12 urban-rural committees, and 20 rural committees.

Primary cells comprise 3 factory committees; 112 committees within other workplaces; 3,604 primary party organizations; 1,157 district party organizations; and 3,967 party groups.

SFRY'S MAMULA BEGINS 4-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD161156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has arrived today on a 4-day official visit to the Armed Forces of Romania. He came at the invitation of Colonel General Vasile Milea, Romanian minister of national defence. At Bucharest International Airport the federal secretary was welcomed by Minister Vasile Milea, lieutenant general Victor Stanculeacu, first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense, and other Romanian military personalities.

Attends Military Exercise

LD171818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1547 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest, June 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, Fleet Admiral Branko Manula and members of a Yugoslav Armed Forces delegation today attended an exercise of special alpine units of Romania's armed forces in the area of the Carpathians, near Brasov.

Received By Ceausescu

AU181822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/06/1986 -- Wednesday, June 18, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence of the SFR of Yugoslavia, who is visiting Romania together with a military delegation.

The guest addressed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm friendly salute on behalf of Sinan Hasani, president of the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Sinan Hasani and Vidoje Zarkovic be conveyed his warm salute and best wishes.

During the talks that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides pointed out that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia witness a positive evolution, in the spirit of the understandings agreed at summit level. They pointed out the wish to work for a further development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations and mentioned that the economic potential of the two neighbouring friendly countries offers ever greater possibilities for an amplification of the collaboration between them. At the same time they expressed the conviction that expanding the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia meets the interests of these peoples, of the two countries' progress and prosperity, of the general cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. The sides also highlighted the friendly relations that are part of the general context of the good Romanian-Yugoslav relations. The sides also approached certain topical aspects of the world political life: President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need for work to be done with all might to halt the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to do everything to put an end to the arms race and first of all to the nuclear one, to halt the nuclear tests, the siting of intermediate-range missiles in the European Continent, to reduce the conventional arms and the military spending, to solve the litigious interstate problems by way of negotiations, to resume and consolidate the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace in our continent and throughout the world.Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence, participated in the call Milos Melovski, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Bucharest, attended.

CEAUSESCU HEARS REPORT ON BUCHAREST PARTY WORK

AU181937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/6/1986 -- On Wednesday, June 18, Nicolae Ceausescu had a working meeting with the members of the bureau of the Bucharest Municpal Committee of the RCP.

During the meeting, the first secretary of the municipal committee, Constantin Olteanu, as well as other members of the bureau of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP reported on the activity unfolded and the measures taken for an optimal fulfilment of the production tasks incumbent on the industrial units in the capital city, on the way in which operations have been performed this year in Ilfov agricultural district, as well as on the steps taken for the realization of the investment projects, the planning programmes and schemes for Bucharest's administration and urban development. Morewver, the speakers made critical and sef-critical analyses of the activity unfolded by the capital city's party organization for party work as a whole to live up to the great requirements and exigencies placed before party organizations and all working collectivities in the capital city. On the occasion there have been highlighted a series of good results achieved in industry and agriculture and in the other domains of the economic and social activity and there has been pointed out the resolve in which work is being done to immediately eradicate certain shortcomings that still persist in certain sectors, to take all the activities to a superior standard of quality and efficiency.

Nicolae Ceausescu considered that as a whole the capital city achieved a series of good results which, though, through a better organization of labour, could have een better, in keeping with the modern means and the powerful technical and material base of the municipality. The party general secretary laid stress on the need to work more firmly for the application of the programmes for enterprise orgainization and modernization, for improving the technial and quality standards of products, and showed there is a need, to this end, for a wide mobilization of all the technical and scientific forces in the capital city. The party general secretary stressed the need for all the measures to be taken to turn out entirely and under conditions of best quality the production meant to be exported, this being a most important target that should permanently focus the preoccupations of all the party and state bodies and organizations in the capital city.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of intensifying the political-educative work for the fulfilment of the plan provisions, the cutting down of the energy, raw materials and auxiliary materials consumptions, the increase of labour productivity and products' quality, a higher economic efficiency in all domains of activity. IN this sense, nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the main criterion of assessment of the party activity is -- and must be -- the concrete results scored in the fulfilment of the plan, of the tasks regarding the country's socioeconomic development. Referring to the activity in the Ilfov agriculture sector Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that operative measures be taken for the gathering of the crop the soonest and without loss.

During the meeting, the RCP general secretary, referring to the problems of the municipality's systematization, development of urban amenities and proper administration, requested that firm measures be taken for these activities to proceed in the best of conditions, so that Bucharest may become a model of administrative and urban organization, a modern capital in every respect. In this context, he requested that the programmes of development of services to the population be recondsidered and futher improved. Stressing that in this five-period bucharest will know an intensive, quality, really new development from all points of view, the RCP general secretary expressed his belief that the city party organization would work most responsibly, in a revolutionary spirit for the fulfillment of all its tasks, for a growing contribution of the capital to the country's socio-economic development.

ARMY'S LC ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE MEETS

LD181949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- A second session of the Committee of the LC Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army was held in Belgrade today. It focussed on topical issues concerning the moral and political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army and also on the tasks of communists and LC organs and organizations in the coming period.

The committee noted that the Army's moral and political unity ensures the successful carrying out of all the tasks within the purview of commands, units and establishments. A decisive influence on the consolidation of ideopolitical unity and moral-political strength is carried by the increased activity of the LC organization, commands, and other bodies in the Army, particularly in connection with preparations for the 13th congress and the realization of the Army's modernization program. This also contributes to the activities to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the liberation of the country, the public discussion on draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, the elections within the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and others.

The committee also took several measures and actions aimed at increasing the effectiveness of political education and training. The program of scientific and research work in social sciences in order to better coordinate it with the needs of the party and political work was expanded.

Attention was drawn to the responsibility of the LC Organization in the Army and to her bodies in the army organization to ensure and to further develop the Army's ideopolitical unity as regards the program orientations of the LCY and the creative approach to the new contents of political and educational work, aimed at more effective preventive activity and the substantiated interpretation of the issues imposed by social and Army practice.

The session approved a decision to appoint five permanent commissions of the committee.

ARMY LCY PRESIDENT ONCOMBAT, CADRE POLICY

LD181406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0008 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- A strong internal ideopolitical unity and a high degree of combat preparedness are the main achievements of the communists and all members of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) over the last 4 years. The Army is determinedly pursuing the path marked by Comrade Tito and is committed to the goals of the LCY's program, i.e. to a united Yugoslavia, a community of equal nations and nationalities, to self-management, brotherhood and unity, and a nonaligned policy and international cooperation based on the principles of equality. This was stressed by Georgije Jovicic, president of the organization committee in the JNA, in an interview he gave to NARODNA ARMIJA and FRONT. We have the habit of saying that, despite the difficult economic situation, we "have not considerably lagged behind in our development" -- Jovicic stressed. This is an achievement much more important than one made under normal, more favorable conditions where we were able to make a "seven league" step forward.

In recent years we have introduced a large number of modern systems of military equipment -- home-manufactured tanks, transporters, aircraft, helicopters etc. The efficiency in anti-armor combat and fire support has been increased by 50 percent. There has also been an improvement in the system of leading and commanding. The organizational and formation structure of the units and their mobilization preparedness have been improved. Scientific, research, and educational-political work have been given due attention.

In reference to the attempts to negate the concept of All-People's Defense and the cases of labeling and attacking the Army, Jovicic said that, in his view, ignorance of the objective situation in the world and at home and also of the essence of our concept of All-People's Defense were behind these phenomena. We must not, however, disregard the cases of conscious and direct opposition to the LCY's policy regarding the country's defense and the development of the Army. But, Jovicic said, we are not frightened of it since we have Yugoslavia's working people and citizens behind us who know that the country cannot be defended by improvisations and regional or other divisions. Our defense system must be a unique, one Yugoslav, comprising all of our society's forces and all of its sections.

In reference to the recently held LC congresses and conferences, the president of the LCY committee in the JNA described as encouraging the fact that not one of these gatherings failed to emphasize the need for unity, for strengthening self-management, and safeguarding the revolution's fundamental achievements. It is good that strong demands were heard for changing all that is hampering our development and that considerable changes and rejuvenation have taken place in the cadre policy, Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY organization in the JNA, stressed in his interview for NARODNA ARMIJA and FRONT.

LCY'S LOLIC ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS FEDERATION

LD181924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatioan 1412 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming 13th LCY Congress will be the congress of the Yugoslav Communists' thoughtful confrontation with social reality, the congress of determination for action and the congress of the LCY's ideopolitical unity. At today's session of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation Presidium it was said that the public information media are expected to present events at this meeting in their totality through objective and responsible reporting, that is, all the solutions which will result in overcoming the present socioeconomic difficulties.

Taking part in the discussion, Marko, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, assessed that the public information media have greatly contributed to the preparations for the 13th LCT Congress. They can be given full credit for creating a mobilizing climate, for an adjusted presentation of the congress documents, and for detailed reporting from congresses and conferences of the republican and provincial LC, he said. However, according to him, apart from indisputable results in reporting to date, there are some omissions.

Some of the press, Lolic said, one-sidedly present precongress events and congress discussions, which is reflected in efforts to stress wisecracks and verbal "curiosities," without going into their essential messages.

They also present views which are not completely in accordance with our basic sociopolitical orientations, and there are also instances of regional-local reporting from the congresses and conferences of the LC. Some of the press, Lolic said, do not focus attention on congress themes but on some others, which are offered as some kind of political stands and suggestions.

At today's session of the yugoslav Federation of Journalists Presidium Ilija Despotovic, hitherto TANJUG journalist in Montenegro and deputy president of the Presidium, was elected president of the Yugoslav Federation of Journalists Presidium.

POLITIKA CRITICIZES GREEK POLICY ON MACEDONIA

LD182237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Tomorrow's issue of POLITIKA carries an editorial commentary entitled "Reality Without Mist", which deals with the attitude of official Greek policy toward the so-called "Macedonian question".

For us in Yugoslavia, the editorial says, the attempt by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou to negate the identity of the Macedonian people and the existence of the Macedonian nationality is a political provocation toward which we cannot remain indifferent. We believe that this is well-known in Athens and it can never be different.

The fact that the Greek prime minister touched upon the "Macedonian question" because of internal political competition with the opposition cannot be taken as an excuse. Because in this matter and in this kind of internal competition the prime minister used devices to cloud reality in the Balkans. It is in the interest of Greece, the editorial says, and of course in the interest of Greek-Yugoslav good-neighborly relations, to disperse this cloud.

The reality in this part of Europe is different than that suggested by Panandreov's vision that "apart from Greeks, only Serbs, Croats, and Bulgarians live in the Balkans". He has thus also completely overlooked a neighbor of his country -- Albania and the Albanian nation.

When it comes to Yugoslavia, he overlooked the fact that apart from Serbs and Croats, full equality is enjoyed by all other nations and nationalities. All of us in our country experience Papandreov's mistaken vision of Yugoslavia as an attempt to commentary stresses, because with political overlooking of this kind the Greek prime minister bypasses the existence of the SR of Macedonia as a constituent part and equal state of the Yugoslav federation. If we were to take this defective political vision to its absurd conclusions, it would turn out that Greece has no northern border.

With a little more political realism, the commentary continued, misunderstandings of this kind would quickly disappear. Moreover, since there are not a few examples behind us, both sides are interested almost equally in the development of good neighborly, friendly, and close relations between Yugoslavia and Greece. If we go back to a realistic policy on the Balkans in more concrete terms, and to the complexities of Yugoslav-Greek relations, we find that it is hardly necessary to confirm to our neighbor Yugoslavia's stable interest in promoting mutual ties.

Nor is it necessary to confirm that Yugoslavia's united foreign policy is being built and developed by all the republic and provinces of our federation, and that it is the only way in which to achieve all areas of friendship with Greece and to remove all the obstacles on this road through agreements.

BORBA EXAMINES ELECTION OF AUSTRIA'S WALDHEIM

AU171803 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14-15 June 86 p 13

[From the "Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic: "Austria"]

[Text] Austria has got a new head of state, but it has also got a new prime minister, new minister of foreign affairs, and almost half of a new government. The president was elected by a majority of votes, and the changes in the government were simply forced by such a choice of the head of state.

The election of Kurt Waldheim will not change much in Austria's position on the international scene, and the formation of a new government is a serious sign of shifts on the internal political scene. That is a hint of a possible turn to the right even of those who traditionally stood at the center.

This is certainly a unique case in postwar Europe, that a man with an unenviable war record is elected head of a state, whose independence and status was established by great allies at the end of World War II and whose neutrality was one of the first, more significant postwar agreements.

There is much controversy about those elections -- the belated discovery of Waldheim's war past, his ascent in postwar Austria leading to his unanimous election for UN secretary general, and the full confidence he enjoyed in that position. Also controversial are the first unreserved congratulations on his elections coming from the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, as well as all Arab countries, and the reserve and restraint shown by the West and some others.

Everything in this complicated and controversial world has been more or less predictable and everything has come to its place in the end. Most Austrians simply could not swallow the interference from abroad in the election of their head of state and a significant portion of those Austrians, by electing Waldheim, wanted not only to bury their war past and pacify their pricks of conscience, but also to rehabilitate that past.

The only bigger puzzle in the entire case is the collocation of motives lying behind the campaign against Waldheim, which occurred precisely at this moment, especially if its initiators knew about Waldheim's past and failed to contest his election and his activity at the time when he was the first man of the United Nations. Is that not also an attempt to discredit not only the United Nations, but also an entire period in international life -- one can call it now a very responsible period -- in which the meaning of statesmenship was identified with the struggle for detente and peace?

REGULATION ON OFFICIAL'S RETIREMENT REVIEWED

AU182038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] At its session today, the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber should have adopted the amendments to the Law on State Administration using a shortened procedure. After harsh criticism voiced in the respective assembly committee, the FEC withdrew its proposal. Such a sequence of events shows how important the control function of the assembly is, and how the public nature of the work of the highest institution is (?an irreplacable) democratic achievement. Ilivija Rusovac reports:

The point of the intended amendments to the Law on State Administration amounts to the question of whether (?67) workers, mostly of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, should be able -- even after the legal limit for retiring which is 30 June -- to remain working until the end of 1988. The FEC, proposing the law, points out that, forced by the law, several ambassadors, general consuls, (?plenipotentionary) ministers, counselors and special counselors, assistants, and chiefs from the two institutions should be retired. Along with those who were pensioned off last year, those people's retirement would leave a gap in performing specific tasks for which it is difficult to train cadres anyway.

With such arguments, after two short periods of time, the FEC has already attempted to work out exemptions to legal regulations on retirement conditions which apply to all employed people in the country. Even the very (?defense) of reasons on the basis of which one demands that some high state officials be exempt from the law, points to something like class consecration and needless encapsulation that finally has its revenge in an unsatisfactory cadre situation, although the Federal Administration [word indistinct] all the time and numbers over 15,000 people at the moment.

It is perfectly understandable that institutions such as the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs or Secretariat for Internal Affairs must take care of many aspects of the people they employ, but it is not good when it is difficult to discern (?differences) between professional selection of cadres and avoiding that obligation for always acceptable reasons. Let us recall the broad debate about whether officials are irreplaceable which began in society when provisions for forced retirement were decided upon. It seems now that even clerks are considered irreplaceable, clerks of whom -- to make things even more absurd -- also work for a shortened length of service.

The climate where there is a tendency to ignore mistakes in cadre renewal and where some people have the right to be irreplaceable for an unjustifiably long period, seems not to be incidental. Cadre policy is only one of the privileges. The activity of the SFRY assembly's previous composition has shown that there were more privileges. One need only recall the official's right not to work for 6 years and still get paid. That right was abolished. There was also fuss about housing credits with the minimal interest rate of 2 percent, then about the misuse of the housing fund of the Federation. Had it not been for the agility of individual delegates, many things would have remained concealed from the eyes and opinion of the public. The more delegates insist upon the public activity of the work of the assembly, the easier it will be for them to find their way in the maze of the powerful and unrelenting administration.

FBIS

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BULGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT VIENNA SESSION

AU161907 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 p 5

[Petur Ivanov report: "An Essential Incentive at the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna, 12 Jun (RABOTNICHESKO DELO dispatch) -- Ambassador Enyo Savov, leader of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, took the floor today at the plenary session of the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Ambassador Savov pointed out that the reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation is the most important of the efforts of Warsaw Pact, aimed at the consolidation of security in the world, and that, at the same time, this task is closely linked to the solution of the problems of reducing conventional weapons. This line of the socialist countries was also included in the decisions of the recently concluded conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Budapest.

The appeal to the NATO proposes a detailed and essential limitation of conventional arms, Armed Forces, and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe -- reaching from the Atlantic to the Urals. Unfortunately, as the Bulgarian delegate, stressed, the NATO bloc has not yet manifested any readiness to reduce in practice, or to limit its military programs. Everyone is aware of the fact what serious consequences for international security and for mutual confidence among the countries can result from the unilteral refusal to implement the commitments included in the most important international law documents, pertaining to the limitation of the most terrible types of weapons -- namely, nuclear weapons.

The Bulgarian delegate devoted an essential part of his statement to the question of confidence between East and West at the Vienna negotiations.

It appears after all that the NATO states are still incapable of renouncing the temptation to take advantage of these negotations to conceal the so-called additional rearmament to disrupt the existing military parity in the central part of our continent and to achieve superiority over the Warsaw Pact states. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation closed his statement by stressing that without a bilateral interest in achieving the goals assigned by the Vienna negotiations, namely in achieving a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, it is impossible and unthinkable to expect a successful conclusion of the negotiations.

MIKHAYLOV BRIEFS CPSU GROUP ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU191918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov received a working group of the CPSU Central Committee, which is visiting Bulgaria in connection with cooperation between the two fraternal parties During the friendly talks the Soviet guests were briefed on topical problems in the ideological work that the BPC is doing in order to fulfill the decisions of the 13th congress.

ROMANIAN, BULGARIAN PLANNING CHIEFS MEET FOR TALKS

AU191815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Stefan Birlia, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee. [Words indistinct] Talks began between Ivan Iliev, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Stefan Birlia. Questions are being discussed concerning the expansion of bilateral economic cooperation and trade.

Cooperation Memorandum Signed

AU192045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The talks held in Sofia between the delegations from the planning organs of Bulgaria and Romania ended with the signing of a memorandum. The development of economic relations between the two countries over the period until 1990 was examined. Concrete measures were set out for deepening cooperation in material production and increasing mutual deliveries. The two countries will exchange a larger quantity of products than that agreed on for the metallurgical and chemical industries and, chiefly, for machine building. Bulgaria will increase its export of hoisting and handling machines and electronics, while the Romanian side will increase its export of locomotives, (?drilling) equipment, and tractors. The document was signed by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Stefan Birlia, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania.

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU191122 Sofia BTA in English 0958 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Rev. Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of State Council President Todor Zhivkov. At the Sofia airport Rev. Canaan Banana was welcomed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and other officials.

The official Bulgaro-Zimbabwean talks are to start this afternoon and the two leaders will discuss issues of the bilateral cooperation and the possibilities for its further promotion as well as issues of the international situation.

The contacts between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe date back to the years of the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people and they were considerably activated after the country won its independence. The meetings between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Robert Mugabe in 1981 and 1985 in Sofia were of special importance for bilateral cooperation. Bulgaria highly values Zimbabwe's constructive policy directed towards the defence of world peace and the firm stand of this country in the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Zhivkov, Banana Begin Talks

AU192008 Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, and Mr Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, started their official talks today. They expressed their satisfaction with the development of the relations between the two states and the conviction that the current talks will further promote these relations. It was noted that the economic ties could be broadened considerably. The Bulgarian head of state noted the need to seek new and more efficient forms of cooperation.

Mr Canaan Banana expressed gratitude to Bulgaria's government for the aid estended to Zimbabwe during the latter's socio-economic changes. He dwelled at length on the situation in the southern prt of Africa and condemned the actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, aimed at destabilizing the neighbouring countries.

The president of Zimbabwe spoke in support of the proposals of the socialist countries included in the final document of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, held in Budapest recently.

Mr Todor Zhivkov again reiterated Bulgaria's support for the struggle of the peoples against racism. He noted the need to halt the arms race in order to avert the threat of a nuclear holocaust. The Bulgarian head of state also briefed his guest on the idea to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The Bulgarian side in the talks consisted of Mr Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Research and Technologies Committee, Mr Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, Mr Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Zimbabwe side was represented by Mr Sydney Sekeremayi, minister of health, Mr Richard Hove, minister of mines, and Mr Morton Malianga, deputy minister of finance, economic planning and development.

EGYPTIAN-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU181442 Sofia BTA in English 1158 18 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- Fresh opportunities to the expansion of business cooperation between Bulgaria and Egypt opened up during the eighth session of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, which came to a close today with the signing of a protocol.

The document was signed for Bulgaria by Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of trade, and for Egypt by Mr 'Abd al-Aziz al-Zawi, first deputy minister of planning and international cooperation.

It was pointed out that over the last few years trade and economic relations between the two countries have been making progress. The countertrade has been increasing and diversifying. The first successful steps have been made towards industrial cooperation.

At the same time, it was emphasised that there are still untapped resources for the extension of contacts. Ties in machine building, electrical engineering, the food industry, agriculture and tourism show much promise.

PALESTINIAN LEADER DISCUSSES MIDEAST DURING VISIT

AU191951 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Support for the Arab People of Palestine" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Mr Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Pelestine, paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa from June 15 to June 19, 1985.

The guest had talks with General Slavcho Trusnki, chairman of the committee, and with representatives of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Red Cross. The guest was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Hawatimah briefed his hosts on the situation in the Middle East and on the state of the Palestine resistance. The participants in the talks expressed the view that the Middle East crisis can be overcome completely only through the joint efforts of all states concerned, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. A solution could only be found at an international conference in the Middle East. The participants in the talks once again voiced support for the inviolable right of the people of Palestine to have their own sovereign stsate. They condemned all separatist deals which disregard the Palestine resistance on a patriotic and antiimperialist basis.

Mr Hawatimah expressed his organization's gratitude for the Bulgarian people's consistent support to the just cause of the Palestinian people.

BRITISH COMMUNIST LEADER MEETS BALEV, STANISHEV

AU191603 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Mr Jerry Pocock, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Communist Party of Great Britain, paid a working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The guest was received by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. The cordial discussions centered on the two parties' activities and on international issues. The participants in the talks discussed matters related to the international working class movement. They reiterated their willingness to further promote the cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Great Britain in the name of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

YORDANOV RECEIVES VISITING AFGHAN OFFICIAL

AU121259 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Council of Intellectual Development, yesterday received (Akhbar Kargar), chairman of the State Committee on Press and Publishing of Afghanistan. The friendly talk was attended by Mohamed Seddiq Rahpoe, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Bulgaria.

LEADERS OF SOFIA CITY, OKRUG, COUNCILS ELECTED

AU191820 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- An opening session of the Sofia People's Council for the 1986-1988 mandate was held here today.

The city councillors elected an Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council with the following members: chairman: Mr Stefan Ninov; first deputy chairmen: Ms Temenuzhka Teofilova and Mr Kiril Gegov.

The opening session of the Sofia County People's Council was also held today. Mr Mincho Pankov was reelected chairman of the Executive Committee.

TRUST CHAIRMAN ASSESSES STATE OF POWER INDUSTRY

AU191932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] A festive meeting was held this evening in the "Georgi Kirkov" hall of the BCP building to mark "Energetics Day." Professor Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the "Energetika" economic trust, delivered a report in the presence of Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, labor frontrankers and party, economic, trade union, and Komsomol figures from the power industry branch.

In making an assessment of what had been achieved during the year, Prof. Nikola Todoriev noted that due to the restrictive measures introduced in the administration of the power supply and due to strict control, a system has been created that will guarantee normal electrical supplies for domestic consumers and industry during the forthcoming autumn and winter period. Much has been done to stabilize the power supply system, Nikola Todoriev stated, but the reserves are not exhausted. Energy is available; it will continue to be available for all, but order and strict technological discipline are necessary.

However, it was pointed out that despite the high level of mobilization and the rate of fulfillment of the schedules for the repair of basic production capacities, [words indistinct] a fully satisfactory level had not (?been achieved). It was noted that in the combines of the trust, one of the largest investors in industry during the 5-year-plan period, conditions have still not been created for [words indistinct] towards the achievements of the world's power industry.

At the festive meeting the names of new holders of the title "merited power worker" were also announced.

PRESIDIUM, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON PACT MEETING

LD191749 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In Prague today, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government discussed the report on the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Budapest 10-11 June.

They approved the course of actions of the Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and the documents adopted at the session. These documents based on profound analysis of the current situation in the world and the conclusions of the fraternal communist and workers parties' congresses, provide new convincing proof of the constructive approach of the Warsaw Pact to tackling the most crucial issues of our times.

The report goes on to say that reactionary and militaristic circles in the United States and their followers in NATO, acting against the interests of mankind and against their own interests, resort to the dangerous policy of force, confrontation, and feverish arming. They block the settlement of the most important problems in the world and the efforts to remove hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. The fact that even in this situation the proposals of the Warsaw Pact indicate concrete ways and means of achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the limitation and halting of the arms race, disarmament, improvement of the situation in the world, and guaranteeing security for all states and nations -- all this reflects their high degree of responsibility for the peaceful future of mankind.

The appeal of the Warsaw Pact to NATO and to all European countries is a new and important foreign political initiative of the socialist community directed toward a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. It organically complements the Soviet proposal for the total liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. It offers a realistic way to change Europe into a continent of permanent peace and cooperation.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government expressed full agreement with the draft appeal, the content of which is fully in keeping with the foreign political line set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, and which is in harmony with the vital interests and desires of our peoples.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government also supported the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee on strengthening the defense military-political ties of the socialist states and further improving their cooperation in all spheres. They expressed conviction that the peaceful efforts of the Warsaw Pact, the cooperation of all peace-loving states, and progressive, realistic forces in the world will contribute to averting the danger of war and securing peaceful development.

They tasked the relevant state and party bodies and institutions to implement with thoroughness and initiative the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in all their activity.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES GDR'S FISCHER ON ELECTION

AU191418 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram of congratulations to Oskar Fischer on his election as GDR minister of foreign affairs.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH USSR MEETS 10 JUN

AU121238 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [SCSSP] held a meeting in Prague yesterday [10 June]. The deliberations, presided over by Vaclav David, chairman of the SCSSP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, were also attended by Leonid Pukas, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Prague, representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society in the CSSR. The SCSSP Central Committee assessed the fulfillment of the SCSSP's tasks in the precongress and preelection period and, at the same time, determined the course of the organization after the 17th CPCZ Congress. At the same time, the SCSSP Central Committee drew attention to continuing shortcomings and untapped potential in the society's activity, and determined that gradually overcoming them will better ensure the SCSSP's active share in the implementation of party policy. In this spirit the Course of the Orgaizations After the 17th CPCZ Congress, Ideopolitical Guidelines, and the provisions for the Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, to be held this year were also approved.

An exchange of membership cards in 1987, which the Central Committee determined, will be used to enhance the activity and initiative of SCSSP members and branches.

CONSULTATIONS WITH CANADA ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD191043 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Czechoslovak-Canadian consultations on the questions of disarmament were held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegations exchanged views on the present situation regarding the disarmament talks, including the conference on disarmament in Geneva, the MBFR talks in Vienna and the Stockholm conference. The topics of the consultations centered on the latest initiatives of the countries of the socialist community, above all the appeal of the Warsaw Pact to NATO and all the European countries adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest.

HUSAK MEETS CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUM

LD192334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In Prague Castle today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received the newly elected Czech National Council Presidium, headed by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, and the new government of the Czech SR, headed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Government.

Comrades Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak emphasized that the Czech National Council and the Czech Government are fully aware of their responsibility for implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and they will do everything to ensure that the Czech SR makes an active contribution to the development of the entire Czechoslovak national economy. The activity of ministries, national committees, enterprises, and cooperatives will be orientated in this direction. Fulfillment of these tasks demands an improvement in the quality of management of economic units and national committees, the removal of bureaucracy and overcoming inertia and routine in the work of states management organs. Care will be taken to ensure that the methods and style of work of the state management of the Czech SR and economic organizations correspond to the new demands arising from the strategy of speeding up social and economic development.

An important task in the next period will be further improvement in the quality of the work of national committees. It is a matter of making more effort in linking their increased jurisdiction with greater responsibility, of implementing the principle that every national committee is the manager in the whole of the territorial area. By means of more effective coordination of the intentions and plans of sectors with conditions in towns, the harmonic development of territorial areas will be secured.

At the close of their speech, Comrades Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak assured Comrade Gustav Husak that in the interest of the further flourishing of Socialist Czechoslovakia the goals of the Czech National Council and the Czech Government will be more effectively unified and the joint approach of their organs with organs of the federation and the Slovak SR will be made more effective.

Comrade Gustav Husak cordially congratulated the members of the newly created Czech national organs on their election and appointment to responsible state and government positions. He praised the share of the highest organs of the Czech SR on the positive results of the construction of socialism and he sincerely thanked all those who worked in the Czech national organs in the past period for their deserving activity.

The program which we adopted at the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Gustav Husak continued, corresponds to our needs and possibilities. We are concerned to ensure that Czechoslovakia, as an all-round developed, modern, advanced socialist state, should develop dynamically and have a lasting and dignified place in the world. In order to fulfill this resolution and in order to be able to secure a further growth in the standard of living of our citizens, we must speed up economic and social development. This strategy will designate the content of our activity for the whole future period.

Other fraternal socialist countries are also striving for the speeding up of social economic development. This is why we follow with particular deep attention the approaches to the working out and implementation of this strategy in the Soviet Union.

Much of what was spoken about by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee session at the beginning of this week is educational for us for it shows the directions of solving problems which we also face.

A key question in all sectors is the working out of the 17th CPCZ Congress program and to consistently secure it. Great demands are placed on the governments from this viewpoint by the highest executive bodies of state power. However, they correspond to the importance of their activity, which has a marked impact for the whole of society, and the quality of which affects the efficiency of the whole state mechanism and the activity of management organs at all levels. Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized that it is necessary that the struggle for intensification, for the speeding up of scientific and technical development, for implementing structural changes, and for considerable improvement of planning, has become the main content of the coordinated activity of the federal and national governments, of all state and economic organs. This demands an improvement in the style of work in all sectors, better organization and discipline, the creation of a demanding atmosphere, and changing the thinking and behavior of people. It can only benefit the cause if legislatsive bodies make a greater contribution to the social control of state, economic, and social policy, and take care that their recommendations to executive organs are respected.

Fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Gustav Husak went on, is possible only with the active and enthusiastic help of the people. This principle has general validity. It is exceptionally important and it has an irreplaceable role in the activity of the national committees. It is necessary for the highest national organs to be concerned with further improvement in the work of the national committees, which must make full use of the jurisdiction entrusted to them, must secure the complex development of their areas, harmonize social and local needs and interest in a more effective way, and create conditions so that the greatest possible number of workers takes part in the management and upkeep of towns and villages.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished the deputies of the Czech National Council and the new government of the Czech SR much success and he assured them of full support from the highest party and state organs.

CZECH GOVERNMENT MINISTERS COMPARISON OF LIST

Prague RUDE PRAVO In Czech on 19 June carries on page 1 the composition of the new Czech Government. The RUDE PRAVO list has been compared with the Prague Domestic Czech version published in the 19 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages D 9 and 10, revealing the following variations:

Page D 9, seventh paragraph, reads in RUDE PRAVO: Minister of finance: Jiri Nykodym [new paragraph] Minister of labor (confirming name).

Page D 10, second paragraph reads: Minister of Industry: Petr Hojer [new paragraph] Minister of construction (confirming name).

Same page, sixth paragraph reads: Minister of Trade: Joseph Rab [new paragraph] Minister chairman of (confirming Name).

FURTHER ON NATIONAL COUNCILS' 18 JUNE SESSIONS

AU191430 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 June on pages 1 and 2 reports on the constituent sessions of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, held in Prague and Bratislava the preceding day, that were elected in the general elections of 23 and 24 May.

On page 1, it carries a 1,200-word Frantisek Melis report on the session of the Slovak National Council, entitled "Working Consistently for the People and Society," and on pages 1 and 2 a 1,200-word CTK report on the session of the Czech National Council, entitled "Session of the Czech National Council." The Bratislava PRAVDA reports provide information that is not contained in the referent items (which only report the names of the newly elected chairmen and deputy chairmen of the two national councils).

The Melis report on the Bratislava session of the newly elected Slovak National Council notes, for example, that of the 150 deputies of the highest Slovak legislative body, 127 are of Slovak nationality 1 of Czech nationality, 18 of Hungarian nationality, and 4 of Ukrainian nationality. A total of 103 deputies are CPCZ members, 7 deputies are members of the Slovak Revival Party, 7 are members of the Slovak Freedom Party, and 33 are with party affiliation. Referring to the composition of the Slovak National Council in terms of profession, sex, and age, Melis also mentions that 49 deputies are workers and 15 cooperative farmers, 45 deputies are women, and 39 deputies are under the age of 35.

The Melis report also contains information on the results of the elections of chairmen of individual Slovak National Council committees. It notes that Daniel Futej became chairman of the Credentials and Immunity Committee; Andrej Bajcura chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee; Jan Gregor chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee; Julius Filler chairman of the National Committees and Minorities Committee; Zoltan Bocz chairman of the Industry and Building Trade Committee; Jan Jancik chairman of the Agriculture and Food Committee; Dezider Krocsany chairman of the Trade, Services, and Transport Committee; Ladislav Abraham chairman of the Health and Social Affairs Committee; and Jan Solovic chairman of the Education, Science, and Culture Committee. The constituent session of the Slovak National Council reportedly also elected 21 members of the Slovak National Council Presidium. It consists of Slovcak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic; Deputy Chairmen Jan Gregor, Dezider Krocsany, Anna Rybnikarova, and Kamil Brodziansky; and 16 other, unidentified deputies.

The CTK report on the session of the Czech National Council provides, among other things, information on the results of the elections of chairmen of the 10 Czech National Council committees. According to the report, Oldrich Volenik was elected chairman of the Credentials and Immunity Committee; Josef Mecl chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee; Miroslav Mrazek chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee; Marie Jarosova chairman of the National Committees and Minorities Committee; Jan Kolacny chairman of the Industry and Building Trade Committee; Alois Svrcek chairman of the Agriculture and Food Committee; Josef Kana chairman of the Trade, Services, and Transport Committee; Oldrich Bursky chairman of the Health and Social Affairs Committee; Bohumir Rosicky chairman of the Education and Science Committee; and Marcela Cerna chairman of the Culture and Upbringing Committee. The session is also said to have elected a 25-member Presidium of the Czech National Council. This body consists of Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny; Deputy Chairmen Oldrich Volenik, Marie Jarosova, Oldrich Bursky, and Josef Kana; and 20 additional unidentified deputies.

On the same day, on page 2, Bratislava PRAVDA also carries a 400-word CTK report on the constituent sessions of the individual "clubs of deputies" in the two national councils. In the Czech National Council, the report says, Oldrich Volenik was elected chairman and Josef Pelikan deputy chairman of the club of Comunist Deputies; and Josef Kana chairman of the club of Czechoslovak People's Party Deputies; and Oldrich Bursky chairman of the Club of Czechoslovak Socialist Party Deputies. In the Slovak National Council, Anna Rybnikarova was elected chairman and Bohumil Chudy deputy chairman of the Club of Communist Deputies; Jan Majer chairman of the Club of Slovak Revival Party Deputies; and Kamil Brodziansky chairman of the Club of Slovak Freedom Party Deputies.

KORCAK ADDRESSES NOVE MESTO NATIONAL COMMITTEE

LD192151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Josef Korack, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Government, today took part in the constituent meeting of the city national committee in Nove Mesto nad Metuji.

Nove Mesto nad Metuji was given the title of Exemplary Town of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for Results Achieved in the Socialist Competition of national committees in 1981-85. The city national committee has also set itself high goals for the new election period. In harmony with the election program it has extended commisions for the environment, trade, and tourism as necessary.

In the discussion, Comrade Josef Korcak emphasized the responsibility of deputies of the national committee for all aspects of life in the city and their right and duty to take standpoints and to express themselves on all questions of the development of the area. It is necessary for every deputy, and especially a leading official of the national committee, to be able to act in a statesmanlike way and not a bureaucratic way, so that he does not evaluate the affairs of the citizen like a beaucrcrat (?behind a desk). Josek Korcak also emphasized the importance of the election program for the development of the area and he devoted particular attention to the activity and initiative of the deputies and the national committee.

JAILING OF BRATISLAVA CHRISTIAN REPORTED

LD152228 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] According to foreign news agencies, Marie Kotryskova, formerly Foltynova, was sentenced in Bratislava on Tuesday 10 June to 10 months imprisonment. She was accused of inciting disturbances, according to Paragraph 100 of the criminal code and of damaging the interests of the Republic abroad, according to Paragraph 112. The accusation was based on the fact that during a search of the accused's house, the police found eight typewritten copies of a translation of the book "Das Atentat" which she had been proofreading and copying at home. In 1985, she had lent individual copies to several acquaintances. The book mentioned the role of the Soviet and Bulgaria secret services in preparations for the assassination of John Paul II.

A statement by the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Prosecuted No 525 adds to this: The absurdity of the accusation is borne out by an allegation that the motive of the accused stems, above all, from the fact that an illegal lay apostolate has caused her her religious conviction has outgrown the positions of enmity toward socialist society. She wrote to and was in personal contact with the representatives of the lay apostolate in the Vatican and with the Papal Council for Laics. She supported various Catholic missions abroad.

This statement clearly illustrates the aim of the prosecution of Marie Kotryskova. Her religious and charitable activities are to be prevented above all. The actions of the police and judicial organs directly contravene Article 19 of International Covenant on Civic and Political Rights, which guarantees free and unlimited search, propagation, and handing over of information across state borders. The agencies' reports end in a brief note: All this is even more disgusting when taking into account that the sentenced Marie Kotryskova is six months pregnant.

IDEOLOGY SEMINAR ON FOLLOW-UP TO CPSU CONGRESS

Fojtik, Havlin Addresses

AU110540 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "On Ideological Work After the 17th CPCZ Congress; Comrades Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin Address Statewide Seminar in Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) — A statewide seminar on the party's ideological work after the 17th CPCZ Congress began in Prague on Thursday [17 April] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the main tasks of ideological work after the 17th CPCZ Congress.

He stressed that from what was said about ideological work at the congress unequivocally arises the need to thoroughly and critically assess the methods of work to date, its standard, and effectiveness and even firmer and organically to link it with the tasks we are resolving in the national economy, the social sphere, and our entire society.

As the congress recalled, the weltanschauung and ethical and work-oriented education must at present be linked, above all, with the struggle for speeding up our economy's transition onto the path of intensive development, Jan Fojtik said. This is a task that, together with changes in the methods of the management of the economy, also requires serious changes in the thinking of the people, in their psychology, in molding an active and creative attitude of working people, and in fostering a creative attitude of the working people, and in fostering a creative and exacting atmosphere at every worksite. Our ideological front must link to a much greater extent the clarification of domestic policy with the international situation and with the ongoing struggle between socialism and capitalism, and must oppose more offensively and more determinedly the attacks of imperialism, which has launched psychological warfare against the countries of the socialist community. It wages it unscrupulously, with unprecedented cynicism and demagoguery, with the aid of most modern techniques. The education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, especially of the young generation, has always been important. It comes to the foreground especially at present; it must become the axis of educational work.

Comrade Jan Fojtik said that many important and stimulative ideas were voiced at the congress on the manner in which our propaganda and agitation are being conducted and on ways to make them more convincing and more concrete. Information media must truthfully and promptly provide information about life in our country and about events in the world; ensure the providing of extensive information about the work of party, state, and economic agencies and social organizations; more boldly expose various abuses; help creating an atmosphere of high exactingness on the quality of work and of irreconcilability toward shortcomings; and be a broad democratic rostrum for the exchange of views and experience of work collectives and citizens.

At present, Comrade Jan Fojtik said, there cannot be a more important task than the struggle for peace, for averting nuclear catastrophe, for thwarting the plans of aggressors. Here, the principledness of the policy of the socialist countries is being consistently combined with exceptional prudence and circumspection. An example of such a course was demonstrated at the 27th CPSU Congress, which proposed the creation of a system of international security. Its basic idea is the peaceful coexistence of states with different systems. Our propaganda, Comrade Fojtik emphasized, must point out the vital necessity of peaceful coexistence and, at the same time, demonstrate the exceptional complexity in regard to ensuring it. As the barbarian aggression of the United States of America against the Libyan people reaffirms, in the struggle for peace it would be dangerous to succumb to illusions.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about tasks in education, science, culture, and the arts after the 17th CPCZ Congress.

In his speech he noted that in the past period the Czechoslovak educational sphere fulfilled with honor the task of the 16th CPCZ Congress, which determined the ensuring of the further growth of the intellectual level of our nations and nationalities and the deepening of the democratization of the education of all people. The conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress unequivocally show that what has been done in this field thus far will not be enough, Josef Havlin stressed. We cannot remain satisfied with the fact that in the past years our educational sphere proceeded on the correct course, that it reacted to new stimuli and practical requirements. This is only a firm foundation on which all further measures must link in such a way as to achieve a permanent improvement of knowledge, skills, and the overall personality profile of a young person. The most important task in the near future is for all teachers, former teachers of vocational disciplines, educators, and other pedagogues perfectly assimilate and identify themselves with the conclusions of the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and be able to work perfectly with them, without unnecessarily marking time to incorporate them in their everyday educational activity.

Others Speak

AU110541 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Statewide Seminar of the CPCZ Ideological Aktiv Has Ended; Explaining All Phenomena and Events Truthfully and Convincingly"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The statewide seminar on the party's ideological work after the 17th CPCZ Congress continued in Prague on Friday [18 April]. The seminar was attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

Jaroslav Pecen, director of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology attached to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, spoke about topical issues pertaining to the education of youth. He paid attention to the preparation of young people for life and work, their aware active participation in the intensification of the national economy and in increasing their share in implementing scientific-technical progress in practice.

Idenek Horeni, RUDE PRAVO chief editor, dealt with increasing the action capability of our mass information media. He stressed that not only the propagation of the achieved results and extensive information are important, but public dialogue contributing to the solution of problems and shortcomings is important as well. The conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress are a challenge for journalists, for greater initiative when creating a broad current of a democratic exchange of views and experience in the press, radio, and television. The foundation here is prompt, truthful, and convincing information.

Frantisek Valenta, director of the Economic Institute attached to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, spoke about the main tasks of economic science. He said that science must expose more boldly and more systematically the objective laws of economic development that requires new methods in the work of the entire economic-science front. The political economy of socialism must become a more effective methodological foundation and theoretical starting point for the party's economic and social policy.

Inocent Sarman, secretary of the CPCZ West Bohemian regional committee, stressed the need for a more offensive waging of ideological struggle in the contemporary class-divided world. On the specific conditions of his region, he demonstrated the importance of the further intensification of the struggle against hostile ideology and propaganda. He said that propaganda activity must contribute to creating pride among our citizens in the results of socialist construction.

Vladimir Divis, deputy central director of Czechoslovak television, spoke about the work of Czechoslovak television after the 17th CPCZ Congress. He depicted the improvement of the content of television reporting and other programs and the raising of the promptness of information and its argumentative effectiveness as being the primary task. He also spoke about the influence of entertainment programs on the shaping of the viewers' socialist consciousness.

Karel Rychtarik, director of the Institute of Public Opinion Research, stressed that the path of a consistent assertion of the strategic concept of intensification is connected with the struggle for the change of the people's way of thinking. We must, therefore, combat hack work and interia, must not be afraid to admit shortcomings, and must truthfully and convincingly explain all phenomena and events. He said that in order to enhance the effectiveness of ideological work, one also has to improve its theoretical background.

Stanislav Kibik, scientific secretary of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, pointed out the need to concentrate all energy and means of basic research on the solution of vital tasks. The cooperation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences with Czechoslovak institutes of higher learning and with scientific institutions in the other socialist countries must effectively contribute to this. The political, professional, and moral preparation of scientific workers also plays an important role in this.

'REORGANIZED' POWER ENGINEERS' UNION CONFERENCE

AU091218 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 86 p 2

["PP"-signed report: "Conference of Trade Unionists in Power Engineering Ends"]

[Text] Podbanske -- The extraordinary conference of the International Trade Union of People Working in Power Engineering, held in Podbanske in the High Tatras, continued on Friday [6 June] with a discussion. The conference was also addressed by WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakhariya. He stressed the role that trade unions must play in the peace movement, praised the course of the conference's deliberations connected with the preparations for the 11th world trade union congress and the endeavor of power engineers to contribute to achiving unity of action on the part of the world trade union movement in resolving urgent problems of the present.

The conference was also greeted by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power.

After the discussion, the delegates approved the basic documents of the reorganized International Trade Union of People Working in Power Engineering -- the statutes and the Charter of Socioeconomic Demands. According to the statutes, the International Trade Union of People Working in Power Engineering is a firm part of the WFTU. It abides by the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality, and mutual respect for member organizations.

In the final communique, the delegates condemned the restriction of trade union rights in Western and some developing countries, the aggressive policy of imperialism, and supported the struggle against apartheid, and for the political and economic independence of the developing countries.

WARSAW PACT MEETING, INITIATIVE DISCUSSED

LD132357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1407 GMT 13 Jun 86

["Studio Seven" program with moderator Lubos Taraba, "Prague Radio editor"; Emil Keblusek, "adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs"; Dusan Rovensky, "head of the foreign political section" of RUDE PRAVDO; and Bohumil Horak, "editor in chief of the International Affairs Department" of Prague Radio]

[Excepts] [Taraba] Two days ago the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states ended in Budapest. This supreme organ of the defense organization of the socialist countries took the opportunity to propose to the NATO member-states and all the European states an extensive disarmament program in the sphere of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, and that is what we will be talking about in our discussion.

Let me welcome to the studio the participants in the discussion: Emil Keblusek, adviser to the minister of foreign affairs. Hello.

[Keblusek] Hello.

[Taraba] Dusan Rovensky, head of the foreign political section of RUDE PRAVO. Good afternoon.

[Rovensky] Good afternoon.

[Taraba] And Bohumil Hurak, editor in chief of PRAGUE Radio's international affairs department. He was also the station's special correspondent in Budapest during the session of the Warsaw Pact member-states political consultative committee. Good afternoon.

[Horak] Good afternoon.

[Taraba] Let me remind you that you listeners can also take part in our discussion by phoning in your questions to 26-01-51, and the lines are open now.

All right, let's move on from political to military issues. Comrade Keblusek, what is the current situation in the balance of forces between the Warsaw pact and NATO?

[Keblusek] Well, I can say that in the light of the development of the international situation and also in the balance of forces on the political, military and ideological plane, a stabilized balance of forces has been created in Europe and, in fact, throughout the world. The nature of the development of mass-destruction weapons and their means of delivery, as well the stockpiles accumulated between the leading powers of both military-political groupings have created a new security situation in the world. Since these weapons cannot be used to promote the foreign political and military interests of one side exclusively, we can therefore say at present that there is a kind of deterrence overkill. In this situation the historical socioeconomic conflict between the two systems cannot be solved by war.

The existing mass-destruction weapons threaten the very existence of mankind, and such a war cannot be won; neither is it possible to win the arms race. Therefore, the logical inference is that in this situation another solution has to be found, and that is why we talk about importance, above all, of a political settlement of the balance of forces between the main powers and the military political alliances in the sphere of nuclear and conventional weapons, in numbers of weapons and troops, and in areas of possible conflict between these two groups; that is to say, in our region of Central Europe. We also speak about the accumulation of other factors which are very important for creating mutual confidence, for doing away with the lack of trust which has built up in the last few years. Therefore, the factor of a political settlement of this balance has now become the main issue. Let us add that the time available for making decisions about fundamental strategic issues -- that is to say, the time in which the fate of mankind might be decided -- is getting short. That is why this situation must be approached from the point of view of new political thinking. This is something the socialist countries have stressed, and Comrade Gorbachev has emphasized it several times, and this must take into account the existing mutual balance of forces.

[Taraba] What was the atmosphere of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Budapest? I would like to add that Comrades Rovensky and Horak were on the spot in the Hungarian capital. Comrade Horak.

[Horak] The session was the center of special media attention not only from the socialist countries, which is natural, but also from the bourgeois countries; 226 foreign journalists were officially accredited from 29 countries in the press center in the Budapest Hilton hotel. In addition, 240 Hungarian journalists were there too. The most distant country that sent its journalists to Budapest was Australia; 44 journalists were from the USSR, 30 from the United States; 16 from the FRG; and 15 from Japan. So much for the participation of journalists. The discussions by experts, especially those from the Soviet delegation, were very interesting. The participation was very representative: Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Petrovskiy was there; also Colonel General Nikolay Chervov; and academician Sagdeyev from the Space Research Institute. They briefed journalists at press conference on individual aspects of the current situation in the world, and immediately after the end of the Political Consultative Committee, on the individual parts of the adopted appeal.

[Taraba] Comrade Rovensky, what were the prevailing opinions of the foreign journalists from the West in Budapest?

[Rovensky] I met a number of journalists in Budapest whom I used to know during my tour in Washington and London, and also some FRG journalists, who highly praised the good press conferences organized by the press center. In addition to those regular press conferences which Comrade Horak mentioned, the meetings with experts were also very interesting. For example, a question I asked was answered by Comrade Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and by Colonel General Chervov. I asked them about the underground tests of nuclear weapons and the moratorium. In my opinion, the major international press conference at the end of the Political Consultative Committee session was very good; all participating journalists gained a wide-ranging outlook on the question under discussion. I should not forget to mention that the documents were issued very quickly. I left Budapest in the late afternoon after the end of the session, and even before we arrived in Prague, the documents were issued. This means that the work of the press center was really excellent.

[Horak] The final press conference was translated into seven languages in addition to Hungarian.

[Taraba] Comrade Keblusek, could you tell us something about the issue of control covered by the appeal.

[Keblusek] Dusan Rovensky has mentioned a very interesting question that was often misued by the imperialist propaganda against us: They claimed that no agreements could be concluded concerning control of armaments and disarmament because the socialist countries seem to be against control, as though they wanted to hide something, and therefore, allegedly, there are some military units which we do not report at the talks, such as in Vienna and elsewhere. Naturally, this issue was deliberately exploited and it is not true. Our latest initiative also proves that the socialist countries are just as committed as our opposite numbers, and considering our historical experience in this part of Europe, we are definitely more committed than anybody else to being albe to know how the treaties on the reduction of armaments and disarmament are being fulfilled. This means that we are naturally committed to the idea of control, but we want to really control reduction. We are against the West's efforts to push through an agreement on control only instead of reduction, and this means de facto the legalization of their spying. We say: Control must accompany real results in disarmament. If that takes place then we shall be for a very wide spectrum of control by national and international means, including control on the spot as was confirmed yet again in our new proposal in Budapest too.

[Taraba] Two days have passed since the publication of the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member-states in Budapest, and that is long enough to be able to give at least a rough assessment of the attitude adopted to this new initiative by the governments of the West European countries and the U.S. Government. How would you describe the reaction so far to these proposals, Comrade Rovensky?

[Rovensky] I think that as far as government reaction in the capitalist countries is concerned, we have to be realists. We can hardly expect Washington, where the main influence on the government is exerted by the Californian and Texan arms lobbies, to throw its arms around our neck and enthuse about such proposals. But it may be that the reaction of the Western governments -- this reaction, of course, is still not clear enough for us to be able to assess it in all it s aspects -- but perhaps these reaction, in my view, is slightly different than it has been in the past. I would say it is a little more cautious, there rejection is not as forthright as it has been in the past. There is a whole series of reasons for this. In my view, the main reason is the fact that the new Warsaw Pact proposals are far-reaching, and the chances are that they will win widespread support from the public. At the same time, some governments in the capitalist countries have to take into account such realities as forthcoming elections, in the FRG, for example. There will be Congressional elections in the United States in November.

[Taraba] We are talking about disarmament, but at the same time in the United States intends to renege on SALT II. What are your views on this, Comrade Horak?

[Horak] To come back to your question, I have in front of me a quote from the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in which he says that the United States no longer wishes to be bound by this dubious treaty, by which he means SALT II, and that it is the needs of U.S. security, according to Secretary Weinberger, which will henceforth be the sole concern of the United States. What does this mean?

It means that Weinberger understands the notion of security not in the sense of comprehensive security or mutual security, which we have already talked about earlier in the discussion, but only as security for the United States. In practice this means that this attitude represents the end of arms control. The question arises; What if the United States were really to violate the SALT II treaty, were really to renege on it, and what if the Soviet Union logically came up with the appropriate response to that situation? I would like to stress that this is not of the Soviet Union's own choosing, it would be a decision that was forced upon the Soviet Union, and in any case this is not what the Soviet Union hopes for.

[Taraba] All right, we have strayed a little from the subject of our discussion, but to get back to the point, Comrade Keblusek, which forums should the new proposals of the socialist countries be discussed?

[Keblusek] We make no stipulations about where they should be discussed; the negotiating platforms already exist. One is Stockholm; that is to say, the conference on measures for building confidence and security in Europe. Then of course there are the Vienna talks on reductions in armed forces and equipment in central Europe, which could be extended to deal with the matters we discussed in Budapest. Or a separate forum could be established to deal with these matters. It is natural to expect that the process of reducing armed forces and weapons, which we are talking about here, should begin between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-states, and that other countries would then join in. Once again we can see the great, and I would even say statesmanlike, approach of the socialist countries in that it provides the opportunity to choose a platform that would be agreed between us and the other side.

[Taraba] Now I have some questions from listeners Jana Mravcova from Ostrava asks what tasks emerged for Czechoslovakia from the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest?

[Keblusek] Perhaps I could answer that one. Primarily the task is to elaborate on the documents with which we have been acquainted in the press, and then of course -- and this is the most imporant part -- to involve ourselves actively in explaining our new initiatives to our partners. In practice this means stepping up the diplomatic activity of the Czechoslovak foreign service, using the wealth of contacts we have accumulated at all levels, not only at the level of those who deal with this kind of thing by profession but also at all political levels when we come into contact with our foreign partners. Then the third area, you might say, is to use the existing negotiating forums in Geneva, New York, in Vienna and elsewhere, and above all to concentrate on good preparation for the forthcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; that is to say, the review conference which will take place in the autumn in Vienna.

[Taraba] Another question from our listeners: Zdenka Ferenska from Ostrava and Petr Kotrba ask what the main aim of the session was. Well, we've already answered that one, in fact. Here is another question from Mr Riha in Teplice. What reaction do the Warsaw pact member-states expect from the NATO states, and if the response is negative, what measures will be taken?

[Rovensky] I don't think it would be useful to make predictions because this is a classic situation in which we have to wait and see. The text of the documents which will be conveyed by the diplomatic missions of the Hungarian People's Republic will no doubt be studied by the relevant ministries of foreign affairs, and this usually takes some time. Then of course, depending on the response conveyed to them, the Warsaw Pact member-states will react accordingly.

Let me answer the listener who asked the question in this way: Stopping the arms buildup is obviously a very long, very difficult, and very complex process. Even though a number of obstacles have to be overcome, we must continue to make every effort. and I think the main thing is to win over public opinion, because public opinion can bring a certain degree of pressure to bear on the policies of the Western governments.

[Taraba] And here is the last question: Martin Cerny asks about the disarmament conference in Geneva. Comrade Horak?

[Horak] Well, this Geneva conference is really an irreplaceable way of discussing the multilateral aspects of disarmament. Some 40 countries are taking part in the conference, and it is a unique multilateral forum of its kind. It is being attended by five nuclear powers. It began to function in 1962, and it is discussing the main issues of stopping nuclear weapons tests, nuclear disarmament, preventing nuclear war, preventing the arms race in space. Of course, it must be said that the potential of this conference is not yet being fully utilized because of what I would call the obstructive approach of the present Reagan administration.

[Taraba] Thank you, gentlemen. Unfortunately our time is running out. I think, however, I can say that this discussion has once again shown clearly that the socialist states have come up with a new stimulus from the point of view of the politics of disarmament and detente, and that their overriding task and aim is the politics of peace.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- At the constituent meeting of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava, deputies elected Viliam Salgovic to the office of its chairman in a secret ballot. They elected Jan Gregor, Dezider Krocsany, Anna Rybnikarova, and Kamil Brodziansky into the offices of vice chairmen of the Slovak National Council. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86 LD]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL DIES -- Prague (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee announced with deep sorrow the sudden death of Lubomir Prochazka, head of CPCZ Central Committee department of social organizations and national committees and deputy of the Czech National Council, on 26 April at the age of 61. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Apr 86 p 1 AU]

UNION COUNCIL CHANGES CHAIRMAN -- The plenum session of the Central Trade Union Council (URO), held on 24 April in Prague, released Ladislav Abraham from his function as URO Secretariat member and first deputy chairman in connection with his leaving the function of chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, and unamiously elected by ballot Ivan Gonko, chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council to the two functions. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 86 p 2 AU)

GEOLOGY COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH PRC

LD192325 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The GDR and the PRC intend to dynamically develop cooperation in the field of geology and the mineral raw material economy. This was stressed today in Berlin by Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Zhu Xun, minister of geology and natural resources. At the same time, they spoke in favor of the expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

SCHUERER, LU DONG SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

AU130931 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in Germana 7-8 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [6 June] in Berlin the negotiations between delegations of the GDR and the PRC ended successfully with the signing of a protocol by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Lu Dong, chairman of the PC State Economic Comission. The document contains an assessment of the state of cooperation in reconstructing Chinese industrial enterprises, establishes new projects, and calls for an expansion of the exchange of experiences on current and future tasks in the management and planning of the national economy.

Proceeding from the talks that Erich Honecker, greneral secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had with Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council; with Wu Xuequian, state commissioner and PRC minister of foreign affairs; and with Song Jian, state commissioner and chairman of the PRC Commission for Science and Technology, the two sides emphasized that the increasingly developing cooperation between the GDR and the PRC strengthens the international positions of socialism and exerts a positive influence on the struggle for safeguarding peace and on the consolidation of the international economic relations.

The delegation leaders assessed the results of the deliberations and emphasized that these had made an important contribution to deepening the cooperation between the two countris in economy, science and technology.

It is in this context that Gerhard Schuerer and Lu Dong valued the recently concluded second session of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee and its results as an important step in the expansion of bilateral economic relations.

During earlier consultations, Gerhard Schuerer had acquainted the Chinese guest witeh the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The unity of economic and social policy constitutes the main battlefield in the further fashioning of the developed socialist society, he said. It was possible through the SED's economic strategy to make production intensification the decisive basis for a performance increase, and to lastingly ensure the necessary economic growth. It is important now to more and more closely link the advantages of socialism with the results of the scientific-technical revolution. Particularly important in this context are the extensive use of modern key technologies, the maximum refinement of raw materials, and materials and the reduction in production inmput.

Lu Dong explained the key points laid down by the Chinese party-state leadership for further development in socialit transformation. The recently adopted five year plan set forth high targets for economic growth and for enhancing the standard of living.

The past results in building the national economy provide good starting positions, he said. Like the GDR, the PRC also needs peace for its building effort. It resolutely strives to prevent the danger of a nuclear war and particularly to prevent the militarization of outer space.

The delegation of the PRC State Economic Commission under the leadership of its chairman, Lu Dong, was received during its 1-week stay in the GDR by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It conducted talks with Dr Guenter Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; Felix Meir, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; and with Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles.

Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, participated in the negotiations and in signing the protocol.

NICARAGUA'S MERCADO RAMIREZ DEPARTS 18 JUN

LD181543 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) — Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, vice president of Nicaragua, ended his official visit to the GDR on Wednesdayl. He and the persons accompanying him were seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the Council of State, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During his stay Serio Ramirez conducted talks with Egon Krenz, Margot Honecker, and Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Solidarity Committee, and visited sights of Berlin and Potsdam.

Before his departure Ramirez stated that his visit deepened the examplary relations between his country and the GDR. Cooperation is being intensified in all areas.

IRANIAN INDUSTRIES MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Sindermann

LD182145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) — Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Gholam Reza Shafe'i, Iranian minister of industries and head of the Iranian Government delegation now visiting the GDR for economic negotiations, spoke in Berlin today in foavor of the consistent expansion of the many relations between the two countries.

Horst Sindermann and Gholam Reza Shafe'i exchangedviews on international questions and were unanimous in rejecting the policy of confrontation and interference pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles.

The People's Chamber president outlined to his guese the GDR's domesteic and foreign policy which is directed at the well-being of the people and at securing peace. This proven course, the continuation of which was decided by the 11th SED Congress, has, as proved by the impressive election result of 8 June, again received the agreement ofall classes and levels of the people.

He stressed that the GDR People's Chamber will continue to attach great importance to active support and joint action by all states and peoples for the securing of peace and prosperous cooperation.

Gholam Reza Shafe'i also met with other GDR personalities today. It was noted in a conversation with Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil that cooperation between the two states in industry and agriculture is to be expanded and long-term trade is to be increased. Both sides appreciated the level of economic relations achieved.

Speaking to Dr Rudi Georgi, minister for machine tool and processing machinery construction, Gholam Reza Shafe'i expressed high regard for the machine tools and printing and textile machinery delivered by the GDR. Both sides spoke in favor of expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The measures discussed include technology transfer, the supply of know-how, and the training of skilled workers.

A discussion with Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister for general and agricultural machinery and vehicle construction, centered on possibilities for improving economic cooperation in agricultural and foodstuffs machinery, vehicle construction, and in medical technology.

Gholam Reza Shafe'i also met with Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister for the chemical industry, for discussions on improving and expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. The mutually beneficial economic relations and the dynamic development of trade were discused.

Visits to GDR enterprises and combines are planned.

Talks With Stoph

LD192328 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers talked today with Iranian Industries Minister Gholam Reza Shafe'i. They discussed the development of cooperation and the international situation. Both parties are opposed to the imperialistic policy of subjugation and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. They condemned the aggression against Libya and the threatening behavior of the United States. They condemned the aggression against Libya and the threatening behavior of the United States toward Syria and Iran. Willi Stoph emphasized the necessity of settling points of issue fairly, and backed the fastest possible ending of the tragic conflict between Iraq and Iran.

GROUPS UNITE IN SOLIDARITY WITH NEAR MIDDLE EAST

AU130955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Solidarity Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive, the National Council of the National Front, the FDJ Central Council, the Peasants Mutual Aid Association, the Federal Executive of the Democratic Women's League of Germany, the GDR Peace Council, the League for Friendship Among Peoples, and the GDR Committee for Human Rights have conveyed their fraternal greetings to all forces in the Near and Middle East that are struggling for peace, national independence, and social progress.

It is being noted in a joint statement on the "Week of Solidarity with the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Peoples of the Near and Middle East," published on 6 June, that these peoples' struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and reaction enjoys the respect and solidaristic support of the CDR population.

The struggle of the peoples of that region is an important factor in repelling the course of the arms buildup and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles. It constitutes an important contribution to the peoples' efforts, the statement goes on to say, to achieve progress in preserving the most valuable asset of mankind in the Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations. The need emerges with all possible clarity for solving conflicts by political means and for doing everything possible to precent an escalation that threatens world peace. This is why the GDR reaffirms its demand for a comprehensive, just, and durable solution of the simmering Middle East conflict.

"The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the assertion of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including their right to form an independent state, are indispensable preconditions for this," it is noted in the statement. The U.S. aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyan is emphatically denounced and the solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Libyan people is proclaimed.

The assurance is given in conclusion that in the future, in their anti-imperialist struggle, the peoples of the Near and Middle East can also count on the active solidarity of all the forces united in the GDR solidarity movement.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AWARD -- Moscow, 17 Jun (ADN) -- By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the International Friendship Order has been conferred on Hermann Kant. The president of the GDR Writers Association received the award on occasion of his 60th birthday for his active social and literary work in the development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the people of the GDR and of the Soviet Union. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 17 Jun 86 LD]

ADN-VNA AGREEMENT -- Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- An agreement on the further development of cooperation between ADN and the Vietnamese News Agency, VNA, was signed in Berlin on Monday by the directors general of the two agencies, Guenter Potschke and Dao Tung. The agreement, on the basis of the existing treaty, is directed primarily at expanding the exchange of news and photographs between ADN and VNA further in the next 2 years. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2032 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD]

LAOS CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION -- The CGR and Laos signed a working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two governments for the years 1986-87 in Berlin today. According to this, joint activity in the areas of health, sport and the education sector, for the purposes of the qualification of cadres is to be expanded. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD]

ADN-ANSA ACCORD -- Rome, 19 Jun (ADN) -- New agreements aimed at further developing the many years of cooperation between ADM and ANSA, the Italian new agency, were made in Rome on 19 June. A new contract to this effect and a work prototol for the years 1986-1987 were signed for ADN by Guenter Foetschke, general director, and for ANSA by Professor Paolo de Palma, general manager, and Professor Sergio Lepri, director. [Text] [East Berlin ADN Internal Service in German 1502 GMT 19 Jun 86 LD]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 16 JUN

LD192344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Report on 16 June session of Hungarian National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee chaired by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, with Dr Peter Kovari, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by correspondent Gyoergy Bernath -- recorded except for correspondent comment]

[Excerpt] [Bernath] The permanent committees are the organs of the National Assembly which express opinions, put forward proposals, and supervise. The permanent committees are formed by the National Assembly from its own members. These two sentences were taken from the National Assembly Charter and are among the legal regulations which set out the rights and duties of the permanent committees. Well, so what has been taking place in the committee session? The microphone of Budapest radio was present at the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee on Monday. It is worth mentioning before we play the recording for you that the chairman of the committee is Deputy Matyas Szuros, who is secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The committee members are in the main those deputies who in their daily work are in touch with particular areas of international life.

[Szuros] Esteemed committee, dear comrades and female comrades, fellow deputies and dear invited guests, I open the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I announce that the committee has a quorum. As an introduction I would like to greet with pleasure and respect the three new members of the Foreign Affairs Committee: Ivan Boldizsar, Mrs. Lajos Duschek, and Dr Alfred Schoener who are participating in the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee for the first time.

There are three subjects on the agenda of the committee today: The first is the report on the implementation of the 1985 budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the presenter of the report is Dr Peter Kovari, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The second subject is a brief on the session in Budapest of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee; the presenter of the brief is Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs. While the third subject is a brief on the Hungarian-FRG relations -- the presenter of this report is Istvan Horvath, Hungarian ambassador to Bonn.

[Bernath] Thus, after the brief opening speech by Matyas Szueros, Peter Kovari orally supplemented the written report, or rather account, which summed up the financial management in 1985 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Both the document and the speech were an example of the fact that an account can also be a collection of political intentions and actions. It is a very important task of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to create, or assist in creating, those international circumstances and conditions necessary for the internal construction. However, foreign policy costs money.

[Kovari] The total expenditure of the Foreign Ministry and the organs under its supervision in 1985 exceeded 2.3 billion forints, while at the same time the sum of our own income reached about 50 percent of the expenditure; it was 1.2 billion forints.

Let me say a few words about the income of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because for years in the accounts provided there have been hardly any words on this issue. The ministry as a state administrative budgetary organ stands not only on one side of the ledger of the peoples' economy via the spending of the money of the homeland, but it endeavors to fulfill the expectations of the other side, the income ledger as well. It is well known that foreign policy is a political and not a service institution, but still the income which in the course of its activity is drawn for the debit of the state budget is not negligible. In the majority of cases income comes in hard currency instead of forints. We consider an important achievement that what was budgeted for 1985 by the higher financial leadership; we have been able to not only fulfil in terms of income, but have even exceeded by 15 percent. The bulk of our income, altogether 871 million forints, has stemmed from the many individual and peculiar services offered by foreign representation activity. Nearly 770 million forints of the sum -- this is roughly $15.5 million -- is income from the so-called consulate activities like stamp duties and visa related income. Income stremming from other activities of the foreign missions is also a little over 100 million forints.

[Bernath] The year 1985 was not an ordinary year in the life of Hungarian foreign policy. Matyas Szuros listed some of the most important events, because of shortage of time.

[Szuros] The year 1985 was an outstanding year in Hungarian foreign policy activities; it was in 1985 that the Warsaw Pact's validity was extended. Regarding CEMA we signed the Complex Technical, Scientific Development Program to the Year 2000. Janos Kadar met several leaders of the socialist countries and these were extraordinarily important talks. In addition to these, important talks were held with the leaders of the capitaist world. Comrade Pal Losonczi was present at the UN jubilee session and on this occasion, too, Hungary expressed its commitment to the United Nations. Budapest also played the host to the European Cultural Forum. I will not list any more. These were such outstanding events which demonstrate and illustrate that Hungarian diplomacy and those working in foreign affairs carried out great work.

[Bernath] Deputy Ivan Boldizsar asked what the ministry was doing to improve propaganda activity abroad. Recently, for example, foreign missions were given modern technical equipment which assists in the better illustration of our homeland; they bought for example videos and video projectors. Their own video laboratory is in part serving the dissemination of information and is also for the entertainment of those living abroad. It is also used to prepare compilations of an informative nature about our hiomeland for the children of those working abroad, which is a very important task.

Professor Janos Szentagothai spike about his own experiences. During his travels abroad on official visits in the past 10-15 years he observed the regular improvement of the work of foreign missions, even if monetary means did not increase. At the same time, however, in regard to his visit to China, he also called attention to the fact that not only experts with general training were needed for the acquisition of foreign markets but there is a need for special experts as well. This however needs money; it is not only Paris which is worth a mass. The reply to this was, briefly: the organization of this, i.e. the expedition of special experts is already afoot.

To add something to this: It was also noted in connection with the financial and political account that, as a result of the saving measures, the ministry had even repaid 200 million forints into the state budget while its tasks had grown significantly.

[Bernath] This year's diary is full of events, of which the most important ones for us are Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Hungary and the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity briefed the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, not primarily on the content of the communique and of the appeal -- this is something that the deputies are familiar with -- but on the political significance of these discussions.

[Barity] For our country preparing for and holding these discussions was an extremely great honor and responsibility. According to the unanimous appraisal of all the participants we have fulfilled our role of host and provided good conditions for the work of the session.

During the past week the eyes of the world were on Budapest. Both Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Hungary and the Political Consultative Committee session were events of world political significance. At the session of the political consultative body the communique was approved, as was the appeal of the member states of the Warsaw Pact to the NATO countries, to every country, to the countries of Europe, concerning the program for the reduction in European armed forces and conventional weapons.

[Bernath] The general secretaries and first secretaries who led the delegations formulated their view of the international situation in the communique. The deputy foreign minister said the following on this topic.

[Barity] The leaders of the member states noted with concern that a radical, favorable turn of events in the sphere of the international situation had not yet come about. The hopes regarding a rebirth of detente, which were evoked in world public opinion by the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, have not yet come about. The United States has taken measures in various areas which are contrary to the spirit of Geneva; it is continuing the realization of the plans to deploy weapons in space, has refused to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and, most recently, it announced the repudiation of SALT II.

These are unfavorable and dangerous developments because they are hindering progress on those issues which we regard as the main problems of the present time. These are: making progress in the sphere of the limitation of armaments and disarmament, the strengthening of international peace and security, the universal advance of the concept of security, and advancing the process of the rebuilding of detente.

Based on the consistent principled policy of the Warsaw Pact starting from the realistic evaluation of the situation, emphasis was placed at the session on bringing about forward-looking steps aimed at improvements. The session dealt in detail and in a comprehensive manner with the situation of the European Continent. It reaffirmed our firm intention to strengthen and advance European cooperation and the Helsinki process.

Europe has a great interest in the revival of detente and the posssibility exists for achieving it. Despite the setbacks and temporary standstills, the Helsinki process, the Final Act signed in the Finlandia Palace, have stood the test of time: They are still providing a framework and forums for strengthening European dialogue and cooperation.

The session provided a clear statement as regards the East-West dialogue: It requires its continuation, endeavoring to ensure that the dialogue will lead to concrete agreements and results. It is in this spirit that we are preparing for the Vienna meeting to be held in November this year.

The member states are for this reason urging the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the Common Market and the development of economic relations between the countries belonging to these organizations.

[Bernath] The new Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact received particular emphasis during the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee deliberations.

[Barity] This proposal completed the sphere of all those initiatives that the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union have made to the world during the recent period. The proposal complements the comprehensive Soviet initiative -- made on 15 January - for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century in a very important area. It is frequently said in the Western countries that the reason progress has not been achieved in nuclear disarmament and arms limitation is that the Warsaw Pact has considerable superiority over NATO in the fields of armed forces and conventional armaments.

The Warsaw Pact has proven with this proposal that it does not aim at superiority in this field either, and is ready for reduction and disarmament by taking the security points of view of all concerned sides into consideration. The reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments is particularly important on our continent, as the level of military opposition is the highest here. The proposal aims at reducing tension, at extending detente to the military area, and at assuring military balance on a lower, rationally sufficient level.

The proposals put forward in the appeal form an independent whole; there are no preconditions for discussing them and we are ready to examine the proposals and opinions of all concerned sides, including the NATO countries, in a constructive way. There are a number of alternatives for discussing these proposals. They could be discussed in the course of the second stage of the conference dealing with the questions of European security and measures aimed at strengthening confidence, within the framewrk of the Vienna talks on force reductions, or even at a special European forum to be convened for this purpose.

The question of verification is also characterized by an important, new, flexible, constructive approach. The possibility exists for achieving serious and wide-ranging agreement, for the use of national and international means and processes of verification, including on-site inspection.

[Bernath] According to the general evaluation, a new stage of the detente process could open up in the wake of the appeal. Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity summarized the first reaction as follows:

[Barity] Naturally, we have not yet been able to prepare a final and comprehensive evalution. It can, however, already be stated that the appeal has been received with great attention and interest everywhere in the world. Statements made by leading statesmen and politicians promise that the proposals will be examined carefully and seriously. The fact that, unlike the reaction to our initiatives in earlier periods, the West has not rejected the current proposal and has promised to examine it seriously, may in itself prove to be a major and favorable change.

[Bernath] May, but whether it will or not is something that even the deputies in the Foreign Affairs Committee could only ask questions about. Do those in charge of the practice of foreign policy know when the process of troop reductions incorporated in the appeal might reach us? The essence of the reply given by Matyas Szuros is that we must be very rigorous in taking reality as our point of departure; we are waiting for the West's reply and negotiations can only begin if NATO responds favorably. If the negotiations were to reach a favorable conclusion, the process of troop reductions and arms limitation could reach Hungary soon afterwards. However, at the moment we are only at the very beginning of this road.

REAGAN TONE ON USSR ARMS PROPOSAL 'FAVORABLE'

LD200943 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Report by Elemer Csak in New York]

[Text] The U.S. President has spoken in an usually favorable tone about the most recent USSR disarmament proposals. Elemer Csak reports from New York.

It is a new development in the relationship between the two great powers that in the recent past the USSR has submitted a series of proposas, said Reagan, and he added: The most important of these is the proposal which the USSR made in Geneva for the reduction of nuclear weapons. The United States cannot accept the plan without certain changes, yet the proposal shows that Moscow has resolved to make serious efforts, stated the President. Mutual will can lead to a turning point, continued Reagan, and he expressed his conviction that the atmosphere is favorable for a serious exchange of views. The U.S. President reiterated his readiness for the summit meeting planned for this year, and urged that the meeting to prepare this should be held at a location according to choice. On the topic of the problem of disarmament, the U.S. President this time did not accuse the USSR of armament, and he stated that on his part he is ready to seize every means to reduce of nuclear weapons.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH UK

LD191839 Budapest MTI in English 1454 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-British Joint Committee for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation held its annual session in London from June 17 to 19, 1986. The protocol on the session was signed by Tibor Antalpeter, head of department at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Alistair Hunter, head of department at the British Department of Trade and Industry.

The protocol states that over the past three years Hungarian export to Britian has almost doubled and British sales to Hungary increased by 40 percent. The share of goods made under cooperation deals continued to increase and amounted to some 19 percent in Hungarian exports last year. New business relations have been established between the two countries. In an effort to promote more balanced trade turnover the British side granted additional import licences for certain Hungarian goods. To promote cooperation in energy utilization and saving the joint commitee has set up a separate work group. The head of the Hungarian delegation met Alan Clark, minister of state for trade and industry, and Timothy Raison, minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

SEJM DEBATES LABOR CODE AMENDMENT

LD191751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] At 1230 GMT the Sejm ended its 2-day debate. Today there was a first reading of the draft amendment of the law concerning the labor code. The draft law was presented by the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, Stanislaw Gebala.

After a discussion during which deputies expressed their views on the draft legal document, the draft was sent to be examined by Sejm commissions.

The last point on the agenda of the Sijm's 2-day debate were deputies' written and oral questions.

Gebula Speaks

LD191752 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Gebala Speech (abridged)" -- PAP headline; at 19 June session of the Sejm in Warsaw]

[Text] Warsaw, June 19: Over the past two years -- as a result of the reforms in the national economy -- state-run enterprises and other factories achieved a status of independent and self-governing bodies operating in tune with the principle of self-financing and being in a position to allocate funds for remuneration and to choose ways of distributing them.

Factory remuneration systems cover more than 6,200 plants with about 6.4 million employees. The process of introducing them is still under way. A return to the previous and obligatory ways of remunerating, connected with particular industrial branches, could waste the achievements of the two-year period of transforming the consciousness and economic education of employees in accordance with a slogan: Both the Pays and Their Increases Should Depend Only on Quantity and Quality of Work and Economic Effects of an Enterprise.

The government presented a bill which in the best way matches the need to preserve the to-date achievements of the collective labour contracts with the principles of economic reform.

The bill also provides for new solutions which are to adapt collective labour contracts to the new legal, economic and social conditions. It has been required that collective contracts should be compatible with law and social and economic policy of the state formulated by the Sejm in the national socio-economic plan.

The law settles the issue of solving disputes and includes a proposal to exclude the right to start a collective dispute still in the period of passing and registering the law. The government is of the opinion that actions concerning negotiations on contracts should take place in an atmosphere of public peace.

The most profound modifications concern functions of a collective contract in enterprises operating in the system of the economic reform.

Thus it is expected to set up a two-level system of collective contracts, namely, a contract for an industrial branch and department and a contract in an enterprise connected with the first one.

The bill grants broad powers to factory agreements. They are to define, among other things, tasks aiming to improve results achieved by a factory and to strengthen work discipline and joint actions to fulfil enterprises' plans and to obtain more financial means.

It is necessary, according to the government, to fix the volume of wage components in collective contracts and factory agreements by dint of the work evaluation method, as the latter provides the way to a gradual but comprehensive putting to rights of the extremely complex wage relations in enterprises, branches, professionals and on a national scale.

The government wants to put the matter clearly -- in connection with striking up collective contracts there can be no escaping from the mechanisms of raising the remuneration based on self-financing, set in the new economic system, and on the motivation wage function, tying the volume of remuneration to the work output.

The draft leaves powers to a considerable part of enterprises to pursue their own wage policies, based on the self-financing principle while, generally, the draft respects the inalienable rights of the trade unions to represent the economic and social service interests of the working people, matching these powers with the remaining functions of the trade unions.

The draft stipulates for an important part to be played by the branch and professional contracts in putting the wage proportions to rights, barring, on the other hand, a rebirth of the practice of giving arbitrary priority to the group interests to the detriment to the social ones.

COMMENTARY ON LETTER TO REAGAN REGARDING KUKLINSKI

LD191834 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Alojyz Mazewski, chairman of the Congress of the American Polonia [Poles living abroad], was offended by the Department of State statement on Kuklinski, an American spy, which, we quote: Does not answer many questions important to Poles and Americans of Polish origin! In connection with this, the Voice of America reports, he sent a letter to President Reagan in which he asked why Kuklinski could not find a job after his arrival in the United States; why U.S. broadcasting stations have not yet interviewed him; and finally, why solidarity was not warned about the planned declaration of martial law.

Had Mr Mazewski acquainted himself with the Polish Government press spokesman's statements, he would not have had to pretend to be absolutely naive and would have understood Washington's embarassment. However, one ought to agree with one statement by the chairman of American Polonia, namely, we quote: The trust and friendship of the Polish nation toward America has been undermined! Let us add: Toward the U.S. Administration, and not for the first time.

CZECHOSLOVAK-ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS END

LD192047 Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest June 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak and Romanian officials ended here today consultations of the Czechoslovak and Romanian foreign ministries. The officials, Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek and Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea, discussed further development of bilateral relations and topical world affairs. During his stay here, Jindrich Rehorek had also talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva.

MAMULA RECEPTION FOCUSES ON BILATERAL COOPERATION

LD182127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest 18 Jun (TANJUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and supreme commander of its Armed Forces, received Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, in Bucharest today. Mamula has been paying a visit to the Romanian Armed Forces since Monday. In a friendly atmosphere the two sides exchanged views of bilateral cooperation, as well as on some aspects of the present international situation. The reception was attended by Colonel General Vasile Milea, Romanian minister of national defense, and his assistants, Lieutenant General Victor Stanculescu and Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu. The reception was also attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary for National defense, and Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador to Romania.

During the third day of its Romanian visit the Yugoslav People's Army delegation, led by Federal Secretary for National Defense Branko Mamula, visited a number of cultural and historic monuments near Brasov and Pitesti, the Mihai Viteazul school for training tank drivers. After the final talks between Federal Secretary Mamula and his host, Romanian Defense Minister Vasile Milea, tomorrow afternoon, the Yugoslav People's Army delegation will end its visit to Romania.

Military Delegation Departs

AU191757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- A military delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, headed by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence of the SFR of Yugoslavia, that visited Romania, left Bucharest on June 19 in the afternoon. On leaving, the Yugoslav guests were saluted at the Otopeni airport by Colonel General Vasile Milea, Romanian minister of national defence, by deputy ministers, generals and high-ranking officers.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

AU191528 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on June 19, a Palestinian parliamentary delegation, headed by Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, who are paying a visit to Romania as guests of the Grand National Assembly.

The head of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu a warm salute from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, from the PLO leaders, as well as best wishes of good health and happiness, new successes in the activity at head of the RCP and Romanian state, of prosperity for the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leaders a friendly salute and best wishes, and the Palestinian people successes in the struggle for peace, for the creation of an independent state of their own.

The chairman of the Palestinian National Council was highly appreciative of Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's actions and initiatives supporting the resolution of the Palestinian issue, the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, stress was laid on the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people, and the wish was expressed to further develop these relations, to the mutual benefit, in the interests of the general cause of international peace, security, collaboration and understanding. Views were also exchanged on current aspects of the international situation, especially on latest developments in the Mideast.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's steadfast position on the political, negotiated settlement of the issues in the Middle East, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, of the resolution of the Palestinian people issue through the recognition of its right to self-determination -- including the creation of its own independent state -- and the ensurance of the existence, integrity and sovereignty of all states in the area.

The importance was stressed of calling an international conference, under the UN aegis, attended by all concerned parties, including the PLO, the USSR and the USA, other permanent members of the Security Council, other states which can contribute to the positive resolution of the questions in that region.

During the interview the significance was underlined of strengthening the PLO's unity and organizational force, of developing collaboration among Arab countries -- essential requisites for the settlement of the Mideast situation.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and 'Izzat 'Abd al-Rabb, permanent representative of the PLO in Bucharest, attended the interview.

Al-Sa'ih Meets With Press

AU191736 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1716 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- At a news conference held in Bucharest on June 19, the head of a Palestinian parliamentary delegation, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih now visiting Romania, expressed his profound satisfaction at having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, an excellent expression of the relations between the PLO and Romania. The guest pointed out the appreciation enjoyed by President Nicolae Ceausescu's sustained concern over the just and durable settlement of the Mideast situation, including the Palestinian issue. Hence, he showed the Palestinian people, the PLO had warmly hailed Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal on the organization of an international conference to discuss all the aspects of the conflict in that region, and the Palestinian issue in particular.

I note, the collocutor underscored, that President Nicolae Ceausescu had been the first head of state to have advanced such a proposal, as far back as 1978, and I consider this initiative is the only one to lead to a just resolution of the intricate issues in the region, including the situation of the Palestinian people. He hoped that Romania's demarches on Mideast questions, on peace problems at large, will yield good, tangible results. The head of the delegation pointed to the fine relations between the Palestanian and Romanian parliaments, their close collaboration, bilaterally and internationally alike.

U.S. SHIPS CALL AT CONSTANTA; ADMIRAL VISITS

AU190907 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The U.S. ships Coronado and Pharris called at the port of Constanta on Monday morning, 16 June. That same day, the U.S. commander, Vice Admiral Frank B. Kelso, accompanied by a group of U.S. officers, paid courtesy calls on the mayor of Constanta municipality and the Navy commander. The guests laid a floral wreath at the Victory Monument in Constanta and visited the Marine Museum and the Romanian seashore on the Black Sea. In attendance was Roger Kirk, the U.S. ambassador to Romanian.

Ships Depart

AU191801 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- On June 19 in the morning the U.S. ships Coronado and Pharris left the Romanian territorial waters after visiting the Constanta port. While in Romania the head of the cruise, vice Admiral Frank B. Kelso, and a group of U.S. officers called on Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The crews visited historic monuments as well as cultural and tourist attractions in the Constanta municipality and on the Romanian coast of the Black Sea.

DECREE ON PRICE COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP

AU190703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0651 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- Under a presidential decree Aneta Spornic is appointed to the office of Deputy Prime Minister of Romania and is released from the office of President of the State Price Committee. Ion Patan is appointed chairman of the State Price Committee.

ZARKOVIC ASSESSES LCY INTERCONGRESS ACTIVITY

LD191501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming 13th LCY Congress is expected to enhance the awareness in society that difficult problems facing us cannot be resolved except by increased efforts, better performance, and more courage on our part in tackling them. This task will be easier since in the intercongress period, and after the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, in particular, the League of Communists succeeded in providing full insight into the causes of the crisis, pointed to the ways out of the difficulties, and did a great deal in stimulating overall social activities.

This is how Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, assessed the LCY's activity in the period between the two congresses and formulated the tasks of the 13th LCY Congress in an interview for Yugoslav television.

Admittedly, he said, it was with considerable delay that the LC became aware of and exposed the tendencies which led to the economic crisis. It also showed inadequate determination in its reaction to the mounting voluntariasm in the economic sphere. It is also true that, rather belatedly, the LC sounded the alarm signal for a more resolute confrontation with some tendencies which tended to distort the fundamental aspects of socioeconomic relations as established by the SFRY Constitution and the resolutions of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses.

In the course of the preparations for the 13th congress the LCY Central Committee paid particular attention to the following three tasks -- to stimulate and accelerate the development of socialist self-mangement, to accelerate the activities aimed at strengthening the unity of both our entire community and the LCY, and to create conditions for the speedier abandonment of the extensive type of economic activity.

If this is to be achieved the LC must, Zarkovic stressed, make changes in its composition and its manner of work. It must, to a greater extent, be representative of the working class and working people and of their interests and views, it must democratize its internal relations and at the same time it must strive toward greater unity on the principles of democratic centralism. It is of particular importance that in the period to come the party acts in a more resolute and fighting manner. The strength of our opponents does not stem from their numbers or the forcefulness of their ideas but, above all, from our weaknesses.

The great weakness of the LC lies in its inadequate activity in implementing its own stance and conclusion.

For, he noted, any conclusions and decisions are worth the extent to which they are implemented in practice. If they are not carried out all the efforts invested in preparing them are futile. Our weakest point, Zarkovic stressed, is the lack of action and unity within the LC in the sense that there is no united action in carrying out the policies we all agreed upon. Unfortunately this weakness is not characteristic of the LC alone -- society as a whole seems to be afflicted by them since many normative acts, both legal and self-managing as well as laws fail to be enacted.

One of the reasons behind the LC's inefficiency is the fact that as a result of the loosening of the principle of democratic centralism, some organizations and communists in them are behaving as if the adopted stance and decisions are no concern of theirs. In the coming period the LC must base its activity on the fact that it will be able to enhance its tarnished reputation as the vanguard of the working class to the extent to which it is capable and to change the situation and develop practical activity and not just to the extent to which it is capable of describing them. Of course, Zarkovic stressed, this is closely connected with the issue of responsibility in the LC, and its leaderships in particular.

Zarkovic went on to note that in recent years polycenteric etatism had gained ground at all levels in sociopolitical communities and stressed that there is no difference in the attitude on the part of polycentric etatism to self-management from that of centralistic etatism. Both kinds of etatism are striving to push self-management aside and to take over the control of those social activities for which people in associated labor, organized on the basis of self-management, are responsible. However, polycentric etatisms are not clashing with self-management alone but are in conflict with each other, thus weakening the unity not only of the country but also of the LCY. It is understandable, Zarkovic stressed, that polycentric etatism and its negative consequences cannot be defeated by returning to etatistsic centralism. Our unity would not be strengthened by it at all; it would remain as weak as it is in the conditions of polycentrism. Polycentric etatism, like any other form of etatism, can be overcome only by a struggle for a more consistent realization of the constitutionally-determined position of workers in associated labor.

First of all, Zarkovic said, it is necessary to strengthen self-management in basic organization of associated labor. The League of Communists will oppose all trends which try to diminish the role and significance of basic organizations as the basic cells of self-management, and it will also oppose all dogmas and prejudices about the omnipotence of associated labor in its basic cells, which try to make them only cells in a system of freely associated labor. In order to realize this, we shall have to fight more resolutely than we have so far against group-property tendencies within the organizations of associated labor themselves.

According to Vidoje Zarkovic greater attention will also have to be devoted to further development of the delegate system, since it is presently considerably formalized, as there is no regular communication between delegates and their grassroots. We shall also have to do much more on explaining certain obscurities about the role of state in our system. On the one hand we must oppose the arbitrary spreading of state authority in managing tasks of social reproduction, while on the other hand we must more resolutely demand that the state should carry out more efficiently those functions which are under its purview.

We are against etatism, but we are not against the role of the state in our system as an instrument in the hands of workers and working people organized on the principles of self-management.

At the end of the interview the president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee concluded that the period between the next two congresses should include a gradual way out of the economic crisis and opening up of prospects for a dynamic development in stable conditions. All the necessary conditions for this have been achieved. On the one hand the League of Communists has thrown light on the causes of the economic crisis and on the other difficulties, and pointed out directions of activity to overcome them. On the other hand, the awareness that we can get out of these difficulties only through strengthening unity, rather than through divisions has matured, but only through the development of self-management, rather than etatism, Vidoje Zarkovic stressed in his interview with Yugoslav radio and television.

FORTHCOMING 13TH LCY CONGRESS WORKINGS PREVIEWED

LD191441 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1216 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- After almost 20 years, the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) which will be held late this month will abandon the practice under which the highest gathering of Yugoslav Communists only approved the members of LCY bodies, elected earlier by congresses and conferences of the republican, provincial, and Yugoslav People's Army party organizations. The Central Committee auditing and statutory committees will be elected by delegates to the 13th congress.

Under a decision of the present Central Committee, the 13th congress will elect 165 members of the Central Committee by secret ballot. The candidates were nominated in April and May at the republican and provincial LC congresses and conferences.

If a candidate does not win a sufficient number of votes, a new candidate will be put forward at the congress itself and will be elected by secret ballot.

The new Central Committee will hold a session immediately after the congress at which it will elect, again by secret ballot, the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. The Presidency comprises two members from each of the republican and provincial LC organizations, while the presidents of the republican, provincial and Yugoslav People's Army LC organizations are members of the body of virtue of office.

In the case that a candidate does not secure sufficient votes, another will be nominated at the same session and the election procedure will be repeated.

Yugoslavia's 2.1 million communists will have 1,544 delegates at the 13th congress. Almost two-thirds were elected under the principle of one delegate for every 2,000 communists. In addition, 470 delegates were elected under the parity principle. Namely, each republican LC organization sends 60 delegates, the provincial LC's 40 and the Yugoslav People's Army organization 30 delegates to the congress.

The 13th Congress will be attended by 204 members of LCY bodies -- the central, auditing and statutory committees -- who also have delegates status. This means that a total of 1,748 delegates will be taking part in the work of the congress.

Of the 1,544 elected delegates, 374 are aged between 27 and 35, while 305 are over 56. Where qualifications are concerned, the majority have university degrees (718) and are followed by workers (316). The delegates also include 226 veterans of the people's liberation struggle and 321 women.

SINAN HASANI CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD192229 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] A session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by Sinan Hasani, has examined the cooperation of the SFRY Presidency with the Presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces. Taking part in the work of the session were the presidents of the Presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces. It was assessed that this cooperation has been successful, particularly in the area of the country's defense, protection of constitutional order, and foreign policy. It was also stressed that this cooperation should be further promoted, starting with the constitutional obligations of the SFRY Presidency to harmonize the common interests of the republics and autonomous provinces in order to achieve the equality of nations and nationalities. In the debate, the need was noted for the SFRY Presidency, in cooperation with the Presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces, to regularly and more directly contribute to the more effective coordination of stances with circumstances and the adoption of decisions in federal organs.

PRESIDENCIES ON HALTING EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

LD200736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2345 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today reached concrete measures and actions for preventing migration of members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities from the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo. The measures are the most precisely worked out ones since the counter-revolutionary events took place in Kosovo in 1981.

The state and party Presidencies set definite time limits for clearing up all suspicious cases of damages, diversions, fires and explosions in the province, which is part of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

The Presidencies also instructed that all complaints about acts by the interior affairs bodies be investigated, and that the exact number of immigrants from Albania be established, as well as how the acquired property in Kosovo.

The two Presidencies obliged the Yugoslav Government to establish all cases of usurpation of public property and propose measures for its return.

The Yugoslav state and party Presidencies sent a request to the competent bodies to remove all illegalities committed during the expropriation of property.

The two Presidencies also proposed that the possibility of introducing compulsory bilingual schooling and mixed classes be reviewed, because, as they stressed, this facilitated life together, employment and mutual closeness.

Since Kosovo separatists are trying to break up ethnically homogenous villages, the two presidencies consider it essential that measures be taken to prevent Albanians from moving to such communities.

The carrying out of these and other measures should finally enable the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo to stop, as well as ensure the return of many citizens who, under pressure from Albanian separatists, moved to other parts of Yugoslavia.

SAWPY BODY DISCUSSES TANJUG'S FINANCIAL WOES

LD192231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today's SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium session debated housing policy. Presidium member Marjan Rozic, in his introductory speech, said that the first quarter of this year had seen a revival in construction, but because of previous delays the situation in the housing sphere is largely unchanged.

"The Presidium approved the conclusions of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for information and public opinion on the need for a speedy and permanent solution to the material position of the TANJUG, which is bringing into question the ability of this organization to carry out its basic activities. For 7 years in a row, according to TANJUG Director Mikhail Saranovic, TANJUG has not had the funds nor the possibilities for strengthening the material bases of its work. Nevertheless, in terms of output, it has become one of the five or six largest agencies in the world and is among the most productive organizations and institutions of its kind.

"Speaking about TANJUG's sources of income, Saranovic stressed that this organization only has a regular business relationship with associated labor. From the other two sources of financing, the federation and the information media, TANJUG has for years been receiving payments for its services and programs which are considerably below their real cost. Thus the technical situation is very worrying, and this is also why in this relatively small collective of about 800 people, 23.3 percent have not had their housing situation resolved; we have only 2.33 square meters of workspace per employee, and personal incomes are below the level of the branch to which we belong, Saranovic said.

"The TANJUG director stressed that the agency had never in the past several decades received a dinar in subsidies, and is not seeking this now. It is only asking for the full cost price for its programs, and will try itself, as it always has, to make the most rational and efficient use of these funds and to continue to develop as the agency of the federation, republics and provinces, and of associated labour."

Saranovic concluded that because of its financial position the question of housing for its employees is also a major problem for TANJUG. Following the debate on this problem, support was given to proposals for a long-term and systemic solution to TANJUG's material problems. The need was also stressed for securing funds to finance the modernization of TANJUG's technical basis, including computerization.

The Presidium also relieved Milan Uzelac of his post as chairman of the SAWPY Federation Conference Presidium Cadre Council Commission because of his appointment to a new post, and elected Stojan Dimovski, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, as the new chairman of this commission.

The session also appointed Milan Rakas, hitherto chairman of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for information and public opinion, as new director of the BORBA work organization, and Stanislav. Marinkovic as new chief and responsible editor of the paper.

SETINC ON CENTRALISM, SEPARATISM, LANGUAGE IN ARMY

AU161950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7-8 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Franc Setinc, president of the SAWP republican Conference of Slovenia, by Jovan Pjevic -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The 10th Congress ofthe LC of Slovenia adopted clear stands concerning all the most topical and important questions about the further development of the SFRY and about the position of the SR of Slovenia in the SFRY and its responsibility for a successful socialist and self-managing development of the SFRY, and these stands were also acceptable to all Yugoslavs of a socialist and self-managing orientation beyond the SR of Slovenia too. Nevertheless, there are still various questions, even provocative and tendentious ones, asked about the so-called "Slovenian attitude toward joint problems and interests of Yugoslavia," about which we talked with Franc Setinc, president of the SAWP Republican Conference of Slovenia (and candidate for member of the LCY Central Committee and its future Presidium from the LC of Slovenia).

We were first interested in his opinion about the complaints that the Slovenes live well (although there are not only Slovenes living in the SR of Slovenia, over 10 percent are members of other peoples and nationalities), and that they are therefore against changes in the system, that is, that the status quo suits them.

First, Setinc stresses, the division of the people into those who favor changes in the system and those who allegedly favor the status quo is senseless. If you ask people whether they favor the change of our social order (socialist self-management, policy of nonalignment and independence, federal order, etc) you will see immediately that most of them from every republic and province are against the revision of those achievements for which our peoples and nationalities waged such a heroic struggle and lost so many lives. Those are our foundations which we consider inviolable.

[Pjevic] Nothing has been given forever, and a system cannot be made forever either, that is, some changes are necessary.

[Setinc] Revolutionary changes of everything within these foundations, everything that has shown itself in practice to be not good and to hamper development, are necessary. This is being worked upon at the moment.

[Pjevic] One can hear remarks that the danger of federal centralism, unitarianism, and great-Serbian hegemonism is too much emphasized in Slovenia, and the danger of separatist nationalism underestimated.

[Setinc] Our standpoint is that both those tendencies are equally dangerous, that they mutually cause and stimulate each other, and that therefore one must underestimate neither of them. By the way, danger sometimes looks bigger through the eyes of fear, so one proclaims as unitarianism and separatist nationalism even those things which are not that. For instance, one can and must by no means proclaim the debate on the common Slovene cultural area as nationalist separatism, because what is involved is the concern of a people about its parts on the otherside of our borders.

[Pjevic] What is the real significance and impact of some rather lonely demands on nationally homogenous units in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], and why does one discuss so much the language in the YPA and inscriptions in barracks, when those questions have been adequately solved by the Constitution and law?

[Setinc] The demands on nationally homogenous units in the YPA are, as you have put it, rather lonely, and so senseless that they do not deserve more attention. On the other hand, it is wrong and damaging if the very discussion on language in the YPA is proclaimed as something damaging and even hostile. Although that question has been legally adequately regulated, there are some problems that appear in practice which we must examine and solve. Since he does not believe that animosity toward the Army has such proportions as some people say it has, Admiral Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, showed interest in the remarks of young people from Slovenia and expressed the wish to hear the young people who have both founded and well-intentioned critical remarks which are, by the way, often presented at party and other meetings in the YPA itself. Some people simply think that one should not publicly discuss the Army at all, something which has not been true for a long time now. The reasons for the small number of Slovenes in military schools are deeper, and will have to be seriously analysed, and are not, as some people very erroneously think, individual excesses.

LIBYA'S MANSUR ARRIVES FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

Met by Dizdarevic

LD191639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah arrived this afternoon on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade's Surcin Airport, the Libyan foreign secretary was welcomed and greeted by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Jovan Pecenovic, assistant federal secretary, and other officials.

Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador in Tripoli, and Kelani Dau Abdalla, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Yugoslavia.

Talks between Raif Dizdarevic and Kamil Hasan Mansur will begin tonight in the building of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and will continue tomorrow with the participation of their aides.

It is envisaged that the exchange of views will include, apart from various aspects of Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation, topical issues concerning international political and economic events in the light of preparations for the Eigth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

The visitor from the socialist peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will tomorrow be separately received by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC. Hasan Mansur is also expected to meet Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, chairman of the section for foreign-political question of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

During his 3-day visit to our country the visitor from the friendly Libyan Jamahiriyah will also visit the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will give a formal luncheon tomorrow at noon in honor of the Libyan foreign secretary, during which toasts will be exchanged.

Begins Talks

LD192331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2206 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) — Talks began tonight between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two foreign secretaries examined some aspects of successful bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya and also exchanged views on their further promotion.

They also mentioned some topical issues concerning international life, on the eve of the eight conference of the heads of the nonaligned countries' states and governments.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Kamil Hasan Mansur, head of the Libyan diplomatic corps, will continue the talks tomorrow, joined by their aides.

DIZDAREVIC ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LD192004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) — With its partners from the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia is at this juncture involved in discussions of all essential questions related to preserving peace and security. This is completely understandable when it is taken into account that we are in the last stage of preparations for the Eighth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Harare.

This was stated today by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at a meeting with foreign journalists in the International Press Center in Belgrade. Dizdarevic commented in great detail on all aspects of Yugoslav activity on the international stage and answered questions by foreign correspondents accredited to Yugoslavia.

In his introductory address the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed that Yugoslavia is maximally involved in developing bilateral contacts and promoting cooperation with all partners on the international stage. Among the priorities of Yugoslav foreign policy, he indicated the policy of goodneighborliness, activity in all tasks related to the CSCE and which lead to strengthening peace, cooperation, and security in Europe. Yugoslavia is developing bilateral cooperation with all European countries and also its activity in the group of neutral and nonaligned European countries, Dizdarevic said.

Speaking about the political and economic problems the world is facing on the eve of the Harare summit, Dizdarevic assessed that international relations were aggravated, which also implies relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as North-South relations.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are not developing in the way we expected after the Gorbachev-Reagan Geneva meeting, Dizdarevic said, assessing that this is also reflected in the general international situation. According to Dizdarevic, because the United States has announced that it will not honor SALT II, the world may enter a new arms race.

The federal secretary positively assessed the fact that both the United States and the USSR maintain their positions on negotiations, and have made efforts for a new Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, and said negotiations and agreements are needed by the whole world.

Dizdarevic singled out international economic problems as the second key problem of the modern world, citing them among the most significant problems on the agenda of the Harare conference. He spoke of the enormous syphoning of assets from the developing to the developed countries. From 1981 to 1985, developing countries repaid $600 billion of debts to creditors, out of which interest amounted to 338 billion. Because of a drop in raw material prices, developing countries lost $65 billion last year, and because of a drop in oil prices, this loss will be increased by another 60 billion this year. Dizdarevic spoke of the danger of a "financial bomb" explosion, which, he said, would not choose its victims.

Raif Dizdarevic linked the entire complex of political and economic problems of the modern world with the preparations for the Harare summit, saying that they will be on the summit agenda, with particular attention being devoted to hotbeds of crisis, primarily the situation in South Africa.

Several journalists expressed interest in the Yugoslav stand on the election of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria. Raif Dizdarevic stressed that Kurt Waldheim had been elected by the Austrian people and that Yugoslavia had and still has an interest in having as good as possible relations with neighboring Austria. He recalled that the Austrian foreign minister will pay a visit to Yugoslavia at the beginning of July, when reference would be made to all aspects of bilateral cooperation.

Replying to a question on the pending visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Raif Dizdarevic said that relations between Yugoslavia and China are developing very well. With regard to relations with the EEC, Dizdarevic noted the "period of difficulties" because of the ban on imports of agricultural products from Yugoslavia. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming talks on cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC will be successfully concluded and that they will contribute to the further development of cooperation.

On the topic of relations with Albania there have been no changes for the better, Dizdarevic said in reply to a question. Albania is continuing to persistently advocate propaganda and stands which make impossible an improvement in relations which Yugoslavia desires and which would be in the interests of both sides.

We have tried and are trying to develop cooperation with all our neighbors, Dizdarevic said, and expressed regret that conflicts have arisen recently with Greece which Yugoslavia neither desired not evoked. The worsening of relations came about through the fault of the other side, which is negating the existence of the Macedonian nation. Raif Dizdarevic repeated that Yugoslavia has no interest in poor relations with any of its neighbors.

Replying to a question on the recent attack on Libya and the reaction of the SFRY and of the international community, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that in every aspect of this case the nonaligned countries defend the principle of territorial integrity, independence, noninterference, and the sovereign right of every country to determine its own internal and foreign policy.

Yugoslavia endorses all proposals leading toward halting the arms race, the federal secretary said in connection with the proposal of Soviet leader Gorbachev on the Warsaw Pact nuclear disarmament program and on the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe.

Replying to questions, Raif Dizdarevic warned of the danger from racism in southern Africa, and expressed the fear that as a result of the refusal of the South African Government to meet the demands of the majority of the population, there could be bloodshed of unimaginable proportions. The majority of the population is left with no alternative but to resort to arms to achieve its elementary rights, Dizdarevic said, and stressed that at the Harare summit the problems of southern Africa will be a priority item on the agenda.

The federal secretary did not agree with the views of some foreign journalists who asked questions in connection with the "erosion" of the policy of nonalignment. Since the meeting in New Delhi, Dizdarevic said, there has been a consolidation of the state of affairs in the movement, a strengthening of unity on the basis of the original principles, and greater involvement of the nonaligned in international affairs. In the 25 years of its existence, Dizdarevic recalled, only Burma has left the Nonaligned Movement, but it has continued to conduct a policy of nonalignment.

Speaking about conflicts between individual nonaligned countries, Dizdarevic recalled the historical heritage, which has not favored these countries, and the external influences. He assessed the Iran-Iraq war as senseless and equally harmful to both sides, stressing that the nonaligned countries will make a new attempt in Harare to end this conflict.

The federal secretary also answered questions on terrorism. He stressed that Yugoslavia has always been and will continue to be not only against all forms of terrorism, but will also continue to advocate the cooperation of all countries in preventing this evil. He recalled that Yugoslavia has often been the target of terrorism, that seven Yugoslav diplomatic representatives abroad have been killed and 15 seriously wounded as victims of terrorism. Dizdarevic said that double standards should not exist where this problem is concerned, and he underlined that Yugoslavia will not allow its territory to be used for terrorist activities.

The federal secretary's conversation with foreign journalists lasted over 2 hours.

FEC'S OCVIRK RECEIVES BULGARIA'S DELCHEV

LD181754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Andrej Ocvirk, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, today received Ivan Delchev, deputy chairman of the Economic Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission for Industrial Cooperation, which is meeting in Belgrade.

The talks were attended, on the Bulgarian side by Stefan Staykov, Bulgarian ambassador in Belgrade, and covered some issues of economic cooperation, in particular those relating to the two countries' industrial cooperation.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE'S TAKAC ON 1988 GAMES VENUES

AU162054 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jun 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "The Proposals Are Realistic, I Believe in an Agreement; Artur Takac on the Question of Organizing the 1988 Olympic Games also in the DPRK"]

[Text] Yesterday we reported on the proposal advanced by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in connection with the 1988 Olympics. Artur Takac from Yugoslavia, member of the board of the International Athletics Federation (IAAF), who is in Bratislava as an honorary guest of the PRAVDA-Televizia-Slovnaft track-and-field event, naturally takes an intense interest in problems concerning the Olympic Games, all the more so as he is personal adviser of IOC chairman J.A. Samaranch. Together with Rudolf Dusek, our member on the board of the European Athletics Association (EAA), he participated in a well-attended press conference yesterday where he answered many questions concerning the queen of sports. We took this opportunity to obtain clarity about the most topical issue in connection with the 1988 Olympics -- the question of staging some Olympic competitions also on the soil of the DPRK.

"The IOC and its chairman and everyone interested in sports take foremost interest in ridding the Olympic movement and the Olympic Games of the problems that weighed on them not only in the period of Moscow 1980 and Los Angeles 1984, but even earlier, particularly in connection with Munich 1972 and Montreal 1976," A. Takac told us. "But now we are in an even more complicated situation because the next Olympic Games will be held in Seoul. Of course, the Olympic Charter must be respected. The 1981 session of the IOC chose Seoul in an election. We take a special interest in having all IOC member-countries take part in the 1988 Olympics. This interest is shared by international sports federations and national Olympic committees."

[Question] However, the problems caused by the choice of Seoul must be resolved.

[Takac] One way out would be a reasonable agreement between the national Olympic committees of the DPRK and South Korea, between the agencies of the two states. The IOC proposes that the competions in three to four sports (which I would not like to name yet) be held on the territory of the DPRK. Of course, the National Olympic Committee of South Korea must first express its approval of this proposal and the DPRK National Olympic Committee must also express its opinion. The adoption of our proposal would mark a great victory for the Olympic idea, sports, and world youth.

[Question] The two national Olympic committees know the proposal in some detail and should present their positions by 30 June. Do you believe in the success of this proposal?

[Takac] The IOC proposal is really good and I am convinced that an agreement will be reached.

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POLITICAL OBSERVER LAUDS JOINT SOVIET APPEAL

AU221958 Sofia BTA in English 1806 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA political observer Nencho Karanov) -- A call for political responsibility, for joint actions against the nuclear threat -- thus may be assessed the resolution of the commission on foreign affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. This document analyses the situation which has been brought about by the actions of the U.S. Government against the Soviet-American agreements for limitation of strategic arms. The resolution contains an appeal toward the members of the U.S. Congress, toward parliamentarists from other countries in the world, to do all they can to influence the U.S. Government in order that it observer the Soviet-American agreements SALT-1 and SALT-2, that it should withdraw from actions undermining the agreement for limitation of anti-missile armaments.

The debates in the commissions on foreign affairs of two chambers of the Soviet parliament were provided by the recent decision of the U.S. President that the U.S. shall cease to observe the agreements for limitation of strategic offensive arms, which has been concluded between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. It is well known that these actions of Washington caused serious alarm all over the owrld, as well as in the U.S. themselves. Even the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has adopted a resolution appealing to the President to observe SALT-2. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, despite the fact that this resolution has not the force of a law it reflects the wide discontent in the Congress from the decision of the White House to elminate SALT-2. Influential circles among the West European allies the U.S. also have expressed their dissatisfaction.

There is a growing conviction that these actions of the U.S Government undermine the whole process of limitation and reduction of armaments and increase the dangerous international tension.

In this situation everybody's responsibility is growing, the responsibility of those who hold the power, of parliamentarists, of all people who feel responsible for the fate of mankind. A barrier should be raised before the dangerous ambitions of the U.S. to destroy the military-strategic parity, to reach military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Members of parliaments may give a special contribution of their own. That is why one may only greet the initiative of the Soviet MPs for organization, as soon as possible, of a businesslike meeting between members of the commissions on foreign affairs of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S R. and of the U.S. Congress, which should discuss the situation brought about by the threat hanging over the Soviet-American agreements for limitation of strategic armaments. Another theme which should also be discussed is the necessity of halting of all nuclear test.

These problems concern the interests of mankind. That is why the appeal to parliamentarists all over the world is timely, it is a call to all MPs to express categorically their will for avoiding of the threat hanging over the planet, to oblige their governments to lead active policy of peace, disarmament and settlement of disputes through negotiations.

AS far as the socialist countries are concerned, the top level session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Budapest in the beginning of this month, once again clearly and categorically expressed its support to the numerous Soviet initiatives for peace and turn toward disarmament, proposed new important ideas for security and confidence. These initiatives are our joint platform for concrete actions for elimination of nuclear war threat.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES PACT SUMMIT RESULTS

AU202050 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] At its 17 June session the BCP Central Committee discussed and adopted a report on the work of the Warsaw Pact Policital Consultative Committee conference, held on 10 and 11 June in Budapest. Full and unanimous approval was expressed for the work of the Bulgarian delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The BCP Central Committee expressed great appreciation for the thorough analysis of the complicated and tense international situation, contained in the documents adopted at the Budapest conference, which represent a further development and specification of the important aspects of the former declaration, adopted at the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The BCP Central Committee wholeheartedly supports the conclusions and the practical measures mapped out at the Budapest conference for the further consolidation of the political and defense alliance of the fraternal socialist countries in the interest of peace and security of the European Continent and throughout the world and for resolute resistance against the the forces of imperialism, in particular, as regards the imperialist circles in the United States, which neglect the will and aspirations of peoples to live in a world without weapons, in a world free of war.

The appeal, signed by the leaders of the delegations of the Warsaw Pact, to NATO and to all European countries, pertaining to the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, is a brilliant new confirmation of the peace-loving spirit, realism, and constructive character of socialist foreign policy, of the readiness of the fraternal countries to cooperate by all means for the preservation and intensification of political dialogue. The new peace initiatives of the allied socialist states represent an organic part of the further creative development of the program submitted by the socialist countries to halt the arms race, prevent nuclear disaster, establish a reliable system of universal security, and ensure constructive and mutually useful cooperation among states. These initiatives represent a comprehensive and all-around platform for joint practical actions aimed at achievement of the profoundly humanitarian goals that were pointed out at the Budapest conference.

The Budapest Central Committee once more confirmed the stand expressed by participants in the Budapest meeting that in the contemporary world there is no sensible alternative to the guarantee of the salvation and survival of human civilization except peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and the full elimination of nuclear and conventional weapons, the foiling of the imperialist plans for "star wars," and the establishment of a lasting peace on earth and in outer space. This is why the BCP Central Committee unanimously and wholeheartedly supported the dynamic and constructive foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, their program for the full elimination of mass destruction weapons, the coordinated line of the Warsaw Pact members aimed at the preservation and consolidation of peace, and at security on an equal basis for all peoples. The BCP Central Committee confirmed its profound conviction that the path leading towards these goals, which are of vital importance, is the gradual, stage-by-stage reduction of the military-strategic balance up to full and universal disarmament under strict international control.

The BCP Central Committee pointed out with particular gratification the comradely atmosphere, the constructive spirit of unity and cohesion, of sincere friendship, and of fruitful cooperation that characterized the work of the Budapest conference.

The BCP Central Committee evaluates the increasingly close cooperation among the fraternal Warsaw Pact members in the constant consolidation of their defense, their military-political alliance, in all sectors of their relations, as a guarantee for further successes in the peaceful advance of socialism, in implementing the historical projects mapped out at the party congresses in the interest of peace and constructive work, for the sake of the bright future of all mankind.

CPC GENERAL SECRETARY HU YAOBANG GREETS ZHIVKOV

AU111419 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] In flying over our country's territory Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, telegramed greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressing wishes for the prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and for the Bulgarian people's well-being.

PROGRESS IN RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE PRAISED

AU211820 Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA commentator Rumen Popov) -- The official visit to Bulgaria of Zimbabwe's President Mr. Canaan Banana, confirmed once again the upgrade development of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. During their talks the two leaders assessed positively the mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic and techno-scientific sphere, and expressed the mutual desire for utilisation of all possibilities for further widening and deepening of the bilateral relations.

The significance of the visit of Zimbabwe's president lies not only in the outlining of the prospects for development of the bilateral cooperation but also in the fact that both sides have expressed identical or similar positions on the vital issues concerning the international situation. The two sides voiced their concern over the dangerous tension in the world due to the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles. The Republic of Zimbabwe expressed its support to the comprehensive initiatives of the socialist community for halting of arms race, above all the nuclear one, for liquidation of chemical and all other kinds of weapons for mass destruction, for prevention of armament in outer space.

The two leaders condemned resolutely the racist policy led by the Republic of South Africa and its aggressive actions against neighbouring countries. Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Canaan Banana expressed their support to the struggle of the peoples from the southern part of the African Continent for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Bulgaria and Zimbabwe stressed the great importance of the actions of the non-aligned countries in international aspect [as received] for strengthening of understanding and cooperation among the peoples. The forthcoming 8th conference of the government and state leaders of the non-aligned countries in Harare is a proof for the high prestige of the Republic of Zimbabwe on the international arena, it is a recognition of its consistent policy toward liquidation of the tension in the southern part of Africa, against apartheid and racial discrimination.

The visit of Zimbabwe's president to Bulgaria manifested the desire of the two countries to continue to develop their relations on a mutually advantageous basis, to contribute to the elimination of the danger from nuclear catastrophe, to the consolidation of peace and security on the planet.

ATANASOV HAILS SOVIET COOPERATION ON GAS PIPELINE

AU201724 Sofia BTA in English 1613 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA) -- The flame symbolizing the completion of the U.S.S.R-Bulgaria gas main was lit in the town of Elin Pelin, Sofia County, today. Attending the ceremony were Mr. Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, senior party officials and business executives. Also present at the opening was a Soviet delegation, headed by Mr. Viktor Chernomyrdin, the Soviet minister of the gas industry, who delivered a congratulatory address. He said that the U.S.S.R.-Bulgaria gas main is the last word in technology and will be of decisive importance for the intensification of the economy. The further promotion of Soviet-Bulgarian ties and cooperation, he said, got fresh impetus from the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP, which set new tasks for accelerated growth to the economies of the two countries.

For his part, Mr Georgi Atanasov said that this project is an offspring of the April general line of the Bulgarian Communist Party, a line that placed the national economy on a scientific basis and that gave scope to the country's industrialization. The Bulgarian specialists, builders and mounters, together with their Soviet colleagues, worked selflessly for the successful completion of the gas conduit on the territory of Bulgaria. The construction of the second stage of the project and the closing of the circuit, related to an increase in the import of natural gas, became possible as a result of Bulgaria's participation, together with other C.M.E.A. member states, in building the "Soyuz" gas pipe line from Orenburg to the western border of the U.S.S.R.

Now this country has a gas conduit on an up-to-date techno-scientific level, more than 1,400 km long and immensely important for the construction of the material-and-technical basis, for the successful building of the advanced socialist society in this country, Mr Georgi Atanasov pointed out. The utilization of the valuable raw material helps achieve high economic and social efficiency both in terms of raised labour productivity and an improved quality of output.

Mr Georgi Atanasov emphasized that Bulgaria's gasification is a fact as a result of the line of all-round cooperation and increasing closeness between the two countries and peoples, jointly worked out and consistently implemented by the BCP and the CPSU. The cooperation with and the help from the Soviet Union in building the gas main have more dimensions than one. They range from the design of the project to the training of Bulgarian specialists and workers, from its building and operation to the delivery of construction machines and technological equipment.

In conclusion, on behalf of the CC of the BCP and the government Mr Georgi Atanasov thanked the Bulgarian and the Soviet builders, mounters, specialists and workers who took part in the construction of the gas pipe line. Millions of cubic metres of gas round the clock come on the main running from Kharkov via Izmail and then through the territory of Romania to the industrial areas in northern and southern Bulgaria. The amount of gas arriving every two minutes is equivalent to 30 metric tons of fuel oil, and the conduit meets one fifth of this country's needs of petroleum products.

Bulgaria's gas supply system went under construction in 1969, when the first intergovernmental agreement was signed on the delivery of Soviet natural gas via Romania. So far the Bulgarian national economy has received more than 44,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, on which 53 enterprises are now running in metallurgy, heat generation, the chemical, cement and glass, ceramics, and other industries.

CHNOUPEK, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD210545 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today received Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslavakia in Cernin Palace in Prague. In the course of their cordial and friendly conversation, they discussed some questions of mutual cooperation and topical problems of present international developments.

CPCZ'S HERMAN, USSR ENVOY ADDRESS PEACE RALLY

LD222139 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] A traditional peace rally and meeting of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship was held today in the Gottwald Valley in Brno-Lisen. More than 100,000 citizens welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Vladimir Herman, candidate member of its Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravian Regional party committee.

In his address to participants at the peace rally, Comrade Vladimir Herman said that working people of the South Moravian Region are ready to implement responsibly the conclusions of the 17th party congress for the benefit of strengthening the socialist present and life in peace. It is in our power to achieve more, he said, it is only necessary to utilize all the reserves, also to achieve a much higher quality of work, to manage and organize better, and to remove negative phenomena. He recalled the challenging targets of the program of social and economic development and stressed the need for accelerated introduction of results of science and technology into production and the need for a better orientation and utilization of people's initiative.

When speaking about the struggle for peace, he said that, although the United States and some of its allies do not hesitate to threaten military intervention and continue in feverish armament in their efforts to achieve world rule, we support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Comrade Vladimir Herman also recalled the appeal of Warsaw Pact states to members of the North Atlantic pact which supports the program of complete and general liquidation of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, and stressed that we must not relax in the effort for the preservation of peace.

Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, thanked the Czechoslovak working people for the strengthening of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. When speaking about the foreign peace policy of the Soviet Union, he said that it is necessary to fight against the war before it starts. This is why the Soviet Union has proposed a comprehensive program of liquidation of nuclear weapons up to the year 2000 and has been observing for approximately 1 year the moratorium on all nuclear tests.

A rich cultural program was available for the whole day for participants in the peace rally in Brno-Lisen today.

'SKEPTICISM' 'SUSPICION' GREET REAGAN SPEECH

LD201836 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] President Ronald Reagan made a speech to the graduates of Glassboro High School. In an optimistic-sounding speech, he welcomed the new Soviet disarmament proposals as the beginning of serious efforts to limit nuclear arsenals. The U.S. press today comments on these words with considerable skepticism and points out that it could be just a new maneuver made under pressure of continually stronger opposition to the decision not to uphold the SALT II agreement. At the same time, some commentaries express suspicion that the U.S. Government may only want to blunt the cutting edge of congressional protests. Agencies point out that now it is up to the White House to show by deeds, not words, how seriously it means its efforts to limit nuclear arament.

HUSAK CONFERS WITH NEW SLOVAK OFFICIALS

LD210650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received at Prague Castle the newly elected Presidium of the Slovak National Council headed by its chairman, Villiam Salgovic and the new Slovak Government, led by Peter Colotka, its chairman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member.

Peter Colotka and Viliam Salgovic spoke on behalf of the representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic. They assured Gustav Husak that the deputies of the Slovak National Council and the members of the Sovak Government are fully aware of their responsibility for the implementation of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress. They emphasized that the Slovak people identify with and actively support the line of the congress since they are aware that it expresses the vital needs and interests of the Czechoslovak peoples, our nations, and nationalities.

In the interest of reinforcing the Czechoslovak federation, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government would closely cooperate with the Federal Assembly, Federal Government, the Czech National Council, and the Czech Government and strive for furthering the unity of the Czech and Slovak peoples and the other nationalities, and reinforce the unified economy of Czechoslovakia.

Comrades Peter Colotka and Viliam Salgovic went on to say that in the struggle for the quality of production, for more courageous application of the results of science and technology in practice, and for improving management and reinforcing order and discipline in all sectors will be at the center of attention of the supreme Slovak state bodies. More exacting demands would have to be applied also for the work of the top bodies of the Republic, and new ways of tackling problems that brake our progress will have to be sought.

They emphasized that further improvement of the work of the Slovak National Council, and of the Slovak government and of national committees, linked with the development of general initiative of the people and expanding their participation in management and administration, is of great importance for the implementation of our goals. Slovak bodies would stress in particular that national committees make full use of the authority entrusted to them in the comprehensive economic, social, and cultural development of relevant territorial parts. They expressed a conviction that a successful implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the Slovak Socialist Republic would contribute to the further flourishing of Czechoslovakia.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, congratulated the representatives of the national bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic on their election and appointments to important state and government offices. He also expressed thanks for the positive results achieved by the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government in the past period. The account of our work, as we assessed it at 17th CPCZ Congress, should that Czechoslovakia made an important improvement in all spheres. As a consequence, the economic potential of Slovakia in the framework of a united CSSR has also considerably strengthened, and the substantial differences in the conditions of economic, social, and cultural life of our peoples and individual areas of our state have been evened out. It can be justifiably said that with the efficient help of the Czech work class and intelligentsia, in the historically short period of socialist construction, Slovakia became an advanced part of the CSSR. This is convincing proof of correctness of the policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state on the issue of nationalities.

The results achieved in the social and economic development of Slovakia create not only a firm base for its further flourishment but at the same time they contribute toward the overall reinforcement of internal unity and of the international position of Czechoslovakia. They are also a good prerequisite for enabling Slovakia to contribute ever more to the qualitative development and reinforcement of the dynamic, unified Czechoslovak economy and the overall advancement of society.

The key issue for successful development of our society in the current stage is to accelerate the social-economic development through intensification, said Gustav Husak. In this effort we put foremost emphasis on the fulfillment of the Comprehensive Programme of Scientific-Technical Cooperation with the USSR. Their implementation, like the implementation of the agreed programs with the other CEMA countries, is a new step in the socialist economic integration and requires the active and responsible approach of the entire managerial and economic sphere.

The struggle for accelerating social-economic development requires new approaches to the fulfillment of the tasks in all sectors. Now the important thing is to thoroughly implement this line everywhere through concrete deeds. The governments and the ministries must concentrate in their work more on conceptual solution of the crucial tasks and problems, to control and organize the fulfillment of adopted resolutions with greater exactness, make the structure of administration systems of state and economic bodies simpler, promote the limitation of useless directions and rules -- or, to put it simply -- to implement their constitutional role in a more effective way.

Of particular importance is to secure the unified proceeding of the federal and the national governments and their mutual close and active cooperation. It is continuously important to improve the style of work of the state administration system, its conceptual, organizational and control work, to purify all levels of administration from the elements of bureaucracy and narrow-mindedness in seeing one area only without taking the entire national economy into consideration.

We must demand from the ministries great state and working discipline -- in both the ministries themselves and their subordinate bodies. It is necessary to create a demanding work atmosphere in all areas and promote habits that had been useful in the extensive development of the economy.

Gustav Husak went on to point out the need for improving control and initiative work of the Slovak National Council in relation to executive bodies and generally develop the daily political work of deputies of all representatives bodies between citizens. In this connection, he emphasized the great responsibility of the national committees for the comprehensive development of their areas and for the care for the satified life of the people. In the entire activity of the national committees, he said, it is necessary to link local needs with society-wide interests and to have a sensitive approach to problems and proposals of the working people.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished the deputies of the Slovak National Council and the members of the Slovak government all the best and assured them of the full support of the highest party and state bodies of the CSSR in their responsible work for the welfare of the people and the flourishment of our state.

Then Comrade Gustav Husak entered into a cordial debate with the representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

INDRA CALLS DISSIDENTS 'IRKSOME WEEDS'

AU161823 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 86 p 2

[Speech by Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR National Assembly, at the first joint meeting of the two chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 13 June]

[Excerpts] By electing functionaries you have supported the proposals of the Central Committees of the CPCZ and of the National Front, and thus this act has also become the symbol of the political unity of all deputies regardless of their political affiliation and, of course, of the unity of the meeting, unity in the spirit of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front. We view your unanimity as a promise to help us in our work and, where necessary, not to avoid criticizing our mistakes and shortcomings. We -- all of us together -- must see to it that the Federal Assembly and all its agencies really work, and that we do not tolerate formalism and superficiality in their activity.

The main yardstick of all the laws discussed can only be the support for progressive thinking and behavior, and for combating everything that slows us down on our way. With corresponding laws we will create conditions for asserting socialist entrepreneurship, we will stimulate the implementation of the lofty plans of socialist economic integration, particularly the direct international cooperation of scientific-production associations and enterprises. We also consider it our duty to take part in dismantling various bureaucratic barriers piled up by an uncontrollable quantity of -- often -- useless regulations and other directives.

The resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the will of our electorate oblige us also to perfect systematically the control activity of the state's and the national economy's executive agencies. An exceptional advantage of socialist democracy is that the legislative and executive agencies abide by identical policy; they have identical aims. Of course, comradely cooperation must never be perceived as reducing exactingness; nobody must regard cooperation with parliament as "wasted time." This fully applies also to the -- legally determined -- mandatory attendance of comrade-ministers at meetings of the appurtenant committees of the chambers.

To put it concisely: The legislative and control activity of The Federal Assembly is to serve the all-round development of society, strengthening the socialist state, and assuring civic rights. The Constitution and the laws also oblige us to see to it that the guaranteed broad civic rights are always unconditionally connected with the fulfillment of civic duties. Of course, those who are loggerheads with civic and work discipline, who violate valid laws, or are abroad and often in foreign employ defaming their own country, cannot -- by referring to socialist democracy -- claim the right to take part in running society. Together with the government and other agencies, we face the task of figuring out how to protect society against the irksome weeds of often punished recidivists.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ENERGY CONSERVATION

AU181642 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Saving Energy at Every Step"]

[Excerpts] The fuel and energy consumption per unit of national income in the CSSR is about one-third higher than in other industrially advanced countries. This is a fact that must rouse us to adopt effective corrective measures. The Seventh 5-Year Plan provided or energy and fuel savings of 12.2 million metric tons of specific fuel. This target was exceeded by more than 15 percent. This shows, among other things, that there exist many possibilities for additional savings. In discussing the basic targets of the Eighth 5-Year Plan last fall, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium therefore decided to raise the contribution of state target program No. 02 [concerning fuel and energy conservation] by 10 percent. A few days ago, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium again dealt with this issue and approved the conclusions adopted by the CSSR Government in its resolution No. 112 of 24 April this year. The main goal of that resolution is to achieve, by 1990, fuel and power savings of 15.4 million metric tons of specific fuel, compared with the level of consumption in 1985.

But even the accelerated speed of reducing the consumption of fuels and energy that is laid down in state target program No. 02 for the Eighth 5-Year Plan does not yet express our objective possibilities and hidden potentials. The set level of savings must therefore be regarded as the miminum level and efforts must be exerted to exceed it. In spite of this, not all agencies charged with ensuring energy savings have yet reported how they intend to achieve them. From this it follows logically that a greater degree of discipline and a carefully considered and plan-based approach must be introduced into the implementation of the state target program No. 02.

To tighten discipline in this respect, the CSSR Government has ruled that all specific actions ensuring fuel and energy savings must be projected into the economic plan for this year and that in capital investment and supplier-user reactions priority must be given to safeguarding the implementation of projects arising from state target progrm No. 02. The chairman of the State Planning Commission has been instructed to compile a list of all investment rationalization projects within the framework of state target program No. 02 that have budgetary costs of over Kcs10 million, and to include them in the appropriate draft executive plans of national economic development.

In addition to state target program No. 02, fuel and energy savings must also be ensured by other means, outside the program's framework. This concerns, in particular, structural changes in favor of less energy-intensive types of production, raising the technological standard and quality of products, reducing the material-intensiveness of production, introducing less energy-intensive technological processes, and asserting the thrifty and economical handling of all types of fuels, energy, and raw and industrial materials.

AXEN OF RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD210540 East Berlin ADN Internationl Service in German 1746 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Three days of discussions by the GDR International Friendship League with the presidents and secretaries general of national societies for friendship with the GDR began in Berlin on 20 June. Horst Brasch, secretary general and first vice president of the league, welcomed guests for 68 countries and all continents to the opening.

Gerald Goetting, president of the International Friendship League, thanked those taking part in the gathering for their valuable work in the interest of peace, their tireles work to promote friendship and cooperation. "Jointly we are countering the policy of confrontation through our efforts to achieve understanding and trust," he said. The current international situation calls for a new way of thinking, he said.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, referred to the results of the Budapest meeting. Especially at a time of aggravated tensions, he said, the socialist states are taking the initaiative in order to give peace yet another chance. In the struggle for peace there is no time to spare. Attacks on the spirit and the agreements of the Geneva summit meeting will not be accepted.

There is clear proof, Hermann Axen noted, that the socialist countries, in their disarmament efforts, give no wide provisions to any of the types of weapon, including conventional arms. From space to conventional weapons there is a complete, coherent, realistic program for arms limitation and disarmament, he emphasized. In their appeal the Warsaw Pact states are considering the proposals and ideas of many sates and various social forces, for instance the parties of the Socialist International and the six heads of state and government from continents, as well as the wishes of the nonaligned states. The speaker pointed out that the arms buildup in the conventional weapon sector is proceeding unhampered at present. Their force of destruction is approaching that of mass destruction weapons. "Therefore," the speaker conculded, "the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe world be an extremely important practical disarmament step. It would help to reduce military confrontation in Europe."

The Budapest meeting has shown, Hermann Axen emphasized, that socialism is increasing its efforts at safeguarding peace. The call is loud and clear: We must not place the fate of peace and mankind in the hands of the forces of militarism.

MITTAG SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU161642 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [13 June] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a talk V.N. Ladygin, head of the consulting group for economic issues of the Liaison with Communists and Workers Parties of the Socialist Countries Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the friendly meeting, Guenter Mittag discussed experiences and results in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the field of economic and social policy, in particular the economic strategy of the SED with a view to the year 2000.

Proceeding from the agreements concluded between the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR will be further deepened for mutual advantage. To this end, new forms will be developed aiming at further increasing the efficiency of cooperation.

HONECKER HONORS 'FALLEN SOVIET HEROES' 22 JUN

LD221145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0942 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin 22 Jun (ADN) -- The party and state leadership of the GDR on Sunday honored the millions of Soviet people who gave their lives in the liberation from Hitler fascism by laying wreaths at the Monument for the Fallen Soviet Heroes in Berlin-Treptow. On the 45th anniversary of the attack by Nazi Germany on the Soviet Union, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, together with other members of the party and state leadership, representatives of the USSR in the GDR, and thousands of workers from Berlin, remembered the fallen soldiers of the Red Army at this place of rich traditions.

STOPH GREETS CSSR'S STROUGAL ON REELECTION

AU181713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed most cordial congratulations to Lubomir Strougal on his renewed appointment as CSSR premier.

GEOLOGY MINISTER RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

AU181709 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] A delegation under the leadership of Zhu Xun, PRC minister of geology and mineral raw materials, is paying a visit of several days to the GDR at the invitation of Dr Manfred Bochmann, GDR minister of geology. Problems related to further deepening cooperation are bring discussed at the joint consultations. During its stay, the PRC delegation is visiting combines and scientific geological institutions. Experiences acccumulated in the planning and management of the raw materials economy and in the intensified use of the potential of mineral resources are of particular interest.

Protocol Signed

LD202335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- A protocol on cooperation in geology and mineral raw materials was signed on Friday by Dr Manfred Bochmann, GDR minister for geology, and Zhu Xun, PRC minister for geology and mineral raw materials. Together with the document, signed at the end of a GDR visit by Zhu Xun which lasted several days, a working program for the years 1986 to 1988 was agreed.

FISCHER TOAST AT DINNER FOR EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART

AU191110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 86 pp 4-5

[Toast by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, at dinner for Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at dinner in the Unter den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 16 June]

[Text] Mr Foreign Minister, Dear Mrs 'Abd al-Majid, dear guests, dear friends!

It is 1 and 1/2 years ago that I was able to pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt as your guest. My entourage and I were impressed by the direct contact with the Egypt of today and at the same time by one of mankind's most ancient cultures, as well as by the cordial hospitality granted to us. I am all the more pleased that you, your wife, and the prominent figures accompanying you are now our guests.

I am convinced that your official visit will be another important step toward expanding mutually advantageous relations between our countries.

I am able to note with satisfaction that our joint efforts for fruitful cooperation are based on the solid foundation of a long-standing tradition of friendly relations between our peoples. The course of our talks so far strengthens me in the conviction that both sides want to further expand the relations to the benefit of their peoples. As we both were able to note, there are numerous possibilities in the fields of politics, economic affairs, culture, and education, as well as between social organizations and institutions; as examples I mention only sports and trade unions. We will utilize them with circumspection.

I am firmly convinced that in a time when the international situation has been dangerously aggravated and the whole of mankind faces dangers that threaten its existence due to their nuclear dimension, the conscientious cultivation of such relations is particularly important.

Nearly every day we must see how an unscrupulous policy of confrontation in diverse regions of the world -- in southern Africa, Central America, as well as in the Middle East -- undermines world peace.

Today, adherence to the motto "If you want peace, prepare for war" of Roman rulers and, according to which, rulers addicted to conquering have acted for 2 milleniums, would be disastrous for the fate of the entire human civilization. In the nuclear age the slogan can only be: He who wants peace, must not arm for war. Security is not achieved against each other but only with each other. The SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, stressed at the 11th SED Congress, this requires us to approach things in a new way and to find new forms and methods in the relations between the diverse social systems, states and regions. What has become known as "spirit of Geneva" is reflected in the resolutions of the recently concluded Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The hope for a world without wars, without arms, and without force, a world in which all peoples may freely decide about their development and their way of living is based on their implementation. We all share the responsibility to ensure that these hopes will come true. We know that the Arab Republic of Egypt, in view of the dangerous trends in the international development, shares the concern of all to whom peace of their country and world peace is dear.

In a noteworthy address in September 1985, Mr Minister, you declared that "a nuclear catastrophe will not differentiate between nuclear and non-nuclear states, for international security is indivisible."

As a consequence, your country works in the United Nations and other international bodies in this spirit. Also here we see important fields of constructive cooperation between our states.

As you know, the GDR, as a state at the borderline between two opposed political, economic, and military alliance systems, is particularly interested in ensuring that the increase of the danger of war, which was urgently referred to in the communique of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Budapest, is reversed and that international development is again brought back to the calculable tracks of detente.

It is not the goodwill or the corresponding deeds which the socialist states are lacking; they have used the International Year of Peace called by the United Nations again to propose concrete programs of disarmament that do not omit any kind of weapon and the reliably controlled implementation of which would not only ban immediately lethal dangers for mankind, but would at the same time release enormous resources for solving the global problems of mankind. All forces aware of their responsibility in East, West, North, and South should regard it as their noblest task to work to rapidly achieve these aims.

We highly assess the activities of the Nonaligned Movement. The work for peace of this movement, of which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a founding member, strengthens us in the certainty that through the joint action of all peace-loving forces in the world reason and thus life will finally triumph.

Mr Minister, knowing about the indivisibility of international security and peace, the GDR watches with concern the increase of tensions in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean area as a result of imperialist policy of agression, interference and threats against Libya, Tunisia, the PLO, and Syria. Again and again the fact that world peace cannot be secured without a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement in the Middle East has been proved.

Proceeding from this conviction, the GDR supports the proposal to convene an international Middle East conference under the auspices of the United Nations in which all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate.

Allow me, dear guests, to ask you to raise your glasses to:

-- Peace in the world;

-- The further deepening of the fruitful cooperation between our peoples and states as well as;

-- Your well-being, dear friend, and the well-being of your wife and all members of your entourage.

'Abd al-Majid Replies

LD162112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahman Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, spoke in favor of further flourishing cooperation between the GDR and the Arab Republic of Egypt in Berlin this evening. At a banquet given by Oskar Fischer in honor of his guest, both sides stressed that the official visit is a further weighty step toward the expansion of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries.

The banquet in the Unter Den Linden palace was attended by Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other persons from social life in the GDR.

In his toast, Oskar Fischer noted with satisfaction that the common efforts for a fruitful life together are based on the solid foundations of a long-standing tradition of friendly relations between the two peoples.

Dr Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said in his reply that both states are united "by the striving for international security and world peace, and for maintenance of the principles of the UN Charter, and by the commitment to the wellbeing of man and by the striving for dismantling the centers of tension in the world on the basis of legality and justice." These principles form the firm foundation necessary for further flourishing cooperation between the two friendly peoples. The message of friendship and appreciation from the people and the government of his country to the people and Government of the GDR is linked with signs of the growth and flourishing of these relations. There are still far-reaching prospects "for further advancing cooperation between the two countries in the most varied areas in the interest of our peoples and as a contribution toward an improvement of the international situation." The foreign minister expressed his country's hope that cooperation with the GDR will develop further in the area of industrialization, for example, but also in the areas of cultural, scientific-technological and sporting exchanges.

Dealing with his country's attitude to the situation in the Near East, the politician said the Palestine issue is the nub of the Arab-Israeli dispute. A just and durable solution in the region can be achieved only through recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right of all states in the region to exist and their right to a life in peace, in accordance with international law. An international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all states concerned and the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, at which the principles for a solution to the conflict would be discussed, is the best path toward the attainment of this goal.

The Egyptian foreign minister advocated the ending of bloodshed in the Lebanon and the country's independence and territorial integrity. He also demanded that the destructive war between Iran and Iraq should be ended. Egypt rejects terrorism and condemns it in all its forms. The best way to combat it, however, is in ascertaining its causes and motivations, in order to exterminate this phenomenon by the roots and to provide justice for all those who are robbed of their basic rights, and thus security and stability for the international community as a whole.

DINNER HELD FOR NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT 17 JUN

Krenz Speaks

LD172259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, vice president of the Republic of Nicaragua, spoke this evening in favor of the solution of conflicts via negotiations and for efforts for a world of lasting peace free from the threat of war and safe from nuclear catastrophe.

At a dinner which Egon Krenz gave for his guest at the Unter den Linden palace, both politicians stressed in speeches that relations between the two countries and peoples had deepened. Egon Krenz assured the guests that the GDR would continue to stand in firm solidarity at the side of people of Nicaragua, who are fighting to defend the achievements of their revolution.

Both sides expresed their concern at the situation in Central America. They condemned the U.S. policy of interference in the affairs of the region and demanded a political solution to the conflicts. Every effort has to be made for the continuation of the Contadora process of negotiation.

Taking part in the diner were Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretaery of the SED Central Committee; Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other GDR public figures, and Alejandro Martinez, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Nicaragua; Javier Chamorro, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the GDR.

In his speech, Egon Krenz strongly condemned the aggressive actions of imperialism against Nicaragua. "Geographically we are separated by thousands of kilometers, but politically we are as close as reliable comrades-in-arms, for whom the happiness of the peoples and peace are the highest possessions of all,:" he said. Referring to the recent Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states, Egon Krenz stressed that the socialist community possesses a comprehensive peace program for saving human civilization from destruction. "In accordance with the principle of equality and equal security it does not shy away from any type of weapon [as received] in the struggle for disarmament."

Opposing this was the announcement by the U.S. Administration that it would abrogate SALT II, in contradiction to the interests of the peoples. This step meant irresponsibility throwing open the door to an unbridled intensification of arming.

Not confrontation but dialogue, not mistrust but mutually advantageous cooperation, not an arms race but peaceful competition today correspond with an up-to-date approach to the development of international relations on all continents.

With the election result on 8 June the people of the GDR reaffirmed the mandate to continue the policy of dialogue as an important instrument for strengthening all forces of reason and realism on the basis of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress," Egon Krenz stressed.

The GDR will remain a reliable partner for all who want to get on well with one another under peaceful conditions. "Our efforts are directed toward reducing the weapons arsenals and building up trust betweent the states and peoples everywhere in the world." A halt to all nuclear tests would be a first step for this.

The constitutional discussion now taking place in Nicaragua clearly illustrates the ability of the people to take their destiny into their own hands. " All attempts to turn back the wheel of history in Nicaragua will fail finally. They are not only encountering the determination of the brave people of Nicaragua, but also the resistance of political reason in many countries of the world."

International solidarity and international law are on the side of free Nicaragua. The GDR welcomes the desire of the Contadore Group to make a contribution to a political solution to the conflict with peaceful means. Egon Drenz stressed: "The recent proposal by President Daniel Ortega, which are aimed at a peace settlement in Central America and the establishment of goodneighborly relations between the states of the region, have our full support."

He reaffirmed: "The hearts of our people beat with the heroic struggle of the new Nicaragua. Its resolute struggle for national sovereignty, peace and social progress has our full sympathy and our active solidarity." The talks held in the past few days in Berlin again show that relations between the GDR AND Nicaragua are deepening. Egon Krenz closed his speech with the words: "Rest assured that the GDR will continue to stand firmly alongside Nicaragua in its struggle for the defense of the achievements of its revolution."

The Nicaraguan vice president conveyed fraternal congratulations on behalf of the revolutionary government of his country, President Daniel Ortega, and the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to Erich Honecker on his election as chairman of the State Council. "Through the election, the leadership of this fraternal country is again placed in the hands of a person who is acknowledged worldwide and who enjoys recognition on account of his efforts and initatives directed toward peace for mankind."

The guest stressed that the visit and the fraternal, useful and cordial talks that had been held had strengthened the firm bonds of friendship and cooperation between Nicaragua and the GDR. Regarding the forthcoming seventh anniversary of the revolution, he said that in this short space of time the people of Nicaragua, led by the FSLN, have learned, under enormous sacrifice, how to shape its own destiny itself as a free and sovereign country.

"We have fought to alter the inherited state of subjugation, backwardness and poverty and to create in Nicaragua a truly democratic society in which the interests of the great majority predominate," the Nicaraguan vice president said.

Today the revolution is threatened by intervention. The policy of state terrorism of the U.S Government has already claimed more than 12,000 victims in Nicaragua. It is the cause of murder, torture, and rapes, whose victims are women and children, it is also the cause of fire and destruction. Nicaragua is defending the right to live in peace and to be able to build up peacefully a new, just, free and democratic country. "We share with the GDR the efforts for a world of lasting peace, a world free from the threat of war and safe from a nuclear catastrophe. We want the peoples to be able to decide freely for themselves and that all forms of oppression and hegemony, irrespective of whether they are political, racial or economic, are eliminated."

Sergio Ramirez Mercado noted that Nicaragua is trying, on the basis of agreed peace accords, to be able to set norms for coexistence with its neighbors. Therefore it continues to support the efforts of the Contadora Group. Nicaragua will continue to work for peace.

He praised the excellent relations between the GDR and his country. In its struggle, Nicaragua has always had the political solidarity of the SED and the government and the people of the GDR. This solidarity was expressed also in hospitals and vocational schools, in the realization of industrial, agricultural and agro-industrial projects, and in the care given to fighters wounded in the war. Above all it is manifest in the deep understanding for the struggle, which moved the entire people of the GDR as if it were their own struggle. "I would like to express our thanks to you today for this proven and unconditional solidarity."

Following the dinner, the Nicaraguan guests went to a concert in the Grand Hall of the Schauspielhaus.

Ramirez Mercado Address

AU201710 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 86 p 11

[Toast by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Nicaraguan vice president, at 17 June Berlin Dinner given in his honor by Egon Krenz, GDR State Council deputy chairman]

[Text] Dear Comrade Egon Krenz, dear Comrade Erika Krenz, dear comrades from the Politburo and the government, I am lucky to be in Berlin on the precise day when, according to the GDR Constitution, the highest state bodies are being elected. Therefore, I would especially like to extend, on behalf of the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, of President Daniel Ortega, and on behalf of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation, fraternal congratulations to Comrade Erich Honecker on his election as chairman of the State Council. Through this election, the leadership of this fraternal country will again be placed in the hands of a personality of world prestige who enjoys recognition because of his efforts and initiatives aimed at ensuring peace for mankind. I also want to convey warm congratulations to our host, Comrade Egon Krenz on his election as deputy chairman of the State Council.

As you, dear Comrade Egon Krenz, already noted, our visit and the fraternal, fruitful, and cordial talks we conducted during it have strengthened the strong ties of friendship and cooperation between Nicaragua and the GDR, which existed from the very first instant of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution on 19 July 1979.

Our revolution will soon celebrate its seventh anniversary. In this short but intensive timespan the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, through enormous sacrifices have been able to fashion their destiny as a free and sovereign country. We have been struggling tirelessly to build a new system; we have struggled to change the inherited state of subjugation, backwardness, and misery and to build a truly democratic system in Nicaragua in which the interests of the great majority prevail, a majority that was deprived of everything throughout our history: the right to voice its opinion and the right to possess land, the right to education and health, the right to a life of human dignity, the right to freely decide its destiny, and the right to live in a soveriegn country. However, now through the revolution, we proudly voice our right to call ourselves the children of Sandino, of the simple general of free people, of the son of people who were humiliated by North American intervention.

It is the same intervention that threatens our revolution today, as well as other peoples in the world, and world peace. Yesterday when, on behalf of my people I laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of fascism, I recalled that Nicaragua had to suffer merciless aggression all through the war which emanates from the same evil and backward forces that are again embodies in the policy of state terrorism practiced by the U.S. Government against my homeland. This state terrorism has already claimed more than 12,000 victims in Nicaragua. It is the cause of murder, torture, rape, injuries, victims among women and children, fire and destruction. The terrorists of the White House insidiously destroy what simple people build day by day: Settlements, the peasantry, agricultural cooperatives, schools, and medical establishments. Just as Europe had to suffer under the boots of fascism, so in the same way, Nicaragua is the victim of terrorism today. What they are defending is the right to live in peace and peacefully build a new, just, free, and democratic country.

We share the GDR's aspiration for a world of lasting peace, a world free from the threat of war and safe from a nuclear catastrophe.

We want peoples to be able to make their own decisions freely, and want all forms of oppression and hegemony, irrespective of whether they are political, racial or economic, to be eliminated.

We are familiar with the prize we have to pay for being independent in our area in which the United States historically holds a hegemonic position which only harms the peoples of Central America.

However, on the basis of agreed peace accords, Nicaragua strives to set norms for coexistence with its neighbors. Therefore, it has supported and continues to support the efforts of the Contadora Group, which comprises eight Latin American countries.

We want to achieve a Central America free from foreign military bases and threats of intervention where we can live within secure borders, without being prey to blackmail which through the practices of the Reagan administration, has already turned into a norm of conduct.

We will continue to struggle for peace, even if we are attacked and threatened by military aggression. Although we are in the middle of a war, we continue to lay the foundation for economic and social changes in our homeland and to build our own democratic order, which is reflected in the new Constitution.

Dear Comrade Krenz, relations between the GDR and Nicaragua have always been excellent. In its struggle, Nicaragua has always had the political solidarity of the SED, and the GDR Government and people. This solidarity was also expressed in hospitals, vocational schools, in the support for building industrial, agricultural, and agro-industrial projects and in the care given to fighters wounded in the war; but above all, it is reflected in the profound understanding for our struggle which has moved the whole GDR nation as if it were its own struggle. For this proven and unconditional solidarity, I would like to voice our thanks to you today, dear Comrade Krenz.

I would like all comrades and friends present here to toast:

-- The ties of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the FSLN and the SED;

-- The well-being of President Daniel Ortega and Comrade Erich Honecker;

-- The unity and fraternal bond of the peoples of Nicaragua and GDR;

-- Peace for mankind freed from the danger of war;

-- Your well-being and the well-being of your wife Erika, as the well-being of all valued friends and comrades.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAN

LD202231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The first session of the newly set up joint commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation Between the GDR/Islamic Republic of Iran ended with the signing of a joint protocol on Friday. The government delegations were headed by GDR Minister of Chemical Industry Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, and Iranian Minister of Industries Eng Cholam Reza Shafe'i.

It was noted during the deliberations that trade and economic relations have been developing further and, with the agreement to set up a joint commission, have been raised to a higher level. The two sides proceed from the premise that the cooperation will be deepened by utilizing the scope which still exists in many areas, and will gradually become long-term. The joint commission discussed new forms and opportunities for the intensification and dynamic development of the mutually beneficial economic and trading relations.

The Iranian Government delegation conducted talks with heads of the central GDR state and economic organs. It visited industrial enterprises and familiarized itself with their high capability for production and export.

HONECKER GREETS BELGIAN COMMUNIST ON ELECTION

AU181712 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker, has sent the following telelgram to Louis van Geyt, who was reelected chairman of the Belgian Communist Party during the weekend:

Dear Comrade Louis van Geyt, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf on your reelection as chairman of the Belgian Communist Party.

We wish you much success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible work.

with communist greetings
[Signed] SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

AXEN TALKS WITH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS LEADER

LD201515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Effective arms limitation and disarmament steps are necessary to avert the danger of a nuclear war, to prevent the militarization of space, to get rid of nuclear weapons, and to overcome confrontation by cooperation between states. This was stated by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Dr Raghunandan Lal Bhatia, general secretery of the Indian National Congress-I, at a talk in Berlin on Friday [20 June]. They agreed that the hopeful starting points for an improvement which began to germinate with the Geneva summit must not be undermined. They described the Budapest appeal by the Warsaw Pact states for a reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe as a significant step toward improving the international situation. The SED and the Indian national Congress-I support substantial negotiations to prevent the militarization of space, to limit, reduce, and ban nuclear and chemical weapons, and to end all nuclear tests.

Axen and Dr Bhatia paid tribute to the level of relations achieved between the SED and the Indian National Congress and discussed future arrangements. They noted with satisfaction that the extensive agreement between the two parties on the basic questions of international affairs gives an important impetus to the cooperation between their states to secure peace.

PETITION URGES END TO USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD201533 Hamburg DPA in German 1333 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] East Berlin, 20 Jun (DPA) -- In a appeal to the government over 300 signatories have demanded the GDR's withdrawal from nuclear energy in the medium term and a proper explanation to the population of the dangers and consequences of nuclear energy. As a result of the Soviet accident at the Chernobyl reactor, the signatories also call for a halt to the construction of the nuclear power station near Stendal, which is scheduled to go into operation in 1991, and cancellation of the expansion of the nuclear power station near Greifswald.

The length letter, which was also sent to the People's Chamber 2 weeks ago, [passage indistinct] says that a change is necessary in the present policies on energy, economics, and information in the GDR. The investment eramarked for expanding nuclear energy should be used for the promotion of alternative energy sources, says the appeal, which was made known in East Berlin today. Energy policy should be altered with the aim of being able to dispense with nuclear energy by 1990, also through concentration on energy-saving technologies. Price increases for energy and products using a lot of energy could be part of this. The broadest enlightenment of the population on possibilities for [word indistinct] energy is necessary, as well as the promotion of environmental awareness in the areas of work, leisure, and household. Lessons must at last be drawn from the experience, and translated into different political and economic action.

The reactor accident in the Ukraine caused "insecurity and a feeling of being threatened here" the appeal says. Furthermore, the effects of "an irresponsible and socially dangerous information policy in (?East) and West" has become clear. "The real dangers of operating reactors" were "played down in the press in an unprecedented way and withheld from public discussion" in the GDR. It was virtually impossible for sceptics to brief themselves adequately. Since Chernobyl one knows that the effect of a serious [word indistinct] have been drastically underestimated.

As long as nuclear power stations are still operating, there must be a proper explanation to the population of the dangers and consequences of nuclear energy and publication of the radiation levels measured. What is necessary, above all, is a "broad public discussion" on the quality of life and on the expectations of a socialist society.

As was further to be gathered in East Berlin, a signature campaign for a declaration aimed at a referendum on the futher use of nuclear energy has been launched, in addition to the appeal. The number of signatures was estimated by informed circles at several hundred thus far. The results of this signature campaign are to be communicated to the People's Chamber, although this has not yet taken place, it was said further.

In the declaration, reference is made to the posibility in the Constitution of a referendum, the implementation of which can be decided by the People's Chamber. As preparation for such a referendum, a broad discussion and comprehensive information for the population of the advantages and dangers of nuclear energy are described as necessary. New concepts, as well as those currently in existence, should be included in the referendum.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING "COMMUNIQUE"

AU181556 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 86 p 1

["Communique of Second SED Central Committee Meeting"]

[Text] On 13 June 1986 the SED Central Committee met in Berlin.

The SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker, reported on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states on 10 and 11 June 1986 in Budapest. In accordance with the party statute, he submitted proposals for the Constitution of the leading state organs after the elections on 8 June 1986.

The SED Central Committee unanimously confirmed the report of the general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker.

The Central Committee aprroved the proposals amde to the GDR People's Chamber on the Constitution of the leading state organs.

It confirmed the heads of the SED Central Committee departments and the composition of the editors' collegiums of the SED Central Committee organs -- the paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and the journals EINHEIT and NEUER WEG.

The SED Central Committee expressed thanks to all members and candidate members of the party, all basic organizations, all bezirk and kreis leaderships, as well as to the members of the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front for their readiness to perform and their successful work to prepare and implement the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assemblies.

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS ON-SITE INSPECTIONS

DW222104 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 22 Jun 86

[From the "Radio Question Hour" program]

[Excerpts] Our listerner (Stefan Raetel) from Karl-Marx-Stadt asks us: Why do we support on-site inspections only now? Our military-political commentator, Heinz Britsche, answers:

Well, Mr (Raetel), the Budapest appeal on considerable reductions of land forces and tactical air forces in Europe, including thier armaments, in Section 3 deals extensively with the verfication issue not for the first time, but definitely with special emphasis this time. Let me remind you of the fact that the Soviet proposal of 15 June 1982 on a convention banning the development, production, and stockpiling of Chemical weapons, as well as their destruction, in Section 3 on verification also envisaged on-site inspections. The USSR's recent proposal on a chemical weapons ban is more detailed in that respect.

It stands to reason that concluded agreements must be verified. However, verification measures alone are no substitute for the urgently necessary arms reduction and disarmament process. It is no secret that certain imperialist circles by demanding on-site inspections in the past pursued intentions entirely different from effective disarmament. They believed that in this way they could extend their espionage system, and because the Soviet Union was not ready to allow such inspections, it was to them the programmed pretext to prevent such disarmament measures.

Naturally, there are a number of treaties like the SALT agreements, the nuclear test ban treaty, and the space treaty in which verification only through national technical means was agreed on. That means that the observance of the treaties is verifed by satellites and radio monitoring installations. The treaties have always been concluded on the basis of the principle "in good faith," faith in the sincerity of the parties to the agreement. Technical means of verification satelites, for example, today allow us to monitor arms deployoments so exactly that there can hardly be any doubts abouts [words indistinct]

Certain aggressive NATO circles were trying to find political reasons for intensifying their armament so as to achieve military superiority and therefore claimed that the Soviet Union was violating treaties, even though those military experts are aware that such allegations are wrong. They know it from their own national verifiaction means. In view of the excessive armaments, in the interests of mankind, the point is halting the arms race, reducing arms, and initiating disarmament. In that respect, not even the verification issue should be an obstacle to effective agreements. Disarmament must not fail by the verficiation issue. Therefore, the national technical means are to be complemented by on-site inspections.

The Budapest appeal by the Warsaw Pact states therefore not only proposes the exchange of data on the total number of armed forces, the forces to be reduced, and the remaining forces, but also offers concrete verification possibilities. For instance, verification could be carried out through an international consultative commission composed of representatives of NATO, the Warsaw Pact, and interested neutral and nonaligned states. Checkposts at large railway junctions, in airports, and ports could supervise the process of force reductions between the Atlantic and the Urals. However, what matters is the treaty on force reductions and its implementation, naturally, under supervision. In that respect, the socialist countries now attach more importance to the verification issue.

SEVENTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONGRESS OPENS

Havasi, Marjai Addresses

LD212150 Budapest MTI in English 1938 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- The 7th Congress of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce took place in Budapest on Saturday. The Presidium included Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other member of the government.

In his oral supplement to the written report of the Presidium, Tamas Beck, president of the Chamber of Commerce, stated that the members of the chamber increased from 484 to 1,250. The social character of the chamber has increased and its main target is to mediate, coordinate and represent its members' interest. It has gradually developed its relations with the organizations managing the national economy and takes part in economic decision making.

The chamber's task is to promote the international relations of Hungarian enterprises. It supports Hungarian enterprises mainly in countries where Hungarian goods are unfamiliar. It organized events to propagate Hungarian exports in the USA, Turkey, the Gulf countries and Southeast Asia. Relations with the socialist countries' chambers have been further promoted, establishing favourable conditions for direct enterprise relations. The chamber also plans to establish Hungarian-Soviet joint enterprises.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, addressed the General Assembly of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Budapest on Saturday. He pointed out that the party leadership and the government have thorough programmes for the construction of the country and the whole country was taking part in the implementation of the resolutions of the HSWP 13th Congress and the preparation of the 7th Five-Year Plan period.

"However, it is a problem that production last year and in the first half of the year fell behind the expected. Due to the deficiencies of our work and the unfavourable developments in international economy, the implementation of the 7th Five-Year Plan targets started under difficult conditions. The question is raised whether there are too much economic priorities and they can be enforced simultaneously? Whether the time for the elaboration of another action programme had arrived? Economic management is open and flexible, however, there is no posibility for making further concessions in our targets. We have to meet our liquidation liabilities, and the targets of the 7th Five-Year Plan period have to be implemented to reach this target. We also have to keep pace with international scientific and technical development. We also have to meet the living standard targets of the plan, as it is the condition of maintaining political concensus which is a result of the 30 year old successful policy of the HSWP. We have maintained this unity even under more severe conditions.

"Whether the 3 per cent increase of the national economy is justified? The answer is positive. However, it requires the exploration of further possibilities in the management work and system, the improvement of enterprise management, the better use of scientific potentials and the initiatives of managers and employees," stressed Ferenc Havasi.

In his address Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, stated that the target of government's measures was to strengthen selectivity and accelerate the transformation of product structure. 237 essays have been received for the export encouraging invitation and 191 of them have been judged. Essays have been judged in two weeks in most cases. The majority of competing enterprises increase export by the establishment of new capacities. 80-85 per cent of investments include the modernization of machine stocks and the technical and technological level of production. The majority of developments serve the production of new goods and the improvement of quality. The rentability of surplus export goods is higher than that of the national economic and branch average.

More on Havasi Address

LD222205 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Speech by Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary to the General Assembly of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce on 21 June -- recorded]

[Text] A situation exists in Hungary in which we possess carefully considered resolutions which also enjoy the support of public opinion. These resolutions relate to the building of our country, the improvement of our economic situation. On the other hand, we have a rather bad starting situation. Logically, there are three possibilities for changing this situation. One of these is to rewrite our documents. The second is to change our practice. There is also a third possibility; namely, we can change both to some extent, both the papers and the practice.

The reason why I would like to speak about this is that, explicitly or implicitly, in the wake of the congress and the adoption of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the question is raised whether we are not working with too many priorities. Is it possible to realize all of them simultaneously? Let us see one by one, which priority could be relaxed?

One of these is the equilibrium. Those burdens which are putting pressure on us as a result of our borrowing, our indebtedness, are not small. They are serious burdens, but, nonetheless, we have taken the risk of undertaking investments, developments, even at the expense of our balance of payments, which on every rational calculation will pay good returns in the future.

If we take the other, the revitalization; well, here we face the fact that it would be needed very much. In other words, a more dynamic development, within a good structure, in a balance-oriented fashion and based on intensive resources appears to be the most promising way of breaking out from this vicious circle which we are in.

By employment we should understand efficient employment. This means full employment on a national scale, understood as the concern and task of the government, and efficient employment on an enterprise scale, and that all the social-political problems which this gives rise to must be, as is often said, accepted by the political sphere.

The next priority is the standard of living. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we accepted that real incomes should grow by 1 percent per year. It is probable that our public opinion -- I am sure of this as far as the Central Committee and the government are concerned -- will regard it as acceptable if this year or next year we shall not be able to achieve this certain 1 percent increase.

There is another priority. It has already been said critically in the speeches here that we must not get mired at the current level of accumulation which has existed for years in this country; sooner or later the (?lack of) accumulation will endanger our future, our possibilities for development. If we add to this the pressure which develops within the sphere of accumulation with respect to technological and technical progress, that every single year lost amounts to laying the foundations, so to speak, for a handicapped situation lasting several years, then it becomes clear that more money must be devoted to this area than in recent years, in Hungary as well.

Finally, there is a third reason for which we must keep to these minimal targets. This is the political consensus of our society. Our public life and our system of political institutions are developing, I think fortunately, so as to strengthen the relations of dependence and hierarchy where these are appropriate, and where these do need to be strengthened. This development strengthens the elements of self-management and self-administration where these are most appropriate and effective; and where we confront a question of the coordination of interests, instead of decrees and instructions, it increasingly brings about the development and diffusion of a system of consensus.

It is with awareness of these that one can answer the question as to what ahould we be doing: Should we write documents or improve our practice? We must ask whether there is a social inclination for this type of endeavor. Is Hungarian public opinion willing to support conduct of this nature? I think that what this government is asked to do is not to change the reform. The majority of people are on the side of the reform. Hungary can never afford not to think rationally, pragmatically, in an economy-centric fashion, to forego educating people in the spirit of economy and [word indistinct]. Hungary shall not and cannot forego these in the coming decades either.

Domany Report

LD212212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Andras Domany report on the 21 June Hungarian Chamber of Commerce session]

[Excerpts] The Chamber of Commerce takes very seriously its new role of being the interest representative and interest promoting organ of Hungarian enterprises. This is particularly true since the decree of legal force which came into effect last year. This new role means and requires that the Chamber of Commerce should quite often be at odds with the administration, and that it should criticize those elements of regulation which, in their view, make enterprise management more difficult, for example, those changes introduced in the middle of the year but take effect retroactively. I can also say that there is a certain irritation in a number of speeches. One of the enterprise directors -- the majority of those present are directors -- said that in the chamber bodies there was a need for real debate and that directors should not have to listen to the generalities of officials who are once removed from those responsible. After hearing them the directors look at each other and ask: Are you as certain as I am? Someone else said that there was too much infertile debate stemming from the fear of losing prestige and power. Yet again someone criticized the various concrete economic regulatory means, the tax situation and other economic questions.

Interestingly -- and for me a bit surprisingly -- Deputy Jozsef Marjai and Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi, who contributed to the debate on behalf of the government, did not rebuff these sometimes rather harsh speeches but emphasized just how important it was also for the government that enterprises should possess real interest protection, that they really should have the right to have a say in economic work, and that in the end an agreement should be possible on the more important questions.

The chamber must be able to express a view regarding regression of branches or enterprises and on the changes of the structure of the people's economy even if this negatively affects certain enterprises that are chambers members; this view must be one of principle. Inner public opinion of the chamber must also reflect the opposing interests of the enterprises and also be able to assist in solving these differences.

Finally, another important matter: In the coming period, the chamber would like to partly undertake the interest protection of the enterprise managers as a special stratum of workers -- the term partly is used because the trade unions in themselves cannot do this. The more difficult the economic situation is and the more the new forms of economic management such as the enterprise councils are introduced, the more it may occur that the director needs personal protection as well.

KADAR, KOTAI MEET WITH ISRAELI CP LEADER

LD201253 Budapest MTI in English 0945 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- On Friday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met at the CC headquarters Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, currently on an official visit in Hungary.

The parties to the talks, held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, briefed each other on the situation and current tasks of their parties. They surveyed ways for further developing inter-party cooperation, and discussed a few major international issues, with special regard to the importance of consolidating international peace and security, and to the Middle East situation.

The meeting was attended by Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department.

USSR's KATUSHEV MEETS MARJAI IN BUDAPEST

LD212031 Budapest MTI in English 1841 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Relations, travelled in transit through Budapest on Saturday. He held talks with Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on issues of Hungarian-Soviet trade of big equipment and engineering products, its development in the current five-year plan period and cooperation on third markets.

REAGAN SPEECH MARKS 'NEW ELEMENT' IN RELATIONS

LD201812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Grzegorz Wozniak report from New York]

[Text] The speech by President Reagan in Glassboro, New Jersey, was in an exceptionally mild tone. The President spoke at a graduation ceremony in the local high school and referred to the historic meeting between the then Soviet premier, Alexey Kosygin, and Lyndon Johnson in the same Glassboro in 1967. Those talks preceded a series of U.S.-Soviet summit meetings. The concepts of the spirit of Glassboro signified the start of a new climate in relations between the two great powers. President Reagan maintained the plan of a successive summit and spoke of the new Soviet disarmament proposal made recently in Geneva with clear appreciation.

The President's rhethoric, full of reverence and gallantry, does indeed constitute a new element in Washington-Moscow relations. Behind it, however, the hard facts remain: the rejection of SALT II and other confrontational moves by the administration. If the renewed spirit of Glassboro is to be an authentic signal, it is also necessary for actions to follow words.

URBAN BRIEFS PRESS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU131337 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jun 86 pp 4, 5

["Transcript' of press conference given to foreign and Polish journalists by Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 3 June]

[Excerpts] Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTHER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: It is expected that Poland will try to obtain new loans from the IMF. Could you list three or four investments that Poland regards as priority projects which would require such loans?

Urban: Poland will make its proposals when the issue of loans has matured. Press conferences are not the places to speculate on such proposals months in advance. All I can say is that Poland's main desire in connection with eventual loans is to back up export-promoting projects in order to increase our exports.

Jerzy Gonczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: Judging by the calls received by EXPRESS WIECZORNY, our public has welcomed the Constitutional Tribunal's decision that certain paragraphs of the famous government decree on higher rents for apartments bought from the state are incompatible with the appropriate Sejm law and the PPR Constitution. In view of this, does the government realize the political results of the obstinacy on the part of Minister Rybicki, who said he would fight this verdict? What is the overriding purpose of this fight?

Urban: First, I doubt whether you are entitled to speak on behalf of the public. I am not convinced that the public knows all about the matter in question nor that its position is as homogenous as claimed by you.

Second, it ws not Minister Rybicki but the government that said it would appeal to the higher forum of the Constitutional Tribual to change the decision of its lower forum. This is the government's obvious right because there are two forums within this tribunal. I fail to understand your anger over the government's intention to use its legal rights.

Friedrich Wilhelm Kramer, West German Radio ARD: What about the sleeping bags and blankets that are to be sent to New York? Any difficulties?

Urban: No difficulties, except that talks on delivering these bags in New York are still continuing. The Polish Committee for Social Assistance has had talks with a charitable organization in New York, which is ready to receive this delivery, but certain regulations have to be satisfied in advance. In this connection, I wish to state that it is not true that we are against the supplies of milk for Poland as claimed by the VOA.

Maria Goc, Radio Polonia: Could you comment on the recent CSCE conference in Bern?

Urban: The Bern conference had its specific and clear tasks that had been laid down by the CSCE conference in Madrid and accepted by 35 foreign ministers in September 1983. Briefly, these tasks were to examine how far it is possible to facilate contacts between people in Europe and to find better ways of strengthening security and cooperation within the CSCE process.

Poland went to the Bern meeting with specific and realistic proposals. Following long and tiresome negotiations the Polish and other realistic proposals were included in a compromise draft document drawn up by the neutral and nonaligned countries. This document also included the realistic proposals put forward by West European countries, Canada, and the United States on the subjects of enabling people to travel in connection with family matters, bringing together families living apart, and promoting contacts between various religious organizations and churches.

The Bern meeting was very close to adopting balanced and sensible recommendations for the governments of 35 European and American countries, but the unreasonable and confrontational stand of the United States, which refused to agree, defeated all efforts.

Even those closest to the U.S. disapproved of the U.S. stand, which for the sake of its big-power ambitions cancelled the agreement reached by all the European countries.

The Polish delegation defined the Bern conference as a meeting of lost opportunities because what was wasted comprised the results of negotiations that would be favorable for the CSCE process, as well as for Europe and the Europeans.

Leszek Pawlowicz, CBS: As for those sleeping bags, which charitable organization has agreed to distribute them in New York?

Urban: I do not remember its exact name. I can remember two words Here's life [published], but there are more words to it.

Guenther Schubert, ZDF: Is it true that some people who have offered their sleeping bags for New York have declared their readiness to take them there themselves and stay there for good?

Urban: You are referring to a joke making its rounds in Warsaw. The joke is that someone has published this advertisement: "Will exchange a villa in Zoliborz for a sleeping bag in New York." I am pleased to note that you like the jokes invented for every situation by the Warsaw people. I think this contributes to the charm of our city.

Peter Johnsson, GOETEBORG POSTEN: I have been reading articles on Chernobyl in the Polish press, especially in connection with the safety of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Unfortunately, the arguments in this connection are always the same.

For example, RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote that even if three times as many nuclear power stations were built, only a single accident might occur in a 1,000 years; some 2 weeks ago you said nuclear energy is safe and has a great future. However, the development of nuclear energy in other countries will be affected by considerable changes. For example, the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] in the FRG stated that some types of nuclear power stations will not be built. Belgium has postponed the construction of a new nuclear power station and Great Britain has postponed the construction of facilities for neutralizing nuclear fallout. Finland will not build its fifth nuclear power station. Sweden and the Philippines have halted their programs and people in Austria continue to demonstrate against nuclear installations. The United States has closed a number of nuclear power stations, following the 1979 accident at Three Mile Island.

Does this not pose the danger that Poland, which intends to concentrate its resources on the development of nuclear energy in the eighties and nineties, will again be technologically behind the rest of the world insofar as energy is concerned? In view of this, is it not necessary to reconsider the program for the further expansion of Polish energy by changing investment priorities in favor of other types of power stations?

Urban: You have listed many countries in which various nuclear power investments have been postponed. We have also postponed the first stage of construction since the planning of the Zarnowiec power station took longer than assumed because of the necessity to improve and modify its safety systems. When all data on the Chernobyl accident are available we will take them into consideration and decide what lessons could be applied in order to improve the safety of Zarnowiec, although Zarnowiec is an entirely different type of power station.

Our specialists say that the Zarnowiec power station has very good safety standards. Insofar as laymen are concerned, the descriptions of all safety systems are most convincing.

We think that mankind will not change its intentions, but will continue to build nuclear power stations, having improved the safety systems still further. As for Poland, we do not want to lag behind too much in this regard. We will not lag behind insofar as the systems ensuring the safety of nuclear energy are concerned.

Peter Johnsson: Do I understand that you have halted the construction of Zarnowiec?

Urban: No, we have not. What I have said is that the work in Zarnowiec has been delayed for a year already because of the changes that have to be made in order to improve the safety systems.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: Could you tell us how many political prisoners there are in Poland and whether their present number will increase sharply?

Urban: In line with principles I will not disclose the number of prisoners you, gentlemen, call political. I will give this number at the next press conference for Polish journalists. If at least a few Western government institutions tell our journalists the number of political prisoners in just a few Western countries, I will follow suit and do the same for you.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Last Thursday the press announced that television would screen Spielberg's movie "Sugarland Express," but there was no screening and viewers were disappointed. Does this mean that for political reasons the authorities want to reduce the screening of U.S. movies by Polish television to a minimum? Does the fact that this movie was advertised in ANTENA and was later withdrawn mean that television management and the political authorities differ on this score?

Urban: All I am able to answer is the second half of your question because television management is responsible for programs and for changes in them; you should ask them. The spokesman for the government does not normally discuss such changes, but I can tell you that there are no political differences between television management and other bodies that deal with television.

NIECKARZ SIGNS DOCUMENT FOR IMF MEMBERSHIP

AU181622 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Jun 86 p 7

[PAP report on the signing of the document admitting Poland to the International Monetary Fund by Stanislaw Nieckarz, PPR minister for finance, in Washington on 12 June]

[Text] Acting on behalf of the Polish Government, Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz signed a document admitting Poland to the International Monetary Fund in Washington on 12 June.

On the occasion of the signing, Minister Nieckarz met with the director of the organization, Jacques de Larosiere, and other senior functionaries of the IMF. Poland regards its entry to the fund as the next step on the path to the normalization of financial relations with members of the organization. These expectations were confirmed by the voting on Poland's admission; the overwhelming majority of IMF members favored Poland's acceptance.

Minister Nieckarz told Polish correspondents in Washington that "we are becoming an increasingly strong presence in the international financial community after many years of trying to exclude us from it, something which was not, of course, our fault." We cannot expect to benefit from IMF membership immediately. We can, howeverr, hope that it will be important in the long run. It should stop our creditors from making it difficult for us to repay our debts at an appropriate pace. In the opinion of Minister Nieckarz, Poland's entry to the IMF will enable us to implement the economic reform more boldly.

According to AFP, Poland's admission confirms our country's return to the international financial scene.

Western commentators stress that membership in the IMF will create new credit possibilities, but this is, of course, a question of time. AFP and AP write that a condition for obtaining loans -- as in the case of other IMF members who are seeking assistance of this kind from the organization -- is the consistent implementation of a program of far-reaching restructuring of the economy and increased economic activity, usually accompanied by economizing measures that make it possible to repay existing debts.

For this reason Minister Nieckarz said, "It cannot be excluded that in certain circumstances society may even be disappointed with some aspects of our participation in the IMF." The minister stressed the necessity of viewing the matter in overall terms. "It is not a panacea, to be sure," he added, "but one element assisting our economic development. We must, above all, count on our own energies."

FRG, POLISH CONSULTATIONS ADDRESS FRG, W. BERLIN

LD210615 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 -- Foreign ministries of Poland and the GDR concluded today their two-day political consultations on the FRG and West Berlin. On the Polish side, the consultations were headed by department director Janusz Fekecz, and on the GDR's side by director of the department for the FRG, Ambassador Karl Siedel. The GDR delegation was also received by Foreign Vice-Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

MALINOWSKI ASSESSES RESULTS OF PRC VISIT

AU171300 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] PAP -- A PAP journalist asked Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski, who headed the Polish delegation on its visit to the PRC, for an assessment of this visit:

[Malinowski] This was the first visit by representatives of the Polish Sejm to the PRC, and at the same time, a return visit because last yeaer we hosted a delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress. Our visit ought to be regarded as necessary and useful. It possessed a political dimension, but will also serve to enhance the cooperation between both states in all spheres. Our economic, trade, scientific, and cultural relations have experienced a great revival in recent years. As the PRC's economic partner, Poland has moved from fourth place to second place among the socialist countries. Both sides possess the desire, confirmed yet again during our talks, to enhance this cooperation, extend it into new spheres, and enrich it with new forms. This applies not only to the already existing cooperation in mining, but also to such aspheres as energy, transportation, and the modernization of industrial premises that Poland once built in the PRC. We also discussed joint scientific research and innovations, as well as the development of trade with individual Chinese provinces. Both sides are also interested in the creation of joint enterprises; here it is worth recalling that there has been an enterprise like this in Shanghai -- Chipolbrok -- for 35 years. It was founded during the U.S. economic blockade of the PRC.

We also discussed the expansion of cooperation between PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] and the PRC Political Consultative Conference and between trade unions and social organizations from both countries. We have recently established a rich legal infrastructure to bring about this kind of cooperation. I have in mind the appointment of the joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, as well as the conclusion of agreements on this cooperation and the signing of a consular convention for the first time in the history of our relations. Further proposals are being considered, some of which have already been presented to the Chinese side by our Council of Ministers Planning Commission. I believe all this creates possitive conditions for frutiful cooperation in the long-term future.

We also discussed international problems and ways of opposing those dangers to the modern world connected with confrontation and armaments policy. It is here that cooperation between parliamentarians possesses great significance.

Finally, I wish to stress that we were received exceptionally warmly wherever we went, in accordance with the tradition of friendship and respect joining both our socialism-building peoples. Almost all of our delegation was in the PRC for the first time; we were impressed by China's cultural heritage, the Chinese people's industriousness, and the great changes that have occurred there in recent years. We encountered a great deal of evidence of positive sentiment and interese in Polish affairs and of an extensive knowledge thereof, just as in Poland there is a great interest is what is happening in the PRC. This climate of mutual interest augurs well for our future contacts and cooperation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS ANTIRADIATION WORK

LD202223 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 -- The Council of Ministers which got together today acquainted itself with a report prepared by the government Commission for Evaluation of Nuclear Radiation and Preventive Measures in connection with the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The commission's work and the drafted conclusions were presented by its chairman, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

The commission's main task was to analyze and evaluate radiological situation in Poland on the basis of reports on the measurements of contamination and radiation doses, to make decisions on actions, chiefly preventive, to be taken by individual ministries as well as to inform the society about dangers and methods of limiting them. The commission also coordinated and supervised the realization of tasks entrusted to appropriate bodies.

Eminent specialists in radiology, radiological protection, health protection and experts in other domains took part in the commission's work.

Results of measuring and analyses carried out by competent institutions served as a basis for the commission's work in the period of radiological danger. The commission made use of norms worked out by countries of developed nuclear science and availed itself of suggestions of the International Atomic Energy Agency. As of April 29 the commission collaborated with the delegation of specialist of the USSR's State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Natural Protection staying in Poland.

The commission's report comprises a review of the radiological situation in Poland before April 28, 1986, an evaluation of the potential exposure in this country after the Chernobyl reactor accident, and, among other things, conclusions on the use of experience gained from the performance of the national organs and services under the conditions of potential radiological emergency.

The report provides precise data on radioactive contamination levels, as well as measures and decisions taken by any state organs, and it also carries justifications of every action undertaken.

In connection with the now-commencing construction of Poland's first nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec and with the preparations for the construction of further such plants, as envisaged by the power engineering development programme until the year 2000, the report carries proposals related to a consistent and unconditional execution of safety requirements during all construction phases and the future operation of power plants of its kind.

Basing on independent opinions, corrections will be made in the control and safety systems so as to secure a more efficient prevention of accidents in reactors and the elimination of their potential effects. Attention was also drawn to a proper training that must be given to the personnel expected to operate the plant's equipment and systems which are especially crucial from the viewpoint of nuclear safety.

The commission found it purposeful to accelerate international works on standards uniformization and formulation of principles and procedures of international cooperation in radiological protection and prevention.

The Council of Ministers determined that the commission had taken right decisions protecting the population's health from the occurring potential exposures and it had fully and without delay informed the nation about the contamination levels, their effects, and methods for health protection.

The commission followed the principle that it is better to protect human health by using preventive methods beyond actual needs than to risk any negligence.

While insisting on maximum safety, the commission tried to minimize any social anxiety stemming from the experience of a phenomenon which was previously unknown in Poland. The Council of Ministers highly evaluated the commitment and professionalism of the government commission, the collaborating persons, and institutions. The Council of Ministers acknowledged the international organizations' approval of the preventive measures ordered in Poland and of the country's overt information policy.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on securing the execution of decisions and conclusions ensuing from the government commission's report on the evaluation of nuclear radiation and the preventive measures.

The resolution obligates the respective ministers and heads of central institutions to use the report and conclusions it carries in the further works performed by units under their command. The report will be a public document available to all institutions and persons concerned.

Next the Council of Ministers evaluated the state of health and safety in industry, and the implementation of tasks related to labour protection last year and in the first half of 1986.

Despite some improvement in the field of health and safety, the council noted that the situation here still needs continued systematic and consistent work. The council recommended a full-detail review of activities of enterprises from the angle of how they live up to their duty of protecting labour under the conditions set by the economic reform. Economic instruments will be adjusted to force the enterprises to improve their working conditions.

The council also adopted a resolution on obligatory evaluations of the health and safety aspects of machines and technical equipment in use. The resolution defines the accountability of manufacturers and the consequences to be faced by firms which launch the production of machines failing to meet the health and safety standards.

At this point of debate the Council of Ministers acquainted themselves with a report on the welfare activities and the state of works on the provisions of the law on social welfare. Budgetary spendings for this purpose reached 39.2 billion zlotys in 1985. The lowest social security benefit was increased this year up to 7,000 zlotys monthly. The financial assistance is being corroborated with other material benefits.

The council also adopted a resolution on the creation of an export development bank. The necessity to set up such a bank was pointed to at the party-economic conference in Poznan. The bank's principal task will be crediting, in Polish and foreign currencies, of ventures by state-run enterprises aimed at increasing the exporting potential of the national economy.

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS COMPLAINTS, APPOINTS ENVOYS

AU171500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] At its 11 June session in Warsaw, the State Council evaluated the commitment of the people's councils to the issues raised by complaints from citizens and assessed the implementation of the tasks stemming from such complaints. Saying that the people's councils are greatly committed to the complaints and proposals from the citizens, the State Council noted that sensitiveness to the issues raised in complaints and a specific and effective response to them are important tasks of the councils in strengthening the rule of law and in making credible the service functions of the local bodies of government and state administration vis-a-vis the citizens.

Sporadic cases in which people's councils adopt formal attitudes toward the complaints and proposals submitted by citizens should be radically eliminated.

The State Council appointed Marian Fronczek ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Stanislaw Kukuryka ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Mr. Fronczek was born on 12 September 1929 in Radoryz Smolany, Siedlce Voivodship, to a peasant family. In 1954 he graduated from the Main Foreign Service School in Warsaw and was head of the Olsztyn Voivodship Office for the Control of Press, Publications, and Entertainment. As a foreign service employee he worked in the International Control Commission in Laos and was a vice consul and consul in the Polish Consulate in Paris and the first secretary in the Polish Embassy in Paris. His most recent post was that of an adviser ot the minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is a member of the PZPR.

Stanislaw Kukuryka was born on 14 June 1928 in Jakubowka near Lublin to a peasant family. After graduation from a secondary construction school in 1947 he studied law and graduated from the Curie Sklodowska University in Lublin in 1954. Between 1955 and 1958 he worked in the Agricultural Department of the Lublin Voivodship People's Council and in housing cooperatives and was chairman of the Lublin Housing Cooperative and departmental director of the Lublin Housing Design Office. In 1967 he was deputy chairman of the Central Union of Housing Cooperatives and in 1972 chairman of this union. In 1982 he was appointed by the Sejm as minister of construction and building materials, at which post he stayed until 13 November 1985. He is a member of the PZPR.

MALINOWSKI SURVEYS POLISH AGRICULTURAL POLICY

AU191022 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL and marshal of the Sejm by Warsaw correspondent Laszlo Abran: "The Driving Force of The Polish Economy -- Interview In Warsaw With The Marshal of the Sejm on Agricultural Policy" -- date not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Just like we Hungarians, the Poles too, the majority of city dwellers, are bound to the villages by the smae emotional ties. (Three-quarters of the cities' populations-- first or second generation -- still originate from among the peasants.) That is why they follow news coming from the villages with particular sensitivity and keep track of production results and the development of procurement of fooder supply. The people's interest in agricultural news has increased, particularly in recent years as the agricultural sector has virtually outrun the other sectors. We asked Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL and marshal of the Polish Sejm, the Polish National Assembly, about the causes behind this development and its background.

[Abran] First of all: What are the general principles of your agricultural policy and how long have they been asserted?

[Malinowski] The foundations of this policy were jointly laid down by the PZPR and ZSL in 1983. The leading bodies of the two parties, the Central Committee and the Presidium, held a joint meeting -- their first joint meeting since the liberation. Taking into consideration both our favorable and unfavorable past experiences, we endeavored to work out a comprehensive and wellfounded program that also looked to the future. Ryszard Manteuffel, the leading member of the Polish theoretical agriculturists, concluded that never before has there been such a comprehensive, complex political decision that takes into consideration the reality in People's Poland in such a short time.

By implementing this decision consistently -- we believe -- we could create conditions for the rapid development of agriculture and the food industry and could become self-sufficient in agricultural produce and food by the end of the decade. Our legislative body approved this program adotped by the government. At the same time, we decided that the PZPR Politburo, the ZSL Presidium, the government, and the Sejm would reexmanine the program year by year and would modify and institute changes when necessary.

[Abran] Are there possibilities for public supervision also?

[Malinowski] In addition to the government report, the so-called public report is also submitted to the members of parliament. This report is compiled by the government's advisory body, the social committee of the Council for Food Economy. The bodies representing the interests of the agricultural production cooperatives, state farms, and individual farmers are represented in this committee.

[Abran] Coming back to the program itself, is it possible to implement it without limiting consumption?

[Malinowski] I am convinced that we possess all the necessary endowments to implement this program. We have enough arable land: We considerably exceed the per captia useful arable land counted on the basis of international norms. It is true, however, that our arable land is not of the best quality. We have much more loose and sandy soil that the other countries in Europe. Our production zeal, however, is quite intense. Individual and cooperative farmers are competing with each other in modernizing production. We could also increase our agricultural and food product exports considerably. And -- as has been proven recently -- agriculture is capabel of greater development compared to other sectors of the economy. Its net production value has already exceeded that of 1978, while that of the other sectors is still 15 percent behind the 1978 figures. The same can be said about the food market: in spite of the undoubtedly existing tensions, it is relatively our best supplied market. The supply is improving gradually and consumption is above the norms ste down by WHO, the World Health Organization. With the exception of meat supplies, we stopped the rationing of food a few months ago. We achieved progress by simultaneously improving the foreign trade balance of our agricultural and food products. Our foreign trade deficit stood at $2 billion in 1981, and by 1984 this deficit had decreased to $60 million.

[Abran] To what measures can you attribute the progress in agriculture and its results?

[Malinowski] We have taken various measures in all directions in order to achieve this. For example: We decided to increase the purchase price parallel with the increase in production costs. We have eased tax burdens. We are encouraging a more flexible modification of the industrial structure in accordance with the needs of the agricultural sector. Not long ago, only 4 percent of industrial production was being directed into agriculture and today this figure is 5-6 percent, and by 1990 it will reach 8-9 percent. This growth rate is above the general growth rate of industrial production.

[Abran] But, I believe, you still have enough problems left...

[Malinowski] Obviously. For example, our food industry is lagging many years behind. Our agriculture produces 45 percent of the raw matherials used in the country in vain if we are unable to process a huge proportion of this amount, or is we process it inadequately. We urgently wish to change this situation. Neither is soil improvement progessing the way we would like it to: We have practically ceased to compensate for the reduation in arable land since 1975, thus we are losing 110-120 thousand hectores annually. In order to halt this process, we will meliorate 700,000 hectares in the current 5-year plan.

We have shortages of artificial fertilizers and pesticides. Of the latter -- counting the net chemical value -- there is 1 kilogram per hectare, while 3 kilograms would be desirable. The supply of fodder continues to be inadequate, despite the fact that we are producing enough fodder, since here even the potato is considered a fodder plant rather than a vegetable. But we are also forced to import better quality fodder with a higher protein content. We need 1 and 1/2 million metric tons annually but we get considerably less than that.

[Abran] The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic declared the individual farm to be a lasting element of agriculture. Does that mean that you have given up the long-term goal of the socialist transformation of agriculture?

[Malinowski] There are agricultural production cooperatives at present and these will also continue to be established in the future, but only on a voluntary basis and only in places where a greater performance capacity is expected of them than from the individual farmers. Quite a few people, respected experts among them, claim that with the above-mentioned paragraph in the Constitution, we have acquiesced in the existing situation. More than that, some people claim that we have even committed a crime against socialism. This is an incorrect and mistaken position. At the above-mentioned joint meeting of the leading bodies of the two parties we recognized the fact that the current ownership structure was outdated and could not be maintained for long. Progress, however, does not occur overnight and does not depend on the individual will and willingness of the farmers or of anyone else.

[Abran] There are, however, voices saying that the individual farms have exhausted their development possibilities....

[Malinowski] Neither our experiences nor the foreign examples confirm this. Many things are progressive in our individual farms. They produce more and are more closely linked to the market. The ownership structure is also improving -- larger and better equipped farms are being established which promise greater yields, greater efficiency, and a greater reduction of expenses. Of course, we are still far from greater ventures as the average size of the individual farms continues to be 5 hectares and even 2 hectares in some places. On top of everything they are generally made up of a dozen or even more thin strips of ground.... In spite of this, the process of manpower migration has ceased and an increasing number of young people are returning to their villages.

[Abran] The number of individual farms is 2,800,000. Is it possible to mechanize that many farms?

[Malinowski] There is no doubt that even the richest country would be unable to do that. That is why we are developing the so-called agricultural cooperatives groups' services, we are expanding cooperation between various sectors and creating associations for the more organized purchasing of products and for the common use of heavy equipment. The majority of farmers do not question the advantages inherent in joint farming. We recently organized an exchange of experiences at the "Igloopol" combine in Tarnow that covers several districts. Farmers with 2-3 hectares were lost in wonder. I told them, "Who forbids you from establishing similar joint farms at home in your villages? Get started and you will not be sorry."

[Abran] Finally, in your opinion, what is the Polish peasant like? What are his most particular characteristics?

[Malinowski] First of all, without prejudice: He is diligent, loves to work, and is capable of many things. Second: He is extremely active socially and politically. He can subordinate his own interests to those of society and the state. The roots of his behavior are to be sought in the past, in our traditions, and in the more than 90 years of the popular movement.

High-level political awareness was also characteristic of the Polish peasant between the world wars. The most fierce class struggle of this period, for example, was fought by the peasants: Several hundred thousand Polish peasants began a strike and turned against the regime in August 1937. The same people later took up arms against the Hitlerite occupation forces -- gathering together in their own independent fighting units, the so-called peasant battalions. They also remained true to themselves during the latest crisis: Solidarity was unable to acquire considerable influence in villages; only 140,000 people became members of the movement. In short, in the past the peasantry meant very strong support for the people's power and for the socialist state. I feel we can count and rely on them in the future also.

JOZWIAK DISCUSSES DOMESTIC TRADE PROBLEMS

AU161810 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Poland 11 Jun 86 p 5

[Interview given by Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of domestic trade and services, to an unidentified PAP correspondent: "How Is Trade Functioning?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] We read the communique from the 9 June government Presidium session that the unfavorable trends besetting deliveries of industrial and food commodities are to disappear by the end of June. What sort of trends are these and what goods do they apply to?

[Jozwiak] A certain danger has emerged that the principles of the Central Annual Plan for the first half of the year concerning deliveries of clothing and footwear for children up the age of 15, color and black-and-white television sets, towels, cement, and lime will not be fulfilled. The ministries in charge of industry have been placed under an obligation to make good the delays by the end of June. The differences are not considerable and this obligation should be successfully performed. The government Presidium also discussed the market forecasts for the second quarter. Steps have been taken which should protect the market against a shortage of footwear, underwear, and building materials. Suppliers have been placed under an obligation to increase the production of maturing cheeses and butter.

[Correspondent] The government Presidium also adopted a program for the development of small-scale production....

[Jozwiak] Many voivodships have adopted an excessively slow growth rate of small-scale production in their plans. What is more, a similar feature can be observed in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90.

All the government can do is create the conditions for the development of small-scale production. This involves the supply of raw materials, and favorable solutions in the economic-financial system (a 10 percent income tax rebate, concessions for investments, favorable credits, and so on). However, the implementation of the program depends most of all on the local authorities. From 1987 we will stop all control whatsoever over goods manufactured by small-scale production. Everything so produced within the area of a given voivodship will remain for the sole use of that voivodship. This should provide a stimulus for the local authorities, who depend on a good local market, the development of small-scale production, the use of local raw materials, and the development of services.

IMPROVEMENTS SEEN IN CONTROL COMMISSION WORK

AU131145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Poland 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview given by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the PZPR Central Control Commission, to Anna Pawlowska -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] At the end of April the Central Control Commission approved a report on its activities that will be presented at the 10th PZPR Congress. This document discusses the main directions of work and contains an abundance of figures. However, at the end of the meeting you said that the work cannot be evaluated solely from the point of view of numbers, the number of matters examined, and the number of decisions taken. Thus, how should the work of the commission be assessed?

[Urbanski] I believe the most important question is the extent to which we have been able to help in bringing about the effective implementation of the resolutions adopted at the ninth extraordinary congress, in overcoming weaknesses and strengthening the party, and in ensuring the observation of the party's ideological and ethical principles. That is how the party control commission sees its work. Experience shows how costly it is for the party to depart from Leninist principles, to treat them in a "slack" fashion, to have principles shaped by what is expedient at a given time.

We have, of course, been dealing with matters on an individual basis; this stems from the very nature of our functions. But the object of these activities is not one that ends at the individual level. Every matter that reaches the control commission should act as a red light -- this is happening more and more often -- that serves to warn party organizations, echelons, and communities.

[Pawlowska] Lately the Central Control Commission has devoted a great deal of attention to combatting the recurrence of various "illnesses of authority" that strike people who occupy managerial and leadership positions. Have these illnesses really proved to be incurable? Or are people's memories so short?

[Urbanski] The temptations presented by authority are probably a permanent phenomenon. But the party member who is entrusted with leadership duties and bears responsibility for an area of work assigned him, should remember about the existence of such temptations and should not allow himself to succumb to them. However, it should be added that for these temptations to arise a medium conducive to their emergence must exist in a given milieu -- an environment of a sycophancy, excessive tolerance, of complaisancy motivated by self-interest. When it comes down to it, the director, the chairman, and the chief are guilty. But what about those who helped in scheming, in avoiding work, in excessive banqueting, who saw what was going on but pretended to be blind -- are they pure and innocent? One's memory can deceive one when arrogance, the most dangerous "illness of authority", is rife.

Bad practices have been condemned in the harshest of words on many occasions. However, it is one thing to condemn them, even sincerely and from the bottom of one's heart, and quite another thing to conquer them, to eliminate them altogether. To condemn bad practices, an emotional reaction is sufficient; but to conquer them, resoluteness and consistency are called for along with political work. The party is conducting work of this kind by, inter alia, placing growing demands on its members who occupy managerial positions, by teaching them political culture, respect for people, and allegiance to principles. When, alongside improved cadre policy, all party organizations apply their statutory rights to the full and in relation to members who are "prominent personages," the fight against the "illnesses of authority" will be more effective and resisting temptations will become easier. At the same time, however, party control organs must intervene from time to time to apply some shock treatment.

[Pawlowska] Work in these party organs seems to be a particularly thankless task, having to view the darker side of life....

[Urbanski] It is not entirely like that. In view of its important educational status, this kind of work can and does give many members of the commission a great deal of satisfaction. However, comrades should not take up this kind of work if they lack faith in people, in people's ability to overcome error and conquer bad ways, comrades who are not firmly convinced that our ideas can not only transform the world but also transform man. The party needs this kind of work to be performed, something that the session now coming to end provides ample evidence of. People need this kind of work, even if they do not realize it at that critical moment when they come into contact with party jurisdiction. To provide an analogy, surely no one would think of a physician's work as being thankless.

I would also like to add that control commissions have gained a great deal of valuable experience during this last session. The session was a very difficult one, a unique one. I think this experience will be used in the future, and the work of the commission improved during the course of implementing the resolutions that will be adopted at the 10th party congress.

WALESA SUMMONED TO APPEAR AS TRIAL WITNESS

AU202003 Paris AFP in English 1955 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa Friday [20 June] was summoned to appear as a trial witness, shortly after he applied for a passport to make his first trip to the West since martial law was imposed in December 1981. Mr. Walesa is being summoned to testify on June 24 in a trial whose nature was not disclosed, his family said. Observers say he is likely to appear in the trial of Zbigniew Bujak, the head of the TKK, the underground leadership of the banned Solidarity trade union, who was arrested here May 31 and charged with seeking to overthrow the state.

Before receiving the summons, Mr. Walesa Friday applied for a passport, hoping to go to Italy on July 2 to 4 in response to an invitation by the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, to attend a world conference on peace. Mr. Walesa's wife, Danuta, also applied for a passport. Since 1981, Mr. Walesa had never applied for a passport, fearing that Polish authorities would not let him back into the country if he left. His wife received the Nobel Peace Prize in his honor in Oslo in December 1983.

Mr. Walesa's parish priest, Father Henryk Janowski, a noted pro-Solidarity figure who is chaplain for the Gdansk shipyards, said that he also had received a court summons. He said he is scheduled to appear on June 23.

POLICE PREVENT ANNIVERSARY MARCH IN WARSAW

LD221531 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw 22 Jun (DPA) -- The Polish police today prevented a workers march in the Warsaw suburb of Ursus and arrested several people. The march commemorated the 1976 protests against the increase in prices. To mark the 10th anniversary of the unrest, and following a mass, around 500 people marched to a memorial near the tractor works, which is located near the area where in June 1976 workers blocked the main railway lines to protest the increase in prices.

The police allowed only one small group, including a prominent member of the Polish opposition, Jan Jozef Lipski, to go up to the memorial with a wreath.

After this, informed circles in Warsaw reported that he and several other people, including opposition member Jacek Kuron, were arrested. The rest of the crowd was then pushed back and told to disperse.

During the memorial mass at the church in Ursus, where around 2,000 people took part, the worshippers prayed for the recently arrested underground leader Zbigniew Bujak and the Solidarity trade union.

Kuron, Lipski Released

LD222051 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 2000 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] The Polish civil rights campaigners, Kuron and Lipski, following brief detention by police this afternoon, have been released. Kuron said he had been questioned at Ursus police station for 2 hours when, after attending mass, he had tried to go to the memorial stone for the workers' protest of June 1976. Today Kuron, Lipski, and other dissidents attended the memorial service marking the 10th anniversary of the unrest. Police prevented a demonstration march from the church to the memorial.

SIX SOLIDARITY MEMBERS GIVEN PRISON TERMS, FINES

AU200735 Paris AFP in English 0726 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 (AFP) -- Six militant members of the banned trade union Solidarity were given prison sentences and fines by a regional court here Thursday, their families reported Friday. They were charged with having printed, stocked and distributed clandestine pamphlets with the aim of "disturbing public order." They were arrested on June 12.

The two main accused, Wlodzislaw Hrabowski, an engineer and Maria Chmielewska, an industrial artist, were given eighteen months prison, suspended in the case of Mrs. Chmielewska, who was also fined 300,000 zlotys (1,700 dollars). The other four accused -- Anna Szymanska, Krystyna Rolecka, Anna Ciupa and Michael Marczewski -- were each given suspended one-year jail terms and fined sums ranging from 100,000-200,000 zlotys (570-1,140 dollars).

Judge Olga Wydrowa refused to allow the correspondents of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE or the BBC to cover the trial.

Independent sources reported Friday that Michal Janiszewski, 32, was jailed for two years by another Warsaw court on Thursday for distributing Solidarity's clandestine weekly bulletin UNIA (UNITY). He was arrested in October.

KURON INTERVIEWED ON OUTLOOK FOR SOLIDARITY

PM191022 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER In Swedish 17 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with KOR founding member Jacek Kuron by Maciej Zaremba: "We Are Sitting on a Powder Key" -- date, place not given]

[Text] It is not really true that the West's democracies cannot do anything for the people of the East. In front of me sits living proof of the international value of Western Europe's public opinion -- Jacek Kuron, whose temporary freedoms are always due to a certain extent to the protests triggered by his incarcerations.

But as recently as yesterday he was under arrest. Several Solidarity leaders, including Onyszkiewicz, who had applied for permission to arrange an independent 1 May procession were arrested as a preventive step at the beginning of May.

"It was not that bad," Kuron said, "they pretended to interrogate me and I had a book with me. From time to time the police colonel went out to make telephone calls. On one of these occasions the chief interrogator looked at his watch and said, 'I think they will probably let us go at nine.' But it is not that many people who are treated so politely."

Like everyone else I have spoken to, Jacek Kuron describes the political situation as completely deadlocked.

[Kuron] There is today no "center" in Polish politics, primarily for the reason that the government fears a political continuum, a sliding of viewpoints between those in power and opposition. For this reason they treat every attempt at mediation as opposition. Our strength is actually that there is no dividing line between the underground and civilian society. For that reason those in power have every reason to fear the "center."

But there is also another reason for the deadlock. The authorities we have today are on one point totally different from those in the time before the military coup. Despite everything, the communists in Poland previously had a weak point -- an ideological sensitivity -- not to opposition, but to workers' protests. Every major workers revolt led to the discovery of "deviations" in the party line and the leadership was changed.

It was, as it were, not in the party's ethos to shoot without embarrassment at workers. This was visible under Gieree in particular; anything you like -- they said -- but not workers' corpses. So they yielded, reversed price rises, tolerated KOR, and so on. But after that December night in 1981 this ideology ws swept away and in came naked force; things are still on this same road today.

In one way this is a good thing. The West -- and some Poles -- finally saw the true face of real socialism. But for us, for Solidarity, it is catastrophic -- those in power are no longer sensitive, they have gotten rid of their one weakness: their ideology. That is why we are standing still today -- no pressure has any effect. We could take part in rebellions, which would end you know how, or we make no progress.

The Poles have done what they could. We are de-Sovietized, we have this fantastic independent culture and this civilian society -- but we will get no further under our own steam. That is why we must wait.

[Zaremba] For what?

[Kuron] For the situation to once again make those in power sensitive in some way. At present I can see three extremely hypothetical and uncertain possibilities. The first -- that something happens in the Soviet Union so that Gorbachev says to Jaruzelski or some one else: "Listen, this is too unstable; you must do something." The second -- that some sort of factional conflict among those in power here gives the opposition new room to maneuver.

And the third, finally, that the West -- I mean Europe and the United States -- points out the danger in the explosive Polish situation and make them positions in the disarmament negotiations, the credit talks, and the discussions on technology exports in some way dependent on a compromise in Poland. That would immediately make our satraps sensitigve to domestic opinion.

But I am not saying by that that the West can solve our problems. It will never be able to do that -- that is something we have learned to live with. But it should also understand that it is unrealistic to try to achieve detente in the world without resolving the tension in Poland. People here are enormously frustrated; they can see no future, and what they are now being told is that they will have to learn to live in constant poverty.

They do not go out and demonstrate, for that serves no purpose, but they know their strength and we are preparing to act the moment they see a chance of succeeding. No one knows when this will come -- this fall or in 5 years' time. And no one knows how it will happen. But this means that we are sitting on a powder keg. If it goes off our rulers' coutermoves will sweep away everything that goes by the name detente.

Sometimes I think they are calculating on such an eventuality -- some in the hope of crushing us completely, others because they believe that after that they will be able to begin to liberalize. But I do not think that even they, and certainly not the West, are interested in the Russians' coming here, for that is what is at stake.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE ACADEMIES PROTOCOL -- Warsaw, June 10 -- The Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) and the Swedish Academy of Sciences signed a cooperation protocol here today. The protocol, which embraces bio-chemistry and cell biology, bio-medical engineering, genetics of plants and animals, geodynamics of polar regions and other areas, was signed during a visit to Poland by a delegation of the Swedish Academy of Sciences led by its vice-president Professor Bengt Hamdahl. The Swedish delegation also held talks with their Polish colleagues and visited a number of PAN centres in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 10 Jun 86 LD]

USSR TRADE SEMINAR -- The development of border trade between the Polish and Soviet internal trade organizations -- which has already been in existence for 5 years -- was the subject of a Polish-Soviet seminar that took place today in Bialystok. The meeting was organized by the Torimex foreign trade association and the voivodship enterprise of internal trade in Bialystok. The occasion was provided by the fair being held in the town, under the name Friendship-Amity. In this year's border trade we will buy from the Soviet Union, among other things, bicycles, cooking utensils and kitchen cabinets, toys, and tinned fish. We will export apples, footwear, ready-to-wear clothes, food products, cosmetics, and small household items. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service inm Polish 1500 GMT 10 Jun 86 LD]

COMPUTER SUPPLIES FOR USSR -- Poland's "Metronex" Foreign Trade Company concluded today [10 June] big contracts with the Sovit "Elorg" and "Techsnab" companies. Under these agreements Polish producers of computer equipment and control-measuring devices will export to the Soviet Union next year goods worth over 167 million roubles. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 10 Jun 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU201858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/6/1986 -- A June 20 meeting of the CC ofthe RCP Executive Political Committee, chaired by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, examined and approved a series of documents related to the country's economic and social development in the ongoing five-year plan period spanning 1986-1990, and to the further improvement of activities in that area. The documents include the programme for the attainment of the goals set by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP for the intensive growth of national economy over 1986-1990. It was shown that the programmes of measures -- set by branches, ministries, central departments and enterprises -- for improved production and work organization help boost the qualitative aspects of economic growth, the intensive development of industry, agriculture, of all branches and fields of activity, in keeping with the latest gains in science and technology, and are conducive to a more powerful mobilization of the existing resources, to a steadfast increase in effeciency, to Romania's growing participation in world economic exchanges.

In connection with the draft single national plan of socioeconomic development of Romania in the 1986-1990 five-year period -- another document debated and approved during the meeting -- it was shown that it provided for the stronger mobilization of the country's material and human resources, of the growing possibilities in the national economy, through a resolute passage to the intensive development, to the increase of efficiency in all fields of activity, to the achievement of a new higher quality of life and work in the whole people's life. As for the draft plan of development of agriculture and the food industry over 1986-1990, the Executive Political Committee assessed that it ensured the fulfillment of the targets of the new agrarian revolution, the complete capitalization of all resources of raising the vegetal and animal production to better satisfy the population's consumption needs, other needs of the national economy. Another document analyzed is the programme for the improvement of the financing and crediting of economic activities and of economic and financial norms.

As set by the Executive Political Committee, all these documents will be submitted for debate in the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP convened on June 23-24, 1986, and next in the Grand National Assembly (Romania's parliament) due on June 26.

During the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the enforcement of the law on territorial, urban and rural planning setting measures for a better organization and systematization of all localities, the integral capitalization with utmost efficiency of built-up areas in towns and villages alike, to eliminate any form of improper use of farmland so as to make it available for the development of the agricultural production.

The results of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon were approved by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP who met on June 20. During the meeting President Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the visit paid by President Amin al-Jumayyil to Romania.

The results of the dialogue were assessed as an important contribution to the promotion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, to the further development of bilateral cooperation -- in economy, technology, science, culture -- to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

Stress was laid on the signification of the exchange of views made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Amin al-Jumayyil on current international issues, on the Mideast situation in particular.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the steadfast position, reiterated on the occasion too, by President Nicolae Ceausescu, on the ways and means to solve globally, politically, the Mideast situation and to establish a durable and just peace in that region, based on the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, through the recognition of its national rights -- including the right to self-determination and to an independent state of its own -- and the ensurance of security, independence and integrity of all states in that region.

In context, emphasis was placed on the significance of calling an international conference for peace in the Middle East, under the UN aegis, with the participation of all the countries and parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as of the Soviet Union and the United States of America, and other states that might make a positive contribution to the resolution of the situation in the area.

The need was brought to the fore to step up efforts with a view to finding a way out of the present-day situation in Lebanon as soon as possible, for the total and immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory, for an end to any interference in that country's internal affairs, the identification of a path conducive to a braod national reconciliation of all political forces, the ensurance of the Lebanese people's unity, the strengthening of its independence and freedom.

Stress was laid on Romania's and Lebanon's resolve to boost cooperation in the world arena, pursuing a constructive resoltuion of the major problems that confront mankind, the attainment of all the peoples' ideals of peace, freedom, independence and progress.

During its June 20, 1986 meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP approved unanimously the documents endorsed at the Budapest meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the States Participant in the Warsaw Treaty, considering them to open wide prospects to the struggle for peace, disarmament and international collaboration.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu informed of the proceedings of the meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty, that proceeded in Budapest over June 10-11, 1986.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated highly the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting and his contribution to working out the endorsed document, as well as the brilliant way in which the party and state head presented Romania's stance on the particularly important problems that were discussed, stressing this to be fully in harmony with the resolutions established by the 13th Congress of the RCP and to meet to the full the Romanian people's supreme aspirations after peace and progress and life in a world free of weapons and wars, in a climate of understanding and fruitful cooperation among nations.

Stress was laid on the special importance of the appeal endorsed by the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty regarding a programme for the reduction of the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. The fact was considered that reducing arms, military troops and spending by 25 percent until 1990 would enable a passage to further measures so that by the year 2000 they may be diminished by at least 50 percent. This way, by diminishing the troops and conventional arms and the military spending, confidence and peaceful collaboration will be able to grow, huge material, financial and human means will be released to be used to provide economic and social progress, to improve the general welfare of all the peoples. The fact was pointed out that under the current international situation that continues to be particularly grave, everything must be done to pass to a complex approach of the issues of disarmament, to the implementation of a general disarmament programme that while focusing on the nuclear disarmament should also include measures for a reduction of the conventional arms as well as other measures conducive to a development of the disarmament process and to removing the danger of war.

The Executive Political Committee considered that implementing this set of measures asks for an activization and a most efficient use of the existing negotiating forums and particularly for an impetus to be given to a successful progress of the Stockholm conference on strengthened confidence and collaboration and on disarmament in Europe, as well as of the Vienna negotiations, in view of attaining, as soon as possible, an adequate agreement on reducing arms and military troops in central Europe. Romania is resolved to contribute actively to a progress of these conferences towards good results, being convinced that their successful conclusion would be of great importance for the disarmament and detente policy in Europe and throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the reed for the socialist countries -- without neglecting the problems of their peace and security -- to concentrate to a greater extent on developing their economic collaboration, on solving with joint effort the problems posed by the progress of building the new system.

Approving entirely the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation at the Budapest meeting, the Executive Political Committee has established that an immediate passage be made to concrete measures and actions so that Romania may make its full contribution to implementing the endorsed disarmament programme, to the general efforts for halting the arms race and removing the danger of war, for strengthening collaboration and detente, understanding and peace among all the nations.

RADU CONVEYS RCP MESSAGE TO TUNISIAN CONGRESS

AU201943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1507 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, AGERPRES 20/6/1986 -- In Tunis, during the works of the 12th Congress of the Partie Socialiste Destourien, in behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the whole Romanian people, the leaders of the Parti Socialiste Destourien, the delegates, the whole Tunisian people were conveyed a warm message of salute by the RCP representative at the congress, Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The message points to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the parties and peoples of the two countries, based on full equality, confidence and mutual esteem, which have expanded and deepened owing to the particular contribution made by fruitful meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Habib Bourguiba. The belief is expressed in the message that these relations will further develop and diversify on multiple planes, in the interests of manysided cooperation between Romania and Tunisia, of the cause of international peace, progress, understanding and cooperation.

The message reiterates the RCP's known position on the cessation of the arms race and a passage to the adoption of a complex programme of general disarmament, centered on nuclear and chemical disarmament and which should also provide for the reduction of all conventional armaments, troops and military spending.

Romania -- the message shows [as received] -- energetically condemned the Israeli air raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization located in Tunisia, the American bombing of the Libyan capital and all shows of force in the world arena which encroach upon states' national sovereignty and run counter to elementary norms of the international law, considering them to have profoundly negative consequences on the situation in various zones and the world over. Romania's firm stand is also reiterated on the cessation of any conflicts and the settlement of all interstate litigious issues only by peaceful means, by negotiations. In this respect, the RCP and Romanian state are for a global solution, which should lead to a durable peace in the Middle East, on the basis of the observance of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including its right to independent statehood, of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, to ensure the independence and sovereignty of all states in the zone.

The RCP, the message also shows, is resolved to actively militate in future too for the strengthening of collaboration and solidarity with communist and worker parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with all progressive forces, on the basis of the principles of full equality, of each party's right to work out its own revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the conditions it works in, thus contributing to the cause of freedom, independence, democracy, social progress, peace and understanding among nations.

Meets Tunisian Party Officials

AU221550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1523 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis AGERPRES 22/6/1986 -- Constantin Radu, CC of the RCP secretary, who represented the Romanian Communist Party to the 12th Congress of the Parti Socialiste Destourien (PSD) of Tunisia, met with Mohamed Mzali, PSD secretary-general, Tunisian prime minister, with Hedi Baccouche, PSD director, and Mohamed Sayah, member of the PSD Political Bureau, construction minister.

During the interviews questions were approached relating to the development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Parti Socialiste Destourien, as well as aspects of economic and commercial collaboration between Romanian and Tunisia, in the spirit of the decisions made at top level.

Talks With Bourguiba

AU211724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1986 -- Habib Bourguiba, chairman of the Parti Socialiste Destourien of Tunisia, president of the Republic of Tunisia, received Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the Romanian Communist Party at the 12th Congress of the Parti Socialiste Destourien. On the occasion the Tunisian leader was handed over a message on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania. At the same time a warm friendly salute was conveyed, alongside wishes of success and prosperity to the Tunisian people.

Warmly thanking for the wishes addressed to him, President Gabib Bourguiba asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial friendly salute and wishes of good health and new successes in his activity as well as prosperity and progress to the Romanian people.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU190911 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee genral secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin.

Esteemed Comrade Honecker: I take special pleasure in extending warmest congratulations and wishes for much good health and happiness on your relection to the high office of chairman of the GDR State Council.

In stressing with satisfaction the fruitful and constantly upward evolution of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, I want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will strengthen and develop even more in the spirit of our meetings and agreements concluded and to the benefit of our two peoples and of the cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

Dear Comrade Honecker, I wish you increasingly greater successes in your activity aimed at building the developed socialist society in the GDR.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dascalescu Greets Stoph

AU190908 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist of Republic of Romania sent a cable to Comrade Wille Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of his reelection to this office and conveys him sincere congratulations and wishes for new successes in his overall activity. The belief that, the governments of the two countries will cooperate more closely to expand and deepen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, in accordance with the understandings reached at summit level, is expressed in the cable.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON BUDAPEST PROPOSALS

AU191854 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 86 p 2

[Aleksandar Nenadovic commentary "New Proposals From the East"]

[Excerpt] If arms reduction were in proportion to the proposals that are offered in that respect, Europe would be able to sleep more peacefully. There would have to be fewer arms and armies. Unfortunately, things sometimes look exactly the opposite: The more proposals to rein in and reduce military force, the stronger military machines are, particularly here in Europe. Must this remain so? It seems that one can discern some encouragement recently, especially after the Chernobyl nuclear nightmare. If nothing else, there is more desire to move from the stalemate in the debates on armament. It is about time.

The latest Warsaw Pact offer that was announced at the end of the Budapest summit as a firmly coordinated step of all members of the Eastern military alliance is obviously meant to spur new efforts. It seems to have two equally important aims.

The first aim is, to put it one way, political-psychological. It was directed toward the broader, European and world public, but also to partners in Western governments and political leaderships -- possibly particularly to those who remained sceptical toward the Soviet so-called global strategy. One wanted to let them know that despite the prolonged scrapes in American-Soviet relations and even unpleasant uncertainties in preparing the second summit meeting, there is no deviating from the foreign political line imprinted by Mikhail Gorbachev as the Soviet party and political helmsman.

The meaning of the message reissued through Budapest could therefore be summed up as follows: Instead of a military confrontation which keeps up and imposes unbearably high economic and other burdens, one searches for ways to a gradual, even if limited, harmonization and for an expansion of diplomatic communications which will make it easier to combat the inheritied mistrust and a stabilization of the international position of the East.

In other words, one has reached the firm conclusion that it is only in this way, through taking up and maintaining a political negotiating initiative that the warmongering currents, especially strong in Washington, can be combatted more successfully; they are the currents that doggedly strive to impose economic exhaustion through an acceleration and expansion of the arms race and to extort radical political concessions unacceptable to Moscow. At the same time, by opposing confrontation in this way in the name of a common future, one should also forge a parallel, economic path to the developed Western economy, to a greater trade which makes possible an approach to the most modern technology.

It is supposed that these long-term goals rule out any hesitation, regardless of the fate of any particular negotiating initiative. The primacy of the internal development imposes the persistence in searching for external relaxation; the modernization of the labor intensive, low productivity Soviet economy bears no delay. The future external stability both in their own Eastern alliance and as regards the Western rivals depends most on what the growth of the Soviet economy will be.

The initial Western reaction is more polite according to the protocol than it is politically binding. But it is not exclusively negative. It was even said in Brussels that the message from the Budapest summit is "a constructive step to arms control."

This is unusual praise. At the same time, "a serious study" was announced, with somewhat less loud apprehension about the motives of the Eastern allies, which perhaps is not just a tactical change. Will serious negotiations being after all on the control and reduction of armaments in Europe and in other places?

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOSCOW STATEMENT HAILED

LD221553 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1428 GMT 22 Jun 86

[By Branko Stosic]

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG) -- The 1956 Moscow Statement establishing relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) after ties between the two countries were severed following the adoption of the 1948 Cominform resolution -- is one of the two documents which have proved fundamentally important for a steady development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The other document -- the Belgrade Declaration signed a year earlier, on June 2, 1955 to be exact -- had proclaimed the principles which the two governments would respect both in their mutual relations and relations with third states.

The principles defined in the Belgrade Declaration -- sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in internal affairs -- were extended to inter-party relations under the Moscow Statement.

On the 30th anniversary of the Belgrade Declaration last year, both Belgrade and Moscow had characterized the document as of historical significance, the same being true of the Moscow Statement.

The Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement exceed in importance the framework of bilateral relations, having in the past thirty years decided not only Yugoslav-Soviet relations, but also the stance of the other Eastern European socialist countries towards Yugoslavia, and having fundamentally influenced the development of relations within the international communist movement.

Twenty years after the signing of the Moscow Statement, the main principles defined in the document were adopted at the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties of Europe as the basis of inter-party relations and cooperation.

Respect for the principles defined in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Stement and the mutual acknowledgement of the position defining the two countries' different social systems and different paths of socialist development as strictly their own internal affairs have made possible a continued upturn in Yugoslav-Soviet state and party relations, regardless of differences deriving from the two countries' different international positions and different paths of internal development.

REPUBLICAN, PROVINCIAL QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REPORTS

AU191332 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian of 10 and 13 June, both on page 4, and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of 10 June on page 7 carry a number of reports on the performance of some republican and provincial economies.

The first BORBA report, of 650 words, is from an expanded session of the Montenegrin Presidency discussing the industrial production of the republic in the first 4 months of this year and concluding that "although the industrial production of the republic was greater by 9.7 percent than the production in the same period of last year, the financial situation of the republic is still very unfavorable". It also stated that exports in the first 4 months were smaller by 0.1 percent than those of the corresponding period of the previous year, while imports from the hard currency markets at the same time rose by 1.5 percent.

The second BORBA report on 10 June is a 700-word TANJUG report on the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC discussing losses occurring in the province in the first quarter of this year. It was stated that the losses incurred by the Vojvodina economy in the first 3 months of this year amounted to almost 50 billion dinars, which is 14 billion dinars more than the losses during the whole of the last year.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 10 June carries a 300-word report on the performance of the Serbian economy in the first 4 months of this year. According to the figures presented to the delegates of the Serbian Assembly, the production in the first 4 months of this year was greater by 7.9 percent than production in the same period last year, while exports rose by 6.6 percent.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 June carries a 800-word report on the Montenegrin Executive Council discussing economic performance of the republic in the first 3 months of this year. According to the report, the production in the republic in the first 3 months of this year was greater by 11 percent than that of the same period last year. The losses in this period amounted to 12,019 million dinars, which is 119 percent more than in the same period last year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY LIBYA'S MANSUR

Received by Mikulic

LD201813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade today received Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In the talks, which were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, they exchanged views on the further improvement of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Libya.

They confirmed their readiness to continue the dialogue and successful cooperation between the two countries, as well as to open new ways in developing their economic relations.

More Talks With Dizdarevic

LD201734 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG) -- The endeavours of Yugoslavia and Libya to ensure the success of the forthcoming Eighth Nonaligned Summit was one of the main topics of talks held by Yugoslav foreign secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his Libyan counterpart Kamel Hasan Mansur here today. They pointed out the importance of their countries' contribution to the Nonaligned Movement's effectiveness in resolving international problems and international economic issues.

Dizdarevic and Mansur especially discussed the situation in the Mediterranean and pointed to the necessity for the countries of the region to join in the efforts aimed at [word indistinct] the current complex situation. They stressed the necessity of further activity of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries in giving their contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the region.

Dizdarevic and Mansur assessed Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation as successful and underlined interest in its further promotion.

The Libyan side expressed readiness for further expansion of economic relations with Yugoslavia and underscored the very successful performance of Yugoslav enterprises working on projects in Libya. Yugoslavia and Libya expressed readiness to invest further [word indistinct] aimed at promoting ties and economic cooperation at a higher level in the situation of aggravated international relations and economic difficulties facing both countries.

Luncheon Toasts

LD202315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, hosted a luncheon in the Palace of the Federatio in Novi Beograd today in honor of Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During the luncheon, which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, both the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

Having once again wished the Libyan foreign minister a pleasant stay in our country Raif Dizdarevic said that the time in which this visit is taking place is very important, and this makes the Yugoslav-Libyan exchange of views on the state of relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries all the more significant.

Having stressed that at the time when the Libyan Jamahiriyah was in a difficult situation, Yugoslavia rendered full support in its efforts to resist the pressure, and threats of U.S. aggression, Raif Dizdarevic recalled that similar support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah was provided also from the Nonaligned Movement and from the United Nations as well.

In providing support for the preservation of the independent and nonaligned Libyan Jamahiriyah Yugoslavia also defended the principles on which its own freedom and independence rested, Dizdarevic stressed.

Continuing his toast the federal secretary spoke of the support which the Libyan Jamahiriyah has received from the entire Nonaligned Movement. In Dizdarevic's view this was an example of solidarity and unity in denouncing an aggressive act on the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Dizdarevic also stressed that during the exchange of views during the meeting last night and during the talks this morning a great deal has been said about the activities of the Nonaligned Movement to which both countries are bound with ties of crucial significance. For this reason Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah want the Nonaligned Movement to become even stronger, more efficient and an even broader mainstay for everyone. The preparations for the Eighth Harare summit should move in this direction because this is the wish of the two countries, of all members of the movement, and of other countries in the world.

Ending his toast Raif Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah had for years been developing very useful and meaningful cooperation. The present international situation is the evidence -- said the federal secretary -- that we must go on developing, expanding and consolidating this cooperation both on the political and on the economic plane.

Having expressed his personal satisfaction for having been given an opportunity to visit Yugoslavia Libyan Foreign Minister Hasan Mansur said that the world today faces a difficult situation and that this very fact imposes the need for readinesss and sacrifices.

In this connection he recalled the resolve of the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and their readiness to make sacrifices; this was manifest at the time when that country was facing U.S. aggression.

Hasan Mansur then said that the Libyan Jamajiriyah in those very difficult moments took note, and it was a very pleasant to do so, of the solidarity expressed by all the members of the Nonaligned Movement regarding the support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah. That was a pleasant feeling, stressed the Libyan foreign minister. He went on to point out that the world today lives in a time when any small nonaligned country can at any time become a victim of aggression by the great powers.

The secretary for foreign affairs of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Hasan Mansur, then said that the time has come to think about ways of preventing aggression which can be launched at any time by any country.

I can say that during 1 day's stay here alone and during all the meetings I have had, I confirmed my knowledge that Yugoslavia unswervingly believes in the well-known principles of nonalignment and that she is sincerely searching for realistic solutions for the problems confronting the world.

"My visit to and the talks I have had in Belgrade will not be merely a contribution to the consolidation of our friendship and cooperation but will also provide an example how the nonaligned countries can and should cooperate and operate."

MAMULA RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

LD191819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, who headed a military delegation of the Yugoslav Armed Forces on an official and friendly visit to the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned to Belgrade today.

At Batajnica Airport Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation were met by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Milan Daljevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense; Vice Admiral Sveto Letica; and Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia.

During their stay in the friendly, socialist and neighboring country Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation were received by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, where in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the area of inter-army relations, as well as on some aspects of the international situation. Both sides agreed that Yugoslav-Romanian inter-army cooperation is developing successfully, but they also pointed out directions for its further improvement, particularly in the area of the military-economic complex, as appropriate for good political relations between the two neighboring and friendly countries. Admiral Mamula and his host, Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, discussed in particular questions concerning cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and Romania. The delegation of the Yugoslavia Armed Forces, headed by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, also visited some units and institutions of the Romanian Armed Forces and attended a military exercise.

CANADI-LED MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

LD091014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0926 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav People's Army chief of General Staff, Lt. Gen. Zorko Canadi today left on a friendly and working visit to the Soviet Armed Forces, at the head of a Yugoslav military delegation.

During the stay in the friendly socialist country, General Canadi will confer with his host, Soviet Armed Forces chief of General Staff, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev and other ranking military officials on a further development of cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two countries.

SUKRIJA RECEIVES SHAOFEN-LED PRC DELEGATION

LD201246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2259 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of Jiangzi Provincial Committee of the Chinese CP, headed by Wan Shaofen, member of the Chinese CP Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Committee.

The delegation is staying in our country at the invitation of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, on the basis of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party. At the meeting reference was made to the further development of relations between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party, as well as between Yugoslavia and China. The talks were also attended by Trajan Petrovski, executive secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, and Xie Li, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Yugoslavia.

PRISTINA LC COMMITTEE MEETS ON CITIZENS' MARCH

LD210745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2152 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee was held this evening, at which the political-security situation in the municipality, following today's attempt by a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenengrin nationality to set off for Belgrade, was reviewed.

What happened was that early this morning several hundred local people from Batuse, Bresje, Kosovo Polje and other nearby villages as well as several places in the municipality of Klina set off, initially, in their cars, and tractor-drawn trailers with the intention of reaching Belgrade. Once there, they expressed their dissatisfaction at the slowness in solving the problems that are being created for them by Albanian nationalists and irrendentists. These intentions were stimulated by deliberate rumors which, in the last few days, have been spread by individuals and destructive groups in Kosovo on "the organized movement of citizens of Serbian and Motenegrin nationality" toward Belgrade.

In agreement with the highest federal, republican and provincial organs, these intentions, which are the consequence of the manipulation of people as well, were foiled by political activity and with the assistance of the security organs.

However, several hundred citizens nevertheless came on foot and gathered in Kosovo Polje this morning and attempted to push though toward Pristina, but at the exit to this settlement near the town they were stopped. Municipal, provincial, and republican officials, including Azem Vlasi, the president of the Kosovo LC Municipal Committee, Veljko Markovic, a member of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency, and Petar Gracanin, a member of the Serbain LC Central Committee Presidium, talked with them for a long time and managed to persuade them not to take the road, they had said they would take.

After standing around for a long time on the outskirts of Kosovo Polje, this group of several hundred people returned home peacefully at about 1300. Public order and peace was not undermined in the process.

At today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, which, in any case, was due to have met, consideration was given to these events, instead of the previously announced agenda. It was concluded, in a communique from the session stressed, that ideopolitical activity to foil every attemp to destabilize the political-security situation in the province and beyond should continue to be intensified in all areas.

At this evening's session of the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, a more complete political assessment was given of today's events in Kosovo Polje, concerning which, according to reports, there will be an official announcement tomorrow.

More on March

LD211551 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- As its expanded session last night, presided over by Dr Ragip Haljilji, the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee considered the current political-security situation in Kosovo Polje, Batuse, Bresje and other villages in the municipality from which several hundred inhabitants gathered yesterday with the intention of making an organized journey to Belgrade.

The Presidium assessed, according to the statement from the session, that despite the activities and exceptional efforts being made by organized socialist forces to resolve the numerous problems, and the results achieved, these citizens were taken in by the persistent propaganda and disinformation of various groups and individuals.

The statement from the session in which Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; Bajram Gasi, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; and Djumret Selmani, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium took part, goes on to say:

"The Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee has for some time been pointing out and saying that certain destructive and nationalistic circles in Kosovo and outside Kosovo are operating with hostile intentions and are conducting propaganda with the aim of encouraging a number of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and in particular from the Pristina municipality, to set off en masse on an organized demonstration to Belgrade. These forces have been acting for some time against our system, and are abusing the situation in Kosovo, especially the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this province for their own nationalistic ends.

The Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium has in the last few days carried out intensive political activity with the aim to explain to the citizens such intentions of specific destructive forces.

The municipal organs and socio-political organizations in Pristina have for some time now been working on resolving the numerous problems correctly pointed out by citizens. Some important results have already been achieved in this respect and there is full unity, readiness and resolve to persist in the action for the stabilization of the situation. In such a situation in shortly before the 13th LCY Congress, nationalist circles, which incite the citizens to similar kinds of excessive behavior, are trying to destabilize the situation in our society, to prevent the action of the organized socialist forces aimed at resolving realistic problems, and to maintain the climate of political tension.

The attempt by these forces to organize a mass departure for Belgrade and instigate excesses was not a successful one. The vast majority of citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality oppose and disapprove of such behavior and give full support to the efforts of the organized socialist forces aimed at overcoming the problems and difficulties and carrying out established tasks for the stabilization of the situation and the creation of complete security for the citizens and their life in peace, brotherhood, unity and equality.

Residents of these places and citizens do not approve of excessive behavior, particualrly after numerous talks and agreement were organized by all the organs and structures at all levels with the aim of resolving concrete problems at a time when maximum effort is being exerted to stabilize the situation in Kosovo. Such excessive behavior can only further exacerbate the situation as well as effecting the further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The Presidium notes that the invitation by such forces of the Serbs and Montenegrins to a demonstrative departure or mobilization in order to carry out excesses also means an invitation to emigrate. Objectively speaking, this works to the advantage of irredentists who have this particular desire and who favor the further destablization of the situation and the deepening of the crisis.

The Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium expresses its readiness and resolve to undertake effective measures against the organizers of the action and will exert efforts in order to inform the citizens in a correct way on all the events and prevent them being manipulated. Also, the Presidium expects that other environments outside Kosovo will take the necessary measures against those hostile and nationalist groups and individuals who in a joint and organized manner instigate destructive action premeditating broader aims aginast our system of socialist self-management and LCY policy.

The Pristina LC organization and other socio-political organs and organizations will continue their intensive ideo-political activity aimed at resolving the problems and difficulties and realizing the ideo-political differentiation, suppressing anti-socialist tendencies, eliminating the causes and consequences of the process of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins and supressing Albanian and other forms of nationalism.

The LC will exert special efforts in order to realize and develop brotherhood and unity, expand self-management and implement the measures and goals established by the SFRY Presidium and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and also the stands and conclusions of the Presidiums of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee," today's statement says.

GRACANIN SPEAKS OF KOSOVO AT VALJEVO MEETING

AU221515 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The 45th anniversary of the formation of the Valjevo National-Liberaton Partisan Detachment was festively marked at Tito Square in Valjevo. Petar Gracanin, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, spoke at the celebrations.

Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, Gracanin said that we continue to face a seriously distrubed socioeconomic situation, and especially undermined relations among nationalaities. In the future, Gracanina stressed, our every step, conclusion, and position will be measured by its concrete results, and every question asked will be measured by the answer provided. It is our obligaiton that we return the trust among the nationalities in Kosovo and strengthen it, and we should do it not through petty corrections but through major moves. Above all we must return self-confidence to the Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as other peoples and nationalities, and their feeling of security and the possibility of a common like in Kosovo. We must stop emigration with all the political, economic, and administrative means available.

The counterrevolutionary activities of Albanian nationalism and separatism, and the protagonists of the Serbian nationalism and of all other forms of nationalism must be suppressed, and we must remove from self-managing and state organs all those who behave bureaucratically and illegally. Every man in Kosovo, in Serbia, and in Yugoslavia, regardless of his national affiliation, must enjoy all his freedoms and rights and must have his security and equality guaranteed. There is no socialism and no equal democratic relations among nationalities, and no brotherhood and unity without, Petar Gracanin said at the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the formation of the Valjevo Partisan Detachment.

SLOVENE LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

AU222048 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic report on the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 9 Jun -- The first, more informative than analytic assessment of the activity of LC organs, organizations, and members in preparing and carrying out delegate elections reads as follows: Through its activity, the LC has contributed to the important step that was made in the democratization of elections, especially at the level of nomination of candidates, which is also confirmed by the mass participation of working people and citizens in the elections.

However, this "step," although it should not be undervalued, does not fully satisfy anyone, especially not members of the LC, their organizations, and leaderships.

Apart from passiveness and the action conducted in a limited way, there was also an "objective" difficulty which much incited improvisations, formalism, and inefficiency. The problem lay in the fact that preparations for delegate elections and elections themselves coincide with elections in sociopolitical organizations and with preparations for those organizations' congresses. Citizens "had enough of" too many "actions," and communists and other activities were overloaded and pressed for time.

Besides, LC membership and organizations have not been sufficiently active and resolute in political and democratic confrontation with various deformations, occurrences of ideological pluralism, unacceptable views and demands, etc.

Some negative consequences and deformations have also been registered in connection with open lists [containing more candidates than are to be elected]. Almost as a rule, the candidates at the end of the list were not elected, something which disturbed the established structure of candidates. It happened in some cases that delegates with names that do not sound Slovene were not elected or received the least votes.

The shortcomings and imperfections in the election procedure were used by some people as evidence that not only the election system, but the entire political system are undemocratic, and the communists did not oppose with sufficient resolution and arguments such "propagandists" or the demands for a return to political representation.

In the assessment of Dr Ciril Ribicic, the election practice rejected many a priori and negativists approaches which were characteristic for the period and during the nomination procedure.

The approach which negate the possibility of a democratization of the nomination and election processes while the leading role of the LC is preserved have been rejected; these approaches threat the elections as a means of manipulation of the working masses by the leading bureaucratic-statist structure. The same applies to the demoralizing predictions that participation will be meager, that it will be impossible to get the agreement of the candidates proposed for the numerous delegate functions, and that this year's election spring will be boring, uninteresting, and without conflict.

To Joze Smole's remark that some people think that the LC should not publicly fight for the candidates who fulfill the criteria and enjoy the LC confidence, calling this pressure and "interference," chairman Milan Kucan replied that there can be no dilemma here, but the question arises how and in which way the LC should do it. Kucan believes that the key question is whether people have enough opportunity to effectively influence specific cadre solutions; many signs show that they do not, or rather that the higher the level of cadres, the lower the influence, which does not apply to the cadre policy alone but to other questions. A shortage of democracy at the basic levels cannot be made good by democracy at higher levels, where many things should be further democratized, too.

SLOVENE SAWP ON SECURITY, PEACE, ECOLOGY GROUPS

AU212048 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 86 p 5

["J.P." report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 10 Jun -- The assessment of the political security situation in the republic, made at a session of the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Slovenia, ranges between the statement that it is deteriorating despite certain positive indicators (the general crime rate is holding steady, a mild decrease of political crimes, and a reduction of juvenile delinquency) and the statement that the security situation is complicated and that in some sectors it is even aggravating.

It was judged as a particularly positive fact that despite the crisis situation, democratization in society is getting deeper, and one should exert onself even more and with more determination.

This statement and orientation are essential because of the increasingly numerous cases of some delicate problems and questions being resolved outside the system, as it is said; among other things, this is a consequence of the shortcomings in the functioning of the political systems' institutions as well as of the opportunist behavior of the responsible officials and organs in such situations. Almost as a rule, solutions are found quickly to demands made by some groups of workers, and lately even of students, during so-called work stoppages, forced meetings, and boycotts.

As several participants at the session (Miha Ravnik, Andrej Marinc, Zoran Polic, and others) pointed out, it is necessary in all such cases not only to determine and to eliminate the causes and occasions, but also to increase responsibility fully, so as to include cadre changes.

According to Slavko Sorsak, president of the Council for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the activities of ecological groups express a justified care and concern for the quality of life today and tomorrow, and they constitute one of the new and topical forms of young people's activities.

This is good, but it causes concern that these groups or parts of them sometimes take over the content and methods of similar movements in the West, attempt to transplant them uncritically to our region, and politicises the ecological problems outside the SAWP and sometimes even outside the institutions of the political system. A similar thing is happening with the peace movements which may constitute an element in democratizing our system and expanding the pluralism of interests, but they may do it only under the condition that they respect the democratically adopted norms of political and social activities. In this light one should oppose abuses of democracy and all attempts to offer, under the cloak of peace movements, ideas that cannot be accepted uncritically. However, the leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations must frequently react to such unacceptable occurrences and conduct with delay, and in a blanket and forum-like manner.

PETITIONS SIGNED AGAINST NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

LD191536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Yugoslav Public Opposes Nuclear Power Plants" -- TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the past couple of months the SFRY Presidency, the Yugoslav Assembly, and the Federal Executive Council have received over 30 petitions with several thousand signatures, asking that these bodies prevent the construction of nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia and suggesting that a national referendum should be held on this issue. According to the Commission for Petitions and Complaints of the SFRY Assembly, such petitions were received even before the Chernobyl disaster.

Petitions are mostly sent by young people who write that they have enough problems with unemployment and debts and that they do not want a new Hiroshima. Among older petitioners there are mostly engineers and scientific and research workers.

At a session held today members of the Commission for Petitions and Complaints judged as justified the demand to democratize the discussion on nuclear power plants in the country and not to underestimate anybody's opinion, and to give support to the demand that our country should orientate itself to the maximum toward using available energy resources.

BORDER COOPERATION RALLY WITH BULGARIA

AU201617 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 86 p 5

["S.S." Report]

[Text] Dimitrovgrad, 15 June -- As a part of the border cooperation program between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the 25th rally of the people from the border communes of the two countries was held in Dimitrovgrad today. Apart from several thousands citizens, the rally was also attended by the representatives of sociopolitical and work organizations from Yugoslav and Bulgaria.

At the opening of the rally it was pointed out that this jubilee meeting symbolizes friendship and acquaintances and that it is therefore rightly called the peace meeting. A rich cultural program was held during the rally in the Dimitrovgrad sports center in which members of the Mika Mitrovic Cultural Group from the Belgrade faculty of medicine also took part.

The next border rally planned for this region will be held on 13 July in Donji Krivodol in the SFRY.

ECONOMIC MISSION TO IRAQ HOLDS SESSION

LD211851 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's annual assembly of the joint Yugoslav economic mission in Iraq it was stressed that among the developing countries Iraq was one of the most important economic partners of Yugoslavia.

At the assembly held in Baghdad, our correspondent reports, a decision was passed on the transformation of this mission into a mission of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. It was also noted that the volume of economic cooperation had been reduced last year and at the beginning of this one. This was brought about by a reduction in investment projects in Iraq. One of the problems mentioned was Iraq's postponing payment for some projects, but the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries was said to have already adopted [word indistinct] for the resolving of this problem.

CONSULATE GENERAL IN STUTTGART ATTACKED

LD221546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn, 22 June (TANJUG) -- A terrorist attack was carried out on the SFRY Consulate General in Stuttgart at about 1:00 an last night [2300 GMT 21 June]. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown into the consulate building.

Owing to the quick and calm reactions of a house-attendant as well as a speedy intervention of the police and firemen, who arrived on the scene in under 5 minutes, the resulting fire was limited and major material damage was prevented.

It is not yet known who committed this malicious act. The police are still looking for the culprits, who obviously should be searched for in the ranks of the anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigres who have recently been making threats against Yugoslav missions and citizens in the FRG.

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GDR TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU231212 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 23 Jun 86

["A Government Trade Delegation of the German Democratic Republic Arrives in Our Country -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 23 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic, led by the Minister of Foreign Trade Dr. Gerhard Beil arrived in our country, on June 22.

The delegation was received at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, Director of Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli, etc. Present was also the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic to the PSR of Albania Roland Weight.

On June 22 too, talks were held between the delegations of the two countries on the development of trade relations between the two countries during 1986-1990 period.

On June 22, the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci gave a dinner in honour of the government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic. Attending were the Minister of Communications Luan Babameto, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, etc. Present was also the Interim Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic to the PSR of Albania Roland Weight.

Long-Term Agreement Signed

LD232249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, 23 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, was received today by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. During the friendly exchange of views Dr Gerhard Beil spoke about implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for further shaping developed socialist society and the GDR's efforts to safeguard peace and strengthen international cooperation.

Adil Carcani briefed his guest on the successes of Albania's socialist development and the multifarious social activities in preparation for the Ninth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party in November. Both sides agreed to develop relations between the GDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania steadily, especially in the economic sphere, in the interests of peace and for the benefit of both sides. GDR Charge d'Affaires Roland Weight also took part in the talk.

Today the GDR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania signed a long-term trade and payments agreement for the period 1986-90. The document, which provides for a considerable increase in trade, was signed by Dr Gerhard Beil and Albanian Minister for Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci.

During the stay in Tirana the two ministers held talks in which they assessed the steady development of economic relations and the state of implementation of the protocol for 1986 positively.

The long-term agreement provides for the export of complete GDR plant and technological lines for the foodstuffs and metal-processing industries and for combine harvesters, tractors, and chaff cutters for speeding up the mechanization of Albanian agriculture.

The traditional supplies of lorries, motors, scientific equipment, and medical and laboratory technology will be continued. Chemical and metallurgical products also play an important part in GDR exports.

From the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the GDR will import chrome ore for supplying the metallurgical industry. The agreement also provides for continued imports of enamel copper wire, precision measuring instruments, and products from Albanian agriculture and light industry.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM

AU221405 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Vietnam, a delegation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, led by the secretary of this council Shenasi Zenelaj left for a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Secretary of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania Strati Marko and other comrades.

Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh.

INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION COMMISSIONS REPORT

AU221407 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (ATA) -- The Commission of Industry of the People's Assembly convened on June 21. Present were also the Vice-Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Jashar Menzelxhiu and the Secretary of the Presidium Sihat Tozaj.

The Minister of Industry and Mining Hajredein Celiku, that of energetics Lavdosh Hametaj and the Vice-Minister of Light and Foodstuff Industry Ylli Bufi reported before the commission of the achievements reached in these sectors and stressed the need for a higher quality of the products of mechanical industry, the efficient extraction and processing of the chrome and copper, the increase of the production of oil and gas and the quality of coals, of the measures adopted to exploit to the full the productive capacities of the enterprises of light and food industry, etc.

Besides, the Commission of Construction-Communication-Post and Telegraph convened. Present were the Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu and the Vice-Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Vitori Curri.

The Minister of Construction Farudih Hoxha and that of communication Luan Babmeto reported before the commission of the achievements reached in the realisation of the tasks in the volume of constructions, the work made to lower the cost and further increase of the effectiveness in construction, the achievements in the extension of all kinds of transport, spread of the advanced experience, etc.

It was also reported of the realisation of the economic-financial tasks during this period in implementation of the tasks set by the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia.

ATANASOV RECEIVES SOVIET GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU201758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Viktor Chernomyrdin, minister of the gas industry of the USSR. Minister Georgi Pankov was present at the conversation, which passed in a comradely atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO HONECKER

AU191425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Dear Comrade Honecker,

I pray you to accept my most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your reelection to the post of GDR State Council chairman. I take advantage of this opportunity to express my deep conviction that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, as in the past, will also continue to develop in the future along ascending lines in the interests of our two peoples, in the interest of the fraternal unity of the socialist community, in the interest of the preservation of peace throughout the world.

I wish you vigorous health and new, even greater successes in your activities involving great responsibility and devoted to the well-being of the GDR people, for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th SED Congress, which opened a new stage in the construction of the developed socialist society in your country.

TURKEY IMPLEMENTS 'HAZARDOUS POLICY' OF COOPERATION

AU191025 Sofia NARODINA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 p 4

[Georgi Atansov military-political commentary: "Turkey -- On the Dangerous Path of a Hazardous Game"]

[Excerpts] Common borders with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, control over the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, proximity to the oil-rich Persian Gulf areas and to the states involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iran-Iraq war -- these are all things the United States and NATO consider sufficiently "convincing" arguments for transforming Turkish territory into a "unique, strategic launching platform."

In February 1986 U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger declared: "Turkey, which has land and sea borders with the USSR and Bulgaria, takes a position of crucial importance along the path of the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean and in the forefront of NATO's southern flank." Acting in the spirit of its neoglobalist policy, threatening Turkey by all means with the myth of the "Soviet threat," U.S. imperialism is striving to impose its adventurous policy on this country and to transform its territory into a "stepping stone" for the implementation of its aggressive plans.

The U.S. military-political leadership openly admits that it is precisely this circumstance that determines the great attention devoted to this particular NATO partner.

Using more than 60 military bases and projects on Turkish territory in the interest of its armed forces and with considerable amounts of nuclear ammunition deployed on the Turkish territory, the Pentagon persistently strives to involve this country in its aggressive plans, including the "star wars" program.

The Pentagon is also trying with ever growing perseverance to achieve an expansion of the functions of its intelligence stations and centers in the areas bordering the Soviet Union. Bulgaria, and Syrian territory.

Although the negotiations of the U.S. emisarries with the Turkish state leaders are taking place in strict secrecy, some things are becoming known, thanks to publications in the foreign press.

Regardless of the obvious danger presented by a submission to the adventurous U.S. policy, the Turkish military-political leadership is inclined to make new concessions to the Pentagon.

Facts show that in the views of certain, individual representatives of the Turkish leadership, a line of further intensifying military-political links with Washington is unmistakably becoming more and more evident. The need to modernize the "nuclear umbrella" surrounding Turkey and to expand the presence of U.S. troops in the country, which allegedly would not only strengthen NATO's southern flank but would be likely to increase the country's security, is pointed out.

We ask: Security against whom? Is it not true that the political document on the principles of good-neighborly relations and friendly cooperation, signed between the USSR and Turkey in 1978, confirmed the two sides' resolve to observe the principle on the mutual agreement not to grant the two countries' territories to anyone who intends to adopt aggressive and subversive actions against third countries?

As for the Turkish leaders, this agreement presuomably represents only a formal document for them. In speaking to journalists in Brussels, in December 1985. Z. Yazuzturk, minister of national defense of Turkey, reportedly declared that "in case of war or in a situation of crisis Turkey will support the U.S. troops and will provide them with the necessary assistance from the rear." In this connection Ankara cannot fail to understand that Washington's idea of threatening third countries with nuclear war from foreign territories may cause great damage to the interests and the security of Turkey.

The United States is trying by all means to assign the role of a Pentagon collaborator to Turkey in implementing its aggressive plans. As a result of all this, Turkey today has the biggest armed forces among all European NATO members and the greatest rate of increase in military expenditures. Turkey takes third place as regards the amount of Washington's military and (after Israel and Egypt). The U.S. aircraft stationed in Turkey and equipped with nuclear warheads have the same "status" as the U.S. "first strike" misssiles deployed in Western Europe.

The involvement of Turkey in the orbit of the large-scale aggressive preparations of the United States and NATO directed against the socialist states and the Middle East countries, involves a serious threat to the cause of peace in this explosive area of the world. The rulers in Ankara should think about the possible consequences of this hazardous policy.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV LETTER TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU231528 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

["Letter From the Chairman of the State Council and the Chairman of the Council and Government" -- read at the closing meeting of the first session of the Ninth National Assembly on 18 June]

[Text] Comrade Chairman: We beg you to read the following letter to the Ninth National Assembly:

Esteemed Comrade National Assembly deputies: We would like, above all, to express our most sincere gratitude to you for the great honor accorded to us by being elected chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We express our own gratitude and the gratitude of all members of the State Council of Ministers for the great confidence and for the unanimity with which you voted for us.

On our own behalf and on behalf of the members of the State Council and Council of Ministers, we declare that we will continue to be guided by the BCP Program on the construction of a developed socialist society in our country, by the plans of the 13th BCP Congress, and we declare that we will unrelentingly conduct the Leninist general line of our party.

There is no loftier and no more high-minded duty for us than the task of working for the well-being and happiness of the Bulgarian people, for the triumph of the communist ideals.

The State Council and the Council of Ministers will observe the Constitution -- which is the basic law of our country -- and will be guided by the decisions of the supreme organ of power in our country, the National Assembly, which will implement the Bulgarian people's will.

Comrade National Assembly deputies: The 13th BCP Congress, which was a brilliant manifestation of the ideological-political unity and cohesion of our people, rallied around the party policy, mapped out the paths and assigned the tasks that ensure a further construction and perfection of socialist society in our country. The congress worked out the strategy for accelerating the speed of our economic development and for attaining a qualitatively new growth. The implementation of this strategic task demands profound changes for which history has granted us only a short time.

The results of the elections proved that our people support the congress decisions and are ready to work for their practical implementation.

The tasks which we assign to ourselves demand an optimal utilization of all intensive factors. Our work is focused on the struggle to accomplish a scientific-technical revolution, in view of which the drastic enhancement of the role of science for the technological innovation of production will be further expanded. This includes the perfection of the struggle policy in our national economic sector.

In assessing the activity of objective social laws, we shall utilize more fully the economic and social levers for the establishment of conditions guaranteeing lasting incentives for the prompt and constant increase of labor productivity, for high quality and efficiency in all activities, for a world standard and high competitiveness on international markets, for an optimal use of the productive and cadre potential existing in our country, which is tremendous compared to our country's size.

New mutual relations between the state as owner and the workers collective as manager of socialist property will be asserted and the self-management of the organizations will consolidated so that they may truly become producers of goods.

The implementation of our social policy will ensure conditions for the satisfaction of the material, social, and intellectual needs of the people, in confromity with their purchasing power, for the consolidation of the vital strength of the nation, for a more full self-implementation of the human factor as a moving force our all-around progress, for the perfection of social justice on the basis of the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor.

Socialist democracy will be further developed through the expansion of basic democracy, through an ever increasing drawing together between legislative and executive power. The independent, creative ability of every collective and every individual will be increasingly promoted. Measures will be adopted for the development of the settlement systems and terroritial units, for enhancing the role and significance of the people's councils' and mayors' offices.

Conditions will be established for the reorganization of the approach style, and methods of work; for the organization of a strict order and discipline in all places and in all activities; for an irreconcilable struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena; for a further consolidation of the socialist way of life.

Comrade National Assembly deputies: Being aware of their responsibility to the people, to the cause of socialism and peace, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will pursue their foreign policy, aimed at detente, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation with all states in Balkans, in Europe, and in the world, for the elimination of th danger of thermonuclear disaster.

The policy of fraternal unity of action, of comprehensive cooperaton and drawing closer together with the Soviet Union, continues to be the cornerstone of our country's foreign policy. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the 13th BCP Congress open new opportunities for the enhancement of this process to a new qualitative level.

We will expand and enrich our friendship and cooperation with all fraternal, socialist countries. We consider it our national and fraternal, socialist countries. We consider it our national and international duty to continue to contribute to consolidating the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact Organization, to enhancing the role of CEMA.

Our chief goal in relations with the Balkan states will continue to be the preservation of peace, as well as the consolidation, maintenance, and development of cooperation and good-neighborly relations aimed at the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons. We will continue to develop cooperation with the developing countries by devoting particular attention to our relations with countries that follow the path of socialist orientation. We will continue to strive in the future for an extensive and broad political dialogue, for a mutually advantageous economic and cultural cooperation with the developed capitalist states, based on equal rights.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people wholeheartedly support the new Soviet proposals and the appeal of the Warsaw Pact to NATO, to all European countries for reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. These initiatives are a manifestation of a new political approach, of political realism, of a sensible alternative to the course of tension, confrontation, and arms race which is conducted by the militarist U.S. circles and is embodied in their policy of neoglobalism.

Our state will continue to contribute to the cohesion of all progressive and peace-loving countries and forces in the world; it will actively participate inthe activities of th United Nations, of UNESCO and of other international organizations, it will contribute to enhancing the role of these organizations in the consolidation of peace and security, in settling regional conflicts, and in solving the global problems that mankind is facing. We are convinced, that under the leadership of the BCP our people and all Communists, United Agrarians, and nonparty people will successfully implement the great tasks which we are assigning to ourselves in building a mature socialist society.

On behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, we declare to the Ninth National Assembly and to the entire people that we will devote all our efforts, knowledge, and experience to the prosperity of our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Signed: Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

CONTROL COMMISSION EXAMINES BUDGET EXPULSIONS

AU18157 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 86 p 6

[Georgi Boshnakov report: "At the Central Control-Auditing Commission"]

[Text] The regular session of the BCP Central Control-Audit commission bureau was held yesterday. A report was discussed on the results of the investigation carried out in connection with the implementation of the BCP budget and payroll in 1985 and on the payroll and budget approved for 1986. It was pointed out that this activity and the organization accomplished are in line with the requirements of the decisions adopted by leading party organs and with the valid normative documents of the party. On the basis of the assessments and conclusions drawn from the investigation results, certain recommendations were submitted for even more accurate planning of implementation of the construction program mapped out.

In addition to this, 20 petitions and objections addressed to the 13th BCP Congress by party members who have been punished were discussed. Party members who have been punished were discussed. Party membership was restored to 11 people on the basis of the evaluation that the severe punishment 'expulsion from the party" had played its positive role. The petitions of 6 people on this subject were rejected, while inthe case of 3 people, the right of having their party membership restored was submitted to the basic party organizations in their work place or places of residence.

BILAK DELIVERS SPEECH AT FOREIGN POLICY SEMINAR

LD232024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] A seminar on the implementation of the conclusion of the 17th CPCZ Congress in foreign policy began today at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present at the seminar are Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committeep Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier; Michal Stefanak, director of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, ministe of foreign affairs; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; and other officials.

Comrade Vasil Bilak began the seminar with an extensive speech. He dealt mainly with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties, above all the 27th CPSU Congress. He stressed that these congresses pointed out the enormous strength of socialism and its potential for tackling the topical issues of the development of our society much more promptly and comprehensively. He directed the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the representative bodies, and all those working abroad to consistently implement the tasks stemming from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Vasil Bilak analyzed the current international situatin and the reasons for heightened tension in the world. In this context he singled out in particular the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially U.S. imperialism, and its attempts to use the arms race to gain military and strategic superiority over socialism. He also condemned the U.S. policy of neoglobalism, which is whipping up conflicts and raising tension in various parts of the world. This adventuristicd policy of orientation on militarism, aggression, and war, he stated, is meeting growing resistance throughout the world. New forces are forming on the world stage which, regardless of their social and ideological affiliation, are becoming objectively significant allies of world socialism, the communist and working-class movement, and the peoples of the liberated countries, emphasized Vasil Bilak.

Vasil Bilak said that the CSSR's comprehensive participation in the common work of the socialist countries is a vitally important factor. Our aim is to contribute to even greater cohesion and unity among the socialist community and to involve ourselves actively in raising the effectiveness and improving cooperation between the fraternal countries to coordinate their approach in all spheres.

Vasil Bilak emphasized that CSSR foreign policy, in the light of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, must contribute even more effectively to producing peaceful conditions and to achieving social progress in the world.

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO AFGHANISTAN

LD232017 Prague CTK in English 1423 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal today sent a telegram of congratulations to General Secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Najibullah, chairman of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal and Premier Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Czechoslovak-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

It said that the treaty has significantly contributed to the enhancement of contacts between the two friendly countries and stressed that the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government and the people of Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia will also in the future strive for an all-round development of cooperation with Afghanistan in the interest of peace and social progress in the world.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupet sent a telegram of congratulations to Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Moihammad Dost on the same occasion.

CPCZ'S PITRA, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PORTUGAL

LD231044 Prague CTK in English 0950 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 23 (CTK) — A delegation of the Czchoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, headed by Presidium alternate member and Central Committee secretary Frantisek Pitra, left for a visit to Portugal today.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES REELECTED BELGIAN COMMUNIST

AU191038 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Louis van Geyt on his reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Belguim.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESS AT W. BOHEMIA PEACE RALLY

LD212035 Prague CTK in English 1743 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 21 (CTK) -- Though there exist certain negative aspects in the present international relations which demand the further strengthening of unity and action ability there is no place for giving way to pessimism, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told a peace rally at Susice, West Bohemia, today.

He was at the head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and the Czechoslovak National Front, which participated in the 20th meeting of young people in the Sumava Mountains which took place at the West Bohemian town of Sisice. Some 4,000 young people from all over Czechoslovakia as well as representatives of an international peace meeting taking place at the South Bohemian town of Vimperk participated in the rally for peace and against the arms race.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister further expressed his belief in the success of the struggle for averting the danger of a nuclear war and said that no efforts will be spared for the liquidation of all nuclear weapons as it had been proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986.

KAPEK AT PRAGUE NATIONAL COMMITTEE CEREMONY

LD201829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague party committee, today took part in the constituent session of the National Committee of the capital city of Prague, at which the deputies were sworn in.

Comrade Antonin Kapek proposed a candidate for the post of mayor of Prague. Frantisek Stafa was unanimously elected. Then, in a speech, he characterized the demanding tasks in the economic and social development of our capital city. In the 5-year period, 48,000 apartments should be built, and the metro should have 40 km of tracks with 41 stations. New tram lines will be constructed, shop sale floors will be expanded, and there will be more service centers, nurseries, schools, and new hectares of recreational woods and parks. The cleanliness of streets, roads, and public areas should also improve.

LUCAN, JANKU RECEIVE CLERGYMEN DEPUTIES

AU181858 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan and Vladimir Janku, head of the CSSR Government's Secretariat for Church Affairs, received in Prague on Monday [16 June] church dignitaries who have been elected deputies of the Federal Assembly, and the Czech and Slovak National Councils. In a friendly chat, they noted that the comprehensive development of our socialist society is in full harmony with the interests of believers of all churches and religious organizations. The need to assist good relations between churches and the state was stressed, and to support even more determinedly the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war, for peace and security in the world.

UPCOMING 'PROVOCATIVE' NATO EXERCISES IN UK NOTED

LD212034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] In the next few weeks, extensive areas of northern England will become the stage for large NATO maneuvers. Zdenek Vilimek, our permanent London correspondent reports:

This time they are supposed to be exceptionally realistic exercises. The northern English military airports are going to be changed so that they look exactly like airports in the Soviet Union. Similarly, the antiaircraft defenses around the bases are supposed to resemble Soviet defenses as much as possible. The attack bombing units of the U.S., French, Canadian, Belgian, West German, and British air forces will attack these bases in Otterburn, Northumberland, and Spadeadam. THE GUARDIAN wrote, the leadership of the British Air Forces, headed by Vice Marshall John Walker, is trying with all its power to ensure that the conditions are as close as possible to those in real war. That is why the regulations and rules for the speed and altitude of aircraft will be changed from those used in regular exercises. Real bombs without explosive content will be used during the attacks. The electronic defense systems in airports are intended to resemble Soviet systems as much as possible. These provocative military preparations, which clearly show NATO's plans and goals, are intended to last until 8 August.

COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES

AU151937 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Development of Nuclear Power Engineering in the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Nuclear power engineering is to deliver this year roughly 17 billion kwh, which is close to one-fifth of the total electric energy generation in the CSSR. The fulfillment of that task is made possible by the reliable performance of the 6 blocks operating thus far in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany.

Main attention in the construction of nuclear facilities is now being concentrated on the Dukovany nuclear power plant, whose third block is to be put into operation in the last month of this year, and the last one, the fourth, in July 1987. Also, the construction of the nuclear energy facility in Mochovce, whose first block is to be completed in 1989, is entering the decisive phase. Work also continues on our first nuclear power plant having a 1,000-mw reactor in Temelin, south Bohemia.

This came to light at a press conference on the development of nuclear power engineering in Czechoslovakia, held by Hozef Keller, CSSR deputy minister of fuels and power, and other leading experts, in Prague on Tuesday [10 June]. The activity of the State Supervision of Nuclear Safety attached to the Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Safety attached to the Czechslovak Commission for Nuclear Energy, which ensures the safe operation of our nuclear power engineering facilities, was discussed by its Chief Inspector Jiri Beranek, who stressed, in particular, the systematic nature of the supervision and its powers.

MLADA FRONTA ON RAISING IMPORTANCE OF EXPORTS

AU161310 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 11 Jun 86 p 4

[Michal Voracek article: "Raising the Effectiveness of Our Exports" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] OF LATE, REALLY GREAT CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED IN THE WORLD ECONOMY. THE STRAIN BETWEEN THE CONSUMPTION OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND THEIR AVAILABILITY HAS BECOME AGGRAVATED. MINERAL, ESPECIALLY ENERGY-RELATED RESOURCES CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. THE PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS ROSE STEEPLY IN THE MID-SEVENTIES, WHICH CHANGED THE PROPORTION BETWEEN PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS AND FINISHED PRODUCTS. A GRADUAL LEVELING OF THE PROPORTION HAS BEGUN. AN EXAMPLE IS THE CURRENT GLOBAL DROP IN THE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL FROM THE USSR AT A PRICE WHICH IS CALCULATED FROM THE AVERAGE OF THE SO-CALLED NET WORLD PRICES OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS. THUS, THE PRICE RISE HIT US LATER, BUT THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED FROM CRUDE OIL WHICH WE EXPORT TODAY WE MUST SELL CHEAPLY ON THE WORLD MARKETS OR, AS AT THE MOMENT, SOMETIMES WE DO NOT EVEN SELL THEM.

The mechanism of world economic relations is subject to great pressure. Numerous types of goods, some of which are Czechoslovak export items, had been since the mid-seventies, subject to protectionist measures. The differences in the situation of individual states have become aggravated. The situation of the developing countries is critical. One of the signs of the difficult situation of the majority of the developing countries is the drop in their purchasing power and the difficulties they have in servicing their fiscal commitments. Czechoslovakia, as an exporter to that area, feels it, too.

ONE OF THE EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT FACTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN IS THAT THE OVERALL FOREIGN CURRENCY SITUATION OF OUR STATE IS POSITIVE VIS-A-VIS THE SOCIALIST STATES, AND ROUGHLY BALANCED VIS-A-VIS THE NONSOCIALIST STATES. DESPITE THIS, PROBLEMS IN THAT SPHERE CANNOT BE REGARDED AS RESOLVED SINCE THE QUALITY OF OUR ASSETS VIS-A-VIS THE NONSOCIALIST STATES DIFFERS CONSIDERABLY FROM THE QUALITY OF OUR LIABILITIES. WHEREAS THE DECISIVE PORTION OF OUR ASSETS ARE LONG-TERM CREDITS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, THE CSSR COMMITMENTS ARE MOSTLY MEDIUM- AND SHORT-TERM CREDITS IN FREELY CONVERTIBLE CURRENCIES. THUS, "IN TERMS OF TIME, REPAYMENTS ARE DUE AHEAD OF THE CLAIMS' DUE DATE." HOWEVER, THE MANNER IN WHICH THE MARKED IMPROVEMENT OF THE FOREIGN CURRENCY SITUATION WAS ACHIEVED IN THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN IS, IN ITS SUBSTANCE, UNREPEATABLE. THUS, THE BASIC OBJECTIVES IN INTERNAL RELATIONS, DETERMINED BY THE 16TH CONGRESS, COULD BE FULFILLED, BUT NOT ALWAYS IN THE MANNER PLANNED.

The effectiveness of the internal economic relations in the CSSR has been markedly decreasing since the seventies. Whereas in the 1971-84 period import prices rose by 176.8 percent, export prices rose by only 84.3 percent. That means that the exchange ratio dropped to 66.6 percent in that period. In 1984, we had to export 1.5 physical units for 1 physical unit of imports. At the same time, in the 1971-84 period the CSSR imported goods at valid prices in those years for 932 billion parity korunas. Had the prices of 1970 remained valid, that volume would have "cost" only 527 billion korunas. Thus the increase in the prices of imports constituted 405 billion korunas. By increasing export prices, we have gained only 294 billion korunas more. The result is a loss of 111 parity korunas, all expenses prepaid at the border of the delivering date. This constitutes, after converting that sum into the average rate of exchange applicable in that period, about 18.5 billion dollars. This price difference bad to be made up by increased "physical" exports, that is, by shifting resources "within" the economy. The new task in internal economic relations is to increase revenues from services, especially from foreign tourism, spas, and licenses. In other words, economic services having to do with foreign countries, in our economy do not thus far have a position that would correspond to their development. For example, the export of services in the CSSR is less that 100 dollars per capita, whereas, for example, in Austria this indicator is about 15 times higher, and the same applies to Belgium or Switzerland.

FINANCE MINISTER ON CURRENCY FOR HUNGARY VISITS

LD232230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The Federal Ministry of Finance and the Czechoslovak State Bank announce that Czechoslovak citizens can travel individually to Hungary twice a year. Each interested person can exchange a maximum of 750 forints for one trip. Czechoslovak citizens who want to travel to Hungary on holiday and did not travel there this or last year individually will be sold a maximum of 3,000 forints for one trip. Currency exchange offices will give them more details. These measures do not effect the travel of Czechoslovak citizens to Hungary with a travel bureau.

BRIEFS

NEW AGREEMENT WITH EEC -- Brussels June 20 (CTK correspondent) -- A new textile agreement between Czechoslovakia and the European Economic Community for the period until 1990 was signed here yesterday. The agreement provides a broader scope for Czechoslovak exports to the twelve states of the Community. Textiles now account for 10 per cent of the overall value of Czechoslovak exports to the Community. The signatories of the agreerment were Zdenek Padevet, head of a Czechoslovak foreign trade ministry department, and EEC Director for Textile Agreements Jean Pierre Leng. [text] [Prague CTK in English 0758 GMT 20 Jun 86 LD]

JAPANESE STATE SECRETARY VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

Meets Fischer

LD231644 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1034 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- The welcome development of relations between their countries, especially since the state visit of Erich Honecker to Japan in 1981, was praised by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the Japanese state secretary for culture, Shumon Miura. During a meeting on Monday they called for its steady development. In this, the further extension of cultural exchanges is of great weight. Oskar Fischer briefed the Japanese politician on the GDR foreign policy and emphasized that it is doing everything in its power to help safeguard peace and to halt the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to space. He explained the constructive proposals for the safeguarding of peace and disarmament submitted jointly by the GDR and its allies at the Budapest meeting.

Shuman Miura praised the successful development of the GDR and her active work for peace and international cooperation.

On the same day Minister of Culture Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, received the guest for an extensive exchange of views. The two sides discussed the development of cultural relations and paid tribute to the positive results in cultural cooperation.

Received by Stoph

LD231647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- The cultural cooperation between the GDR and Japan is part of the overall development of fruitful, mutually beneficial relations of the two countries. At the same time, growing importance is attached to them for international detente and cooperation between states with differing social systems. This was emphasized by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph on Monday during a meeting with Shumon Miura, the Japanese state secretary for culture.

State Secretary Miura linked his explanations concerning the care and promotion of the arts and culture to the observation that the preservation and safegurading of peace has become the common responsibility of all countries. He expressed his conviction that his stay in the GDR and information and knowledge gathered here will serve the further development of the cultural relations between the two countries.

DEFENCE MINISTER KESSLER ASSESSES USSR VISIT

AU120922 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 6 1986 p 3

[Interview given by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] HORIZONT: The recent CPSU and SED Congresses affirmed the comradeship-in-arms between the armies of both countries.

How did your visit [to the USSR from 5 to 8 May] help to develop further these fraternal relations and to deepend cooperation in order to fulfill the task set by the CPSU and the SED to reliably protect socialism and preserve peace?

Heinz Kessler: It may have been a coincidence that our visit to the Soviet Union ended on 8 May, the day of liberation, but it was not coincidence that on the morning of this day all Soviet comrades most cordially congratulated us on our holiday, the escort officers and the waitresses in the guesthouse as well as Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, and Comrade Dobrik, first secretary of the Lvov Oblast party committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Indeed, from the landing at Sheremetyevo to the take-off in Lvov, our visit was marked by the friendly, even cordial relations of the decades of socialist alliance in class and arms between the Soviet Union and the GDR, between the Soviet Army and the National People's Army [NVA]. Particularly during these weeks shortly after the 27th CPSU and the 11th SED Congresses the consultations in the Ministry of Defense and the lively exchange of experiences with the troops, staffs, enterprises, and scientific institutions of the USSR served to deepen our PVPQ and military cooperation, the coordinated development of the fighting strength and combat readiness of the armies of the Warsaw Pact, and the utilization of the recent findings of science and technology for equipping and training the NVA. The visit served the fulfillment of the principled resolutions of our two fraternal parties to make peace even more secure by universally strengthening socialism, to deny imperialism any military superiority, and to preserve the strategic balance.

HORIZONT: During your official friendship visit in the Soviet Union, you were received by the Soviet head of state Andrey Gromyko on the very first day of your visit. What can you tell us about your talks?

Heinz Kessler: The talk took place in an extraordinarily open and cordial atmosphere. The chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member showed himself to be excellently imformed about international developments and also about the 11th SED Congress and the GDR's foreign policy, and he gave a brief but thorough analysis of the foreign political strategy of the United States and the imperialist military blocs, in particular concerning the American theory and practice of "neoglobalism."

Andrey Gromyko stated that we have every reason to express our satisfaction concerning both the relations between the leaderships of our parties and those between Comrades Erich Honecker and Mikhial Gorbachev personally. As is known, both general secretaries met in Berlin for thorough talks during the 11th party congress. Mikhail Gorbachev reported on this in great detail in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

I stated that the historic speech of Mikhail Gorbachev in the GDR capital is of particular importance for us and that it has given us important orientations. The peace proposals of the CPSU, the statements by Comrade Gorbachev, and his new disarmament proposals met with a great response from our people. They stimulated many new activities and initiatives in the struggle for peace and to strengthen socialism in the GDR.

The 11th SED Congress adopted a clear and unequivocal position on the questions of the struggle for peace, thoroughly analyzed the policy of NATO, and concluded that all possibilities must be utilized to strengthen peace forces throughout the world. Our party unanimously supports the peace initiative and disarmament proposals of the USSR and has made them its fighting program.

The 11th party congress has set clear tasks for us Communists in the ranks of the GDR Armed Forces: To further improve the work of the NVA with the aim of intensifying political and combat training in order to guarantee higher combat readiness. We will further develop and strengthen the comradeship-in-arms with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. For many years close comradely cooperation has linked us with the Group of Soviet Forces on the territory of the GDR. Our party and people regard the members of the Group of Soviet Forces on GDR soil as their friends who are fulfilling a responsible work to serve the safeguarding of peace. They regard the Soviet soldiers as their brothers and class comrdes who contribute decisively to ensuring that the GDR working people can successfully build socialism in peace.

The general sense of Andrey Gromyko's answer was: Like you, we are of the opinion that our Armed Forces, the armies of the Warsaw Pact states are a firm bulwark in the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world. We want nothing from no one. We do not make any demands on other countries. We do not want to force socialism on anyone. We need only friendship with other peoples and peace. This was particularly demonstrated by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is not one of our habits to change friends. Our closest friends are those who struggle together with us for peace and who oppose those who want to disturb this peace. In conclusion Andrey Gromyko said: "We must never lose sight of the close cooperation between our armies. I ask you, also on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, to convey cordial greetings to Erich Honecker. I have met with him very often. Every meeting was very instructive to me."

HONECKER SAYS ABANDONING NUCLEAR POWER POSSIBLE

AU240747 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0738 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm -- GDR State and party leader Honecker considers it possible that his country will opt out of nuclear power.

In an interview with a Swedish paper Honecker said: "I personally do not consider nuclear power to be the utlimate choice." The GDR covers only 3 percent of its energy demand with nuclear power, he stated.

Concerning a date for his visit to the FRG Honecker said: "My visit will take place when both sides have agreed on an appropriate date with respect to bilateral and international questions."

KRACK ELECTED BERLIN MAYOR; MENSCH, FIRST DEPUTY

LD231410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN) -- Erhard Krack was reelected today as chief mayor of Berlin. The deputies of the Berlin City Assembly, elected on 8 June, expressed their confidence to Erhard Krack at their first (constituent) session. The economist, born 9 January 1931, is a member of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Hannelore Mensch was elected first deputy of the chief mayor.

COMMENTARY ON ROLE OF U.S. ARMAMENT INDUSTRY

AU192020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 86 p 10

[Article by Juergen Kuczynski: "The Coalition of Reason"]

[Text] On 11 June, the Warsaw Pact states, "aware of the responsibility to their people and mankind for the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world" issued an "appeal to the NATO states, to all European countries, to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe." The simulatenously published communique of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, referring to the circumstances under which the appeal was issued, states: "The participants in the meeting expressed their serious concern about the tense situation that has developed in the world."

At the 11th party congress, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed, we regard the preservation of peace as the most important task," and in accordance with that our party and state leadership aims at a "coalition of reason" on a global scale to safeguard peace for the sake of mankind's survival. Above all, a unique combination of technical progress and social regress, that is, the use of nuclear power as a destructive force for war instead of as a productive force for peace, and the resulting possibility of annihilating mankind on the one hand and the struggle against his development on the other hand, have led to a situation which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his address at the 27th CPSU Congress described as follows:

"The real dialectics of the present development lies in linking the competition, the contest of the two systems with the increasing tendency for an interdependence of the states of the world community. Especially in this way -- through the struggle of contrasts, agiainst difficulties, in a, so-to-speak, tentative way -- a world develops which is marked by contradictions but which is coherent regarding interdependencies and marked by integrity in many things."

The objective fact of the "interdependencies," the development of a "world market by integrity in many things," forms the basis of the possibility of a coalition of reason of the two social systems. The catalyst of this development is undoubtedly the possibility of using and the necessity of destroying nuclear power as a destructive force. For this destructive force threatens what the great philosopher Fichte called "The first human right" -- the right to life, throughout the world.

This "real dialectic of the present development" causes many questions, indeed! For it is not only a question of a big movement of the working masses throughout the world. The slogan is not only: Proletarians of All Countries! Not Only: Suppressed People All Over the World: Not Only: Progressive People everywhere, Unite! But can the reason of the monopolies that rule so many states be the same reason as that of the ruling workers class in the countries of socialism?

Maybe it is useful to go back nearly a century in the history of the workers movement to answer the question and several others arising in this context. In 1899 Lenin wrote the draft of a program of the Russian social democrats. In this he used the following statements: "For from the view point of the basic ideas of Marxism, the interests of social developments are above the interests of the proletariat" (WORKS, Volume 4 page 230).

This matter-of-factness is great, and so is the realism of insight and formulation! Proletarian, workers interests are thus to be understood as interests directly and immediately concerning the workers.

Of course, the workers also have a universal interest in creating a progressive society, and after the revolution they are the leading class in its contributino. The fact that they then must also compromise with other classes and strata that are not in line with their specific workers interest has indeed been proven by history. The workers class not only struggles for its workers interests, but also for the interests of all working people, for a new society of all working people. It is the hegemony of the history of modern times.

But if the whole of mankind is threatened, then the coalition of reason should comprise all classes and strata. In his address at the 27th CPSU Congress, Mikhail Gorbachev referred to a statement by President Reagan as follows: "The American President once said that, should our planet be threatened by an invastion of extraterrestrials, the USSR and the United States would quickly find a joint language." Gorbachev then added to Reagan's statement: "But is the nuclear catastrophe not a more real danger than the landing of imaginary extraterrestrials?" How unreal Reagan's way of thinking appears to us, and how really topical the question posed by Gorbachev!

If the whole of mankind is threatened, then the coalition of reason should include all classes and strata. Should ... there is however, one stratum that lives according to the slogan "Well, We Live -- and After Us the Deluge!" Gorbachev said: "Even today the right wing of the monopoly bourgeoisie of the United States regards the fanning of international ensions as a justification for military expenses, global claims, interference in other countries' affairs, and an attack on the interests and rights of the American working people." What Gorbachev says here about the most reactioary part of monopolism in the United States, applies basically to all imperialist countries. Everywhere this most reactionary part of monopolism profits from armament, in particular from the production of nuclear arms. Today the entire direction of the capitalist economy is determined by its interests, as well as such a dangerous political global situation, that is, the danger of a nuclear inferno threatening mankind.

This most reactionary part of monopolism cannot be won over to a coalition of reason. All other strata of capital producing civilian goods -- monopolies, as well as small capitalists -- are interested in and have a place in a coalition of reason with the working people of our world, in a coalition of reason against the arms race and war.

But how can they be won, if they, at least, with a certain justification, have felt safe in a front of interests with the most reactioary part of monopolism for one century. We stated that the most reactionary part of monopolism thinks and works according to the slogan "Well, We Live -- After Us the Deluge!" I think we can and must show the rest of capital, its great mass, from the monopolies to the small capitalists, that even today the deluge is beginning to absorb them. This is most clearly demonstrated in the United States, today the country with the biggest rearmament, by far, in particular in the field of nuclear arms.

Let us again listen to Mikhail Gorbachev: "The last decades of our century are marked by a new flaring up of the contradictions among imperialist states, the development of the relations between the three major centers of modern imperialism -- new forms and directions... the United States, Western Europe, and Japan -- are full of open and hidden contradictions. The economic, financial, and technological superiority over its closest competitors which the United States held till the end of the sixties was put to a hard test. Western Europe and Japan succeeded in forcing back the American senior partner to a certain extent. They also challenge the United States in such a traditional field of American hegemony as the most recent technology."

Yes, that is the way it is. About 100 years ago the United States became the biggest industrial power of the world, and even some time before that, the shortage of industrial workers forced the United States to deal with industrial technology more intensively than the other capitalist countries. It became the hegemony of technology. Today Western Europe has again caught up with it in certain fields, by and large and Japan has overtaken it in certain fields. Only in one field did the United States remain behind for a long time: In that of armament. Here World War I brought a certain and World War II a decisive change. Today the United States is the biggest armament power in the capitalist world. It has unparalleled superiority over all imperialist countries. Precisely this unparalleled superiority in the field of armament has cost it its superiority in the field of civilian industry. In 1985, about three-fourths of all expenses for research and development served armament, which all in all constitutes 10 percent of the economic activity at most, so that only 25 percent of the expenses for research and development serve about 90 percent of the economic activity. Scientific-technological expenses for an armament product are 25 times higher than for a civilian product of the same value. No wonder that Western Europe which, going by gross national products, spends less than half what the United States does on armament -- Japan spends a bit more than one tenth -- has overtaken the United States in its level of civilian industrial production, and Japan has overtaken it several times. No wonder that for some time the United States, contrary to all traditions, has imported more machines than it has exported.

We do not know whether productivity in the American armament industry increased by 5 or 10 percent in 1985. But we know from U.S. official statistics that entire economy productivity rose by only 0.3 percent in 1985. In the era of the scientific-technological revolution! In the FRG it increased by 2.4 percent in the same period, thus, eight times as much.

When one looks at this development, must it not be clear that it is in the interest of capital as a whole, excluding its most reactionary wing, to limit armament? For reasons of profit, interests! For reasons of the competitive interests of any imperialist state! Can one not show, then, that the deluge reaches the knees of American civilian industry, and already wets the feet of Western Europe, at least in relation to Japan! Must such an argument not result in a coalition of reason? I Think they must! At the same time, we must see that by such arguments we subordinate the interests of the socialist countries to the interests of mankind, just as Lenin would have demanded. For with general disarmament, general scientific-technological progress is accelerated in the socialist countries, too, but the competitive struggle in the world technology market will become more difficult for us. Just as one should not have any illusion about the extent of the scientific-technological revolution today, one must not underestimate its rapid progress as a result of disarmament, especially in the United States. Our appeal for a coalition of reason is not only an appeal to create preconditions for the further existence of mankind, but contains -- otherwise it could not have any effects -- specific advantages for those to whom we address the appeal, for instance profit and technology advantages for the civilian monopolies. If, in this way, specific disadvantages may arise for the socialist countries and also for the working people in the capitalistic word, then, as Lenin would put it, the hegemony of progress, the world of socialism, and the international workers class, will put up with them in the interest of mankind, the hegemony of progess, and the guardian of progress, who thus becomes the preventer of absolute regress into the inferno. Thus, the coalition of reason would be the biggest and probably also a truly heroic achievement of socialism and the international workers class in the interest of mankind.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AU231011 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jun 86 p 1

["Communique on the 18 June 1986 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] Budapest, June 19 -- The MSZMP Central Committee met in session on June 18, 1986 with Janos Kadar in the chair. In addition to the Central Committee members also present at the session were: the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Commission; department heads of the Central Committee; first secretaries of country party committees and that of party committees with the rights of a county; secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee; secretaries of the National Council of Trade Unions; members of the Council of Ministers; leaders of central national authorities; and members of the central press.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

-- A report by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international and foreign policy issues;

-- A report by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, on experiences in the development of the national economy in 1986.

I.

The Central Committee heard a report on the visit to Hungary of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, on 8-9 June, and the session in Budapest of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty on 10-11 June.

1. The Central Committee established that Mikhail Gorbachev's friendly visit was an outstanding event in the development of relations between our parties, peoples and countries. In cordial, comradely talks Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev informed one another on the work aimed at the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP and the 27th CPSU Congresses, and exchanged views on current issues of the international situation and the communist and workers movement. The talks reconfirmed once again our firm unity based upon common principles, and reflected our parties' commodity of views on social progress and international relations.

The Central Committee spoke with satisfaction about the trustful relation between our parties, the deepening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, and fruitful cooperation covering all walks of life. Both parties expressed their intention to further develop cooperation and raise it to a higher level. We continue to exchange and utilize one another's experiences so that we can help in socialist construction.

The Central Committee is convinced that the talks of Janos Kadar and Mikhail Gorbachev have given a further impetus to the dynamic further development of our political, economic and cultural relations, and help promote the establishment of intensive forms of cooperation.

The Central Committee highly appreciates that we are fighting together in the international field for the same goals, for the improvement of relations, for lasting peace, for the safe future of humankind, free from deadly weapons.

2. The Central Committee approved the work of the Hungarian delegation that had taken part in the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. The common positions and proposals formulated in the session are complying with the interests of all peoples including the Hungarian people.

The Hungarian People's Republic, with the other members of the Warsaw Treaty, continues to make resolute efforts to continue the East-West dialogue, stabilize European and general nuclear test ban, the prevention of the militarization of outer space, and the abolition of weapons of mass destruction. It emphasizes that the recent Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Treaty members to NATO and all European countries, calling for a coordinated cut in European armed forces and conventional armaments is a significant initiative which, if implemented, would considerably strengthen peace and security on our continent.

The Hungarian people expect the competent people of the NATO to consider the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in a responsible and genuine way, and give a constructive answer to the initiatives.

II.

The Central Committee reviewed the state of the national economy, evaluated the experiences gained so far in the implementation of the 1986 plan, and discussed further tasks that serve to fulfill the plan.

1. The Central Committee stated that fulfilling the economic policy targets for this year poses a more difficult task than previously assumed, and raised greater requirements towards the work of economic management and economic organizations. The economic revival set as target in the seventh 5-Year Plan has not yet begun, and the unfavourable economic processes that characterized last year have, in several respects, continued in the first five months of this year.

The necessary improvement has not yet been attained in strengthening the economic balance. The growth of production does not appropriately cover company investments, the consumption of public bodies and the population. The adjustment of the production structure to demand is slow, efficiency is not improving in the desired degree, labor discipline and the utilization of worktime is inadequate in several areas.

The tendency of world economic conditions to be unfavorable for us. The prices of our major export items -- food, oil derivatives -- have considerably decreased, and the detrimental discrimination applied by the EEC causes considerable losses.

The insufficient performances last year and at the beginning of this year, the shortcomings of our work and the new unfavorable international economic developments make the attainment of our main economic policy target more difficult.

Industrial production in the first 5 months of the year -- in spite of revival in April and May -- has not reached the planned, increasing by only 1.2 percent.

Production of mining, the chemical industry, the food industry and light industry developed similarly to last year's level. It is favourable that production of telecommunication and vacuum technology rose by 14 percent, of precision engineering by 10, household and cosmetic chemical industry by 11, shoe industry by 10, rubber industry by 6, pharmaceutical industry by 4, printing industry by 7 percent. The performance of the construction industry rose by more than 6 percent over the similar period of 1985.

Agricultural goals that create the bases for 1986 have been fulfilled in good quality. The sowing area of cereals and maize somewhat lags behind the planned, that of sunflower surpasses the planned amount by 13 percent. Cereals are mediumly developed, hoed plants are developing well. In animal breeding, the favorable effects of raising the procurement prices and other practicable measures are beginning to be felt. The decrease in the cattle stock has considerably been slowed, the pig stock has increased, the poultry stock is developing according to that envisaged. The production of the food industry is thus gradually reviving.

Construction investments are the same as last year. It is favourable that purchases of machines has increased by 8 percent within the investments. Central investments are developing according to that envisaged. Company investments surpass last year's level by 12 percent.

Wages in the first 5 months of the year surpassed those planned, and rose by 7.2 percent. The volume of retail trade goods turnover rose by 3.5 percent, goods supply -- with the exception of several consumption articles -- is balanced.

The Central Committee approves that the management organs have passed numerous measures in the interest of fulfilling the economic policy targets and the targets of the annual plan. These measures basically serve to develop production pattern, encourage export, and improve the conditions of technical progress. They expand the possibilities of companies in the realization of foreign trade plans, and result in surplus incomes in case of a determined improvement in performance. Other measures are aimed at improving the fulfillment of the budget, increase interests in economic growth, and assist in establishing a closer link between performances and incomes.

As numerous examples indicate, human factors, the standard of management, and attitude, alongside the objective circumstances, are determining in economic work, in the efficiency of the branches, economic organizations and collectives. Success will not be lacking at places where resolute and steady work is realized to enforce our economic policy principles.

3. The Central Committee stressed: The most important task continues to be to establish the conditions for reviving economic growth, by keeping the balance requirements in view, and to fulfil the 1986 National Economic Plan. Attainment of this goal requires a more active, organized and disciplined work from the managing organs, the economic organizations and all workers.

The government organs should follow the economic processes with greater attention, and should take the necessary measure in time. They should assure the desired accord between production and consumption, export and import. They should take further measures to moderate expenditures, in the interest of safeguarding the budget balance.

They should create stricter requirements when settling the financial state of loss-making companies and those with fixed assets losses. They should strengthen the unity of attitude and action in implementation, and should take a stand against looseness and lack of discipline.

The economic organizations should better utilize the resources at their disposal, and should concentrate their activity on increasing economic production. They should devote greater attention to the better exploitation of the worktime. Companies manufacturing well-marketable products should make efforts to increase production also by extending the worktime basis.

The Central Committee stressed that the main economic policy targets which serve the rise of the country, the interests of the people and socialist development, and which were formulated in the resolution of the 13th congress and in the seventh 5-year national economic plan, continue to be valid and can be attained by improving work. The Hungarian people have more than once proven that they are capable of great efforts and outstanding results in the interest of attaining our national goals. This provides a firm basis for realizing our social and economic program formulated at the party congress and set down in the national economic plan.

The Central Committee calls on the party and social organizations, the state and economic organs, to analyze the economic experiences of the first half of the year, and to promote the attainment of the economic policy targets and the fulfillment of the 1986 plan.

MARJAI INTERVIEWED ON RIVER BARRAGE SYSTEM

AU191445 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, to Laszlo Sazabo: "Austrian Participation in the Construction of th Bos-Nagymaros Hydropower Station Is Valuable -- All Conditions for Investment Are Met -- Environment Is Priority -- Discussion with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai" -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Szabo] You represented Hungary at the signing of the Hungarian-Austrian agreements. Since this agreement concluded all the prepaparatory work and attention can now be turned to construction, I think I can ask you the following: Why is it so important for us to build this power station?

[Marjai] One of the priority issues of our development is the expansion of our energy resources. However, as for the Bos-Nagymaros Barrage System one has to consider that this project will be an investment that is useful in many different ways. Contrary to what is sometimes one sidely stressed, we have to build this hydropower station not merely for the extra energy it will supply. The project will solve the long-standing navigation problem, which is especially urgent in view of the development of the European waterways and the building of the Danube-Rhine Canal. The investment project will also include the comprehensive organization of water management on the Hungarian Upper Danube in the coming decades, including significant improvements in water quality and the modernization of flood protection which cannot be delayed very much longer. All this is accompanied by additional advantages and by the elimination of disadvantages all of which will affect the conditions of life and production on a large scale.

Time-Saving Postponement

[Szabo] Has it ever been suggested that we should stop implementing the plans in this difficult economic situation?

[Marjai] Ever since the need to build the Upper Danube Barrage System arose -- and this happened over 30 years ago -- economic considerations and environment protection have always played an important role. This was so at the time the Hungarian-Czechoslovak agreements entered their final state. No doubt, during this time changes have occurred both as regards economic considerations and views on environmental protection, and circumstances and conditions have changed. These changes took place above all here at home and not in the case of our Czechoslovak partner.

[Marjai] In these circumstances, since we are talking about a jointly owned system to be constructed jointly, as stipulated by the interstate agreement, ant change can be carried out only by mutual understanding and so we examined the various possibilities. The possibility was raised to refrain from carrying out the work of the Hungarian side of the complex. But in this case, the balanced advantages stipulated in the agreement would have inevitably deteriorated and thus the CSSR side would have benefited almost exclusively from the construction of the project and from the remaining advantages. Everyone can agree that this would not have been the rational solution. There was another option, too, to freeze construction for a period of 10 years. We must not forget, however, that at this time our Czechoslovak partners were already hard at work -- according to the agreement -- and were well ahead of us in the construction, in accordance with the pace agreed upon. Reviewing the construction pace of the entire complex, we had to admit that the CSSR saide had already been in such an advanced stage in the construction that it was impossible to realistically expect them to freeze the enormous capital invested and the work for such a long time.

[Szabo] And so what solution did you opt for?

[Marjai] The comradely and friendly negotiations ended with an agreement for a 6-year postponement of the original deadline. This has given us an opportunity to consider two things. On the one hand it allowed us to find a new solution for the economic aspects of the construction, that is, to find a solution that will ease our burdens in this difficult period and will still allow us to fulfill our obligations and maintain, and in certain respects even increase the advantages resulting from the power station. On the other hand, it enabled us once again to thoroughly reexamine all aspects affecting the environment and the country side during the construction. One important result of this work has been the comprehensive Hungarian-Austrian agreements.

[Szabo] When the agreement was made poublic it was mentioned that this agreement will improve the Hungarian export balance in the next 10 years, in what way?

[Marjai] We will have to redeeum within 2 decades from 1996 on whatever is done and invested by the Austrians in Hungary. However, we can effort order for goods, machinery, and material transports up to 30 percent of the total sum on our own constructions, all of which will be paid for by the Austrians in convertible currency and cash immediately. This will make up almost 2 billion schillings during the construction period.

[Szabo] Quite a lot of money...

[Marjai] What is more, the above-mentioned goods and services are not included on the Hungarian export list, and could not be exported for convertible currency or for other monies. Therefore, the advantages resulting from this need not be mentioned further.

[Szabo] What role do the Hungarian-Austrain agreements play in the increased assertion of environmental protection considerations?

[Marjai] I think this agreement will help us in our efforts to protect our environment not only by a defensive approach, but by halting the present lebel of deterioration and by making the environment more beautiful and more propserous. The agreements call for a particular method of construction to protect the environment by making extensive use of Austrian technology and experience. Within the framework of this agreement we can also have various projects done which we have never thought about earlier. We must not forget that the government also used the time available to us during the period of postponement for the preparation of a study on the comprehensive environmental effects. This study examines all possible aspects of a wide range of questions based on very high scientific demands and extraodinary expertise. Quite aside from all such previous projects, but also making a use of them, this study was made by scientists, various exports, institutions, and boards of academic and trade exports. This environmental study, which has examined all new information and checked all old information, a kind of work unprecendented in the world in and is also highly appreciated by foreign experts.

MAROTHY MEETS WITH BAVARIAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

LD202355 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Bavarian construction talks ended Friday in Budapest. The sides were headed by Bavarian deputy Prime Minister Karl Hellermeier, state minister of internal affairs and also responsible for construction affairs, and Laszlo Somogyi, Hungarian minister of construction and town development. The Bavarian deputy prime minister met Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The ministers informed each other about the construction and town development state of their countries, and reviewed possibilities of bilateral cooperation. They decided to deepen direct relations between the two ministries, and companies of the two countries. Cooperation themes include town building, renovation, home building and the development of infrastructure, the transfer of modern construction technologies. The side stated that there are favourable possibilities for cooperation on third markets.

The Bavarian guest left Budapest Friday.

FINANCE MINISTRY ON CSSR TRAVELERS ALLOWANCES

LD232141 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] In the future, Czechoslovak citizens will be able to travel to Hungary twice yearly, it was announced today in Prague to journalists, by the Ministry of Finance and the State Bank. Here is Nora Somogyi:

[Begin recording] Information from the Czechoslovak news agency emphasizes the private tourist travel is the topic at hand; the restriction will not affect group trips organized by tourist offices.

It invariably is valid that each Czechoslovak citizen is entitled to change 750 forints for each journey to Hungary. However, those who were not in Hungary at all as private tourists this year or last year, but want to spend their summer leave there this year, can get 3,000 forints maximum. [end recording]

HORN, VARKONYI MEET WITH SFRY; BUDIMAR LONCAR

LD232127 Budapest MTI in English 1638 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- Budimir Loncar, first federal deputy secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, paid an official visit to Hungary from June 21 to 23 on the invitation of Gyula Horn, Hungarian secretary of state for foreign affairs. Talks were held on topical international issues and the development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations. Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met Budimir Loncar.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 5-DAY VISIT

LD232122 Budapest MTI in English 1635 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Sandinist Defense Committees of Nicaragua [CDS], headed by Commander Leticia Herrera, general secretary of CDS and first deputy speaker of the Nicaraguan President, visited Hungary from June 17 to 22 on the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

The delegation held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, on the activity of the two movements and ways for further developing bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Lizandro Chavez Alfaro, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Hungary.

The delegation met Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Mrs Robert Jakab, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Hungarian Parliament, general secretary of the Democratic Federation of Slovaks in Hungary, and Mrs Ilona Sebestyen, president of the Hungarian Peace Council.

KARPATI MEETS WITH FINNISH COUNTERPART

LD231543 Budapest MTI in English 1433 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- A military delegation, headed by Veikko Pihlajamaki, minister of defense of the Republic of Finland, arrived in Hungary on an official friendship visit on Monday on the invitation of Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport the Finnish delegation met Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, and several other members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense.

KOPECZI HOLDS TALKS WITH GENSCHER, OTHERS

LD232135 Budapest MTI in English 1556 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, June 23 (MTI) -- A year-long series of Hungarian cultural events were opened formally at the Cologne City Hall Monday.

The patrons of the programme series are Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of education and culture, who is currently in the Federal Republic of Germany on the occasion, and Hans Schwier, minister of education of North Rhine-Westphalia, who both delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

The Hungarian minister stated that cultural cooperation plays an important part in the present conflict-ridden world political situation.

Earlier in the day, Bela Kopeczi, who is also meeting the invitation of Frau Dorothee Wilms, federal minister of education and science, started talks in Bonn with M.P. Anton Pfeifer, parliamentary secretary of state for the ministry. Discussions are to be held on the development of higher education, the use of new technologies in technical training, the exchange of scientists and issues of cooperation among the two countries; institutes of higher education. Bela Kopeczi is to give lectures at the universities of Cologne, Hamburg and Heidelberg.

On Monday Bela Kopeczi conferred in Bonn with Dr Jurgen Ruhfus, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr Barthold C. Wittev, head of the Foreign Ministry Department of Cultural Relations.

The Hungarian minister of education and culture paid a courtesy call on foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

GYORKE, DELEGATION RETURN FROM TUNISIAN CONGRESS

LD232018 Budapest MTI in English 1330 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI) -- Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the HSWP Central Committee, who had attended the 12th Congress of the Destour Socialist Party (PSD) of Tunisia, has returned to Budapest. At the congress Jozsef Gyorke conveyed the greetings of HSWP and met the head of the Foreign Affairs Department of PSD.

KAROLY GROSZ VISITS SZABOLCS-SZATMAR COUNTY

LD232225 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, acquainted himself today with the problems and results of Szabolcs-Szatmar County. In Nyiregyhaza, the local leaders, briefed the guest about the employment difficulties; at the same time, they outlined their ideas for a solution. There was discussion about how the relations of the Budapest enterprises and their factory units in the county could be strengthened. As a conclusion to his visit, the first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee gave a talk in the headquarters of the country party committee about economic and social issues.

U.S. WHITE PAPER BRINGS RELATIONS TO 'DEEP LOW'

LD232222 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 23 -- A second part of the white paper dealing with American policies on Poland has been released here, Polish television reported tonight in its prime-time news bulletin. The book offers details of facts and documents illustrating the U.S. policies on Poland over the past four years, the bulletin said.

U.S. behaviour has brought mutual relations to a very deep low.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU201034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of his reelection to the post of State Council chairman]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

Dear Comrade Honecker,

In connection with your reelection to the office of GDR state Council chairman I send you, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR State Council, warm congratulations and best greetings.

Your activity in the posts of SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman is linked with a period of dynamic and comprehensive development for the GDR and the strengthening of fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples. I wish to express the conviction that these relations will continue to be developed and enhanced for the good of both our societies, the consolidation of socialism, and progress and peace in Europe and in the world.

Please accept, dear comrade, wishes for health, success, and further achievements in work of such great responsibility.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council.

POLISH, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET

LD232205 Warsaw PAP in English 1804 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, June 23 -- Political consultations between the Polish and Italian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, which took place here today, were headed on the Polish side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski and on the Italian side by General director for Political Affairs Boris Biancheri. Deputy Minister Olechowski was received by Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti.

During consultations and talks the sides reviewed the current state of bilateral relations, highly assessing their development and expressing the will to further tighten them in all fields. Exchanging views on the basic issues of the international situation, the sides pointed to the need to undertake strong action to return to the poilicy of detente in East-West relations, to halt the arms race and pursue constructive international cooperation.

Polish Ambassador to Italy Jozef Wiejacz took part in the consultatins.

POLISH-NORWEGIAN ECONOMICS SESSION ENDS

LD192319 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Oslo, June 19 -- The Polish-Norwegian Joint Commission, created under the 1971 long-term trade agreement and the 1972 agreement on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation, ended its 8th session here today. Both sides briefed each other on the development of economic situation in Poland and Norway, respectively, since there last meeting.

The commission reviewed in detail bilateral trade relations and discussed the possibilities of their further development, specifying the fields of cooperation to be potentially expanded, for instance shipbuilding, fishery, electro-engineering, chemical, and timber industries.

POLISH-ZIMBABWEAN TALKS COVER GLOBAL ISSUES

AU200728 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] PAP -- Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, paid a visit to Poland on 13-15 June 1986 at the invitation of State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski.

President C.S. Banana placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and toured Warsaw. He saw the movie "Warsaw After All" in the Historical Museum, toured Krakow, and visited Auschwitz where he paid homage to the victims of the fascist concentration Camp.

State Council Chairman W. Jaruzelski and President C.S. Banana had talks in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect, and understanding. Plenary talks were attended by members of the two delegations.

Poland was represented by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Tadeusz Mlynczak, deputy State Council chairman; Vice Premier Wladysalw Gwiazda; Jerzy Beitkopf, State Council secretary; Jan Majewski, vice minister of foreign affairs; Jozef Zegar, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Ryszard Buchowiecki, vice minister of mining and power; and Leszek Kryst, vice minister of health and social wewlfare.

Zimbabwe was represented by Sidney T. Sekeramayi, Zimbabwe African National Union Politburo member and minister of health; Richard C. Hove, minister of mining; Morton Malianga, vice minister of finances, planning, and development; Misheck C. Hove, departmental head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Clifford M. Sileya, secretary of the president.

The two sides also met to discuss selected issues of mutual cooperation.

The sides were pleased to note the favorable development of their relations based on equality, friendship, and noninterference in internal affairs and expressed their determination to promote their cooperation and to continue the political dialogue on issues of interest to them. They also noted the opportunities for developing economic cooperation and trade for mutual benefit.

They informed each other about the situation in their countries and the plans for socioeconomic development in the next few years. The Zimbabwe delegation praised the achievements of normalization in Poland.

State Council Chairman W. Jaruzelski and President C.S. Banana exchanged views on the most important international and regional issues and were pleased to note the identity or far-reaching converging of their positions on the key issues of the present times. They stressed the need for further Polish-Zimbabwean cooperation in the international arena in order to maintain peace and strengthen international security. They expressed their support for the just struggle of the peoples against colonialism, racism, apartheid, and imperialist domination, for the complete liberation of the oppressed peoples and for decolonization in the south of Africa.

The two sides resolutely condemned the policy of apartheid in South Africa and expressed their complete solidarity with and support for the struggle of the peoples in Namibia and South Africa for freedom and independence, a struggle waged under the leadership of the liberation movements.

The Polish side condemned most resolutely the aggression of the racist regime of South Africa against the sovereignty of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, and Angola and noted that the imperialist powers and international monopolies share responsibility in this connection. South Africa's aggressive actions constitute state terror and are in conflict with the UN Charter and the principles of coexistence in the world. The Zimbabwean side expressed its gratitude for Poland's solidarity with the Frontline States in the south of Africa, which continue to oppose the policy of apartheid and to demand that the legitimate rights to freedom and independence of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia be honored.

The two sides stressed that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial-political facts established as a result of World War II and postwar development are the prerequisites for preserving peace and security in Europe. The Zimbabwean side highly appraised Poland's policy in Europe and its militancy in the CSCE process.

The two sides expressed their deep concern for the continuing tension in political relations and for the worsening economic situation in the world and noted that imperialist efforts to achieve strategic superiority through an escalation of the arms race on earth and through the implementation of the program for space militarization create the greatest danger for all countries and peoples.

The two sides came out in favor of renewed activities to preserve peace, to end the arms race, to terminate local conflicts through peaceful means, to protect mankind against a nuclear catastrophe, and to create conditions for the progressive development of nations.

The Zimbabwean side declared its resolute support for the disarmament initiatives put forward recently by the socialist countries in Budapest.

The Polish and Zimbabwean delegations discussed the Middle East situation and came out in favor of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations in order to devise a comprehensive solution of the problems of that region and to settle the Palestinian issue in an equitable way on the basis of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination, including the establishment of their own state. The sides also declared themselves in favor of immediately ending the war between Iraq and Iran and of settling disputed questions by peaceful means. The two sides condemned the recent U.S. armed aggression against Libya.

The Zambabwean side discussed the situation and policy of the nonaligned countries and the preparations for the seventh conference of the leaders of these countries in Harare at the end of August and the beginning of September. The Polish side highly praised the role of Zimbabwe in Africa and the Nonaligned Movement.

The president of Zimbabwe expressed his delegation's and his own thanks for the hospitality of Poland and invited the chairman of the PPR State Council to pay an official visit to Zimbabwe. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

PRESIDIUM REVIEWS HARVEST, ENERGY, SCIENCE PLANS

LD232148 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] There was a meeting of the Government Presidium. The agenda included an appraisal of the fall-winter season in the power industry and the supply of fuel and power for the national economy. A draft plan for the implementation of the resolution of the third congress of Polish science was also discussed. The plan states the state administration tasks in the field of programming and financing scientific and technological progress, investments, and developing scientific and research equipment. The plan envisages the implementation of new achievements in production, and the development of cooperation with foreign countries in scientific and technological spheres, and in publishing activity.

A great deal of time was devoted to the issues of agriculture. The Presidium acquainted itself with a report on preparations for harvest and for procurement of rape and grain. Economic conditions for agricultural production were discussed and a proposed was adopted concerning changes in this scope.

PRESIDIUM EVALUATES IMPLEMENTATION OF PRESS LAW

AU191446 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 16 June session the Government Presidium discussed the functioning of the press law. The practical functioning of the press law has been welcomed and praised by the people, who are generally aware that the law is not a parochial measure for the benefit of the press, journalists, and publishers, but a measure to promote the interests of citizens.

The press law makes it possible to ensure that citizens find it easier to influence public affairs, implement the principles that public life is open, uncover and criticize negative features, and participate in discussions about issues that are important for everyone.

The Government Presidium noted that contacts between administrative bodies and the press had become a daily practice and that information provided by the state administrative and economic bodies is an important element of the news published by mass media.

Administrative bodies, enterprises, and cooperatives continue to regularly study the critical materials published by the mass media and to use such criticism in order to eliminate neglect and shortcomings and to accelerate the settlement of citizens' business. The leading echelons of ministries, central agencies, and voivodship offices carry out periodical analyses of critical publications in order to make the necessary decisions and proposals. The mass media receive responses to their criticism. Failure to respond to such criticism is becoming increasingly rare, and official bodies and enterprises continue to take the initiative in responding to criticism with increasing frequency. The position of the press spokesmen in ministries and voivodships has consolidated.

A new feature of the Polish legal system is the Press Council, which continues to develop. This council submits proposals in connection with the role of the press in our sociopolitical life. Council members represent journalists, publishers, social and political organizations, state bodies, scientists, and associations.

The Government Presidium stressed that efforts to strengthen the role of the press law in our public life should continue mainly with the help of the consistent implementation of the regulations laid down by this law.

BARYLA ADDRESSES SOCIAL WRONGDOING, SOLUTIONS

AU201038 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Addressing the plenary session of the ZSL Supreme Committee in Warsaw on 17 June, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla said that the phenomena of social wrongdoing discussed at the plenum are arousing increasingly greater justifiable interest among public opinion. Working people have expressed their concern about this at many meetings prior to the Sejm and people's council elections; today they are doing so during the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. Meeting halfway, as it were, the need of society, we observe an urgent need to declare a resolute battle against these disturbing phenomena, J. Baryla said. We are giving this battle a broader treatment -- as a battle for the nation's moral health. The PZPR, ZSL, SD, people with various types of world outlook, and signatories of PRON are taking an active part in the implementation of this initiative.

Referring to the combating of social pathology, J. Baryla pointed out that the chief paths of this combat in the immediate future will be: the consolidation of positive values during the elimination of negative and pathological ones; the creation of legal and social obstacles to the spreading of unfavorable trends; and the establishment of new values and ethical morals firmly embedded in the stream of the political and sociopolitical changes that are meeting the challenge of the 21st century. He stressed that setting in motion various social initiatives and forms of action in this sphere will be an important contribution to the work of healing our public life and making it more honorable and concordant with our common socialist ideals.

SEJM DEPUTIES CRITICIZE MINISTERIAL RESPONSES

AU160852 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Ryszarda Kazimierska article: "Parliamentary Dissatisfaction"]

[Excerpts] Sejm Deputy Antoni Foks, who represents Walbrzych, is dissatisfied. On behalf of his electorate he asked Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz a question, to which the minister responded in a vague and irrelevant manner that amounted to neither "yes" nor "no."

In effect, neither the deputy nor his electorate were given the necessary information on an issue of interest to them.

The same thing happened to Sejm Deputy Grzegorz Seidler from Lublin, whose question addressed to the Ministry of Communications was answered in a puzzling manner by Kazimierz Czarniecki representing the ministry. Deputy Seidler was never told whether the Polich optical fibers communications technologies will be used on an industrial scale.

The ministers' answers to deputies' questions are often just like that: They avoid the issue, are vague, and at times are too long and complicated. This is why it happens that the marshal of the Sejm has to remind the members of the government how to answer parliamentary questions.

There are also other reasons for the deputies' dissatisfaction. For example, Deputy Zbigniew Bialecki from Torun complained that his viovodship deputies' team had sent a letter last March to the central authorities, but no reply has been reveived to this day, although the law provides for a 14-day deadline.

Let us recall that article 18 of this law states that "in his activities the deputy is entitled to obtain all information and materials on and to examine the performance of state administration, state enterprises, and other units of the socialized economy."

Article 20 states that "in the course of his Sejm duties a deputy is entitled to intervene with state administrative bodies, state enterprises, social organizations, and with the organizational units not run by the state in order to settle a problem on his own behalf and on the behalf of his electorate. He is also entitled to watch the proceedings in settling such problems."

Still another article of the law in question states that the "proposals and observations formulated by the deputy during the session of the Sejm and its commissions should be carefully considered by the appropriate state bodies, institutions, and organizations."

It is certainly worth checking on the implementation of the law on the duties and rights of the Sejm deputies, which has been in force since 21 August 1985. Perhaps then we would know why its provisions are being neglected.

JARUZELSKI, OPZZ CHAIRMAN DISCUSS CONGRESS

LD162057 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received the chairman of the OPZZ, Alfred Miodowicz. Trade union activity in the period of preparations for the 10th party congress was discussed, with particular emphasis on resolving problems concerning the working and social conditions of the work forces. Alfred Miodowicz reported on the preparations for the second OPZZ assembly.

BARCIKOWSKI SEES NEED TO IMPLEMENT CONGRESS TASKS

LD171424 Warsaw PAP in English 0704 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 16: PUWP CC Political Bureau member, vice-president of the Council of State, delegate of the Szczecin Viovodship party organization to the coming 10th PUWP Congress Kaximierz Barcikowski today addressed an open meeting of the PUWP organization of the Szczecin Technical University devoted to reviewing conclusions drawn from discussions preceding the 10th party congress.

Along with the 10th congress we are closing the period of political crisis of the years 1980-1981 in Poland. The resolutions passed at the congress will make it possible to advance from general tasks to specific fields. Regardless of how many sophisticated opinions we present, what will count is how many of them will be put to life, stated Barcikowski.

MOKRZYSZCZAK OUTLINES PROPOSED STATUTE CHANGES

AU201010 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview given by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member, Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Statute Committee of the Congress Commission: "In Accordance With Principles and Life" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] What changes does your committee propose for the party statute?

[Mokrzyszczak] It has drawn up some new statutory regulations and has proposed some changes to tighten the definition of old regulations. For example, the statute makes perfectly obvious the worker character of our party, but the 16th Central Committee Plenum, which we justly call the "worker" plenum, produced many concepts and decisions that have to be included in the party statute. That is why our Statute Committee proposes among other things that workers consultative teams, which may include nonparty people, should be set up within party cells. Our committee also takes the view that the achieavements of the 19th plenum, which was devoted to the intelligentsia, should be included in the statute so that not only the intelligentsia's place in the party, but also the relations between the workers class, on the one hand, and its social and class allies -- the peasants and the intelligentsia -- are given statutory definitions. The principles of cadre policy worked out by the Central Committee during the present party term must also be reflected in the statute. All these issues are nothing "new," they simply follow the line of the ninth party congress. Another such issue is the proposal that the role of primary party organizations in the party's structure should be stressed even more clearly.

[Pawlowska] What about the changes suggested by practical experience?

[Mokrzyszczak] All such changes stem without exception from the party's practical experience. Since the ninth party congress important changes have taken place in the functioning of the state. For example, we have set up the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, we have elected a new Sejm under new election regualtions, and we have extended the powers of the people's councils. The democratization of the state system -- which has begun, but is still not completed -- calls for the statutory definition of the tasks and duties of party members who are party deputies and councillors in representative bodies as well as in self-government institutions of socialist democracy and in social organizations. Opening itself on a larger scale to the young generation is the programmatic and extremely prtactical task of the party. Of course, this calls for a multitude of various efforts. It would be interesting to find out whether it is useful to shorten the statutory periods of waiting to become a party member, so that, say, a student would be able to become a full party member before completing his studies. Our committee also proposes that the statute should include the requirement that extensive inquiries should be made in their communities about those who aspire to be admitted to the party.

[Pawlowska] What about the disputed question of the length of the term of office of party cells?

[Mokrzyszczak] We propose that the term of office of all party cells be extended to 5 years. This is no "manipulation."

This is a result of experience. Under the present system the party has been busy during the accountability and election campaigns, which, I think, consumed about one-third of the party's strength and time. The party, which before the ninth congress had viewed short terms of office as a protection against the ossification of the authorities, saw the defects of such shortness. But what is most important is that, functioning in line with the principles of democratic centralism, the party has enough other powers to control the activities of its authorities. In the same way our team proposes to reduce the number of the obligatory Central Committee plenary sessions. By the way, during this term of office the Central Committee has held 26 plenums, which is without a precedent. But it was necessary to hold so many plenums because of the "great house-cleaning" in the party and because of the need to deal comprehensively with various problems.

MORAWSKI ASSESSES INTERNAL PARTY DEMOCRACY

AU101339 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview given by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, to Izabella Wajszczuk: "A Process of Profound Changes Has Commenced as a Result of the Wishes of the PZPR" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Wajszczuk] During the talks preceding the Ninth PZPR Congress, the greatest attention during discussions on the problems of internal party life was devoted to internal party democracy. Today, on the eve of the 10th congress, this topic is not causing any particular emotion. Does this mean that matters are already so positive that internal party democracy does not merit social concern?

[Morawski] It is true that the strengthening of internal party democracy is no longer a leading slogan during meetings of primary party organizations and party conferences. I have attended many such meetings and not once did I hear concern about the state of democracy within the party or the postulates concerning its improvement. This is a completely different situation from the one prevalent before the ninth congress. At that time, practically every party discussion involved the seeking of guarantees for democracy within the party. But can one conclude from this that democracy within the party no longer merits concern? It is clear that matters are not that good. Today, however, the chief problem is how to make the best use of this instrument, gain experience, and transform existing statutory regulations into permanent party practice and work style. The aim was different during the campaign preceding the ninth congress. The point then was to work out and introduce in the party statute regulations that encourage a democratization of the party's functioning in the best way. As we know, this action was successful -- the statute has been thoroughly altered and many of its new rules fulfill the function of the guarantees about which so many demands were made.

[Wajszczuk] You said that internal party democracy no longer attracts so much attention. But one member of the Central Auditing Commission has said recently that there is no democratic centralism without internal party democracy. The increasingly effective work of the party also involves a mature awareness of the above principle. Looking back on the last 5 years, what experiences are therefore worth using in order that party work may bring the intended results?

[Morawski] There have been years of difficult and industrious work. I think the work of auditing commissions has served to consolidate the party as an ideological and political community and to make the implementation of party resolutions more stringent; in other words, it has improved the effectiveness of party action. We have also directed a great deal of criticism against ourselves. Everything concerning the effectiveness of party action also applies to us in the Auditing Commission, for we are part of the party.

From our own experience we can say that future controls aimed at improving activity should regard resolutions, conferences, and timetables as mere beginnings of a process meant to achieve a goal, not proof that this goal has been reached. Therefore, these controls should always check the results and circumstances of the work of party bodies and on this basis formulate a firm assessment of their effectiveness.

In the next few years the party will reap the fruits of intensified organizational and ideolgical activity. On the desire of the PZPR, a process of profound changes in all spheres of social life, economy, politics, culture, and social consciousness has been initiated during the intercongress period. In order to properly assess the results of the actions taken and the suitability of the decisions made, it will be necessary to intensify and improve auditing and control mechanisms, which are always important in a Marxist-Leninist party.

WORKERS CLASS INFLUENCES PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION

AU191643 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Politburo member and Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee first secretary, by Krystyna Kostrzewa -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kostrzewa] A characteristic feature of the voivodship is that it has a concentration of an enormous group of the workers class, a group, moreover, with long-established traditions. It would be interesting to know, therefore, whether this fact had an influence on the precongress discussion, on its level and content...

[Czechowicz] Of course it did. The discussion was very lively and involved a great many non-party members as well as party members. One of the strongest currents in the discussion did concern the workers class itself -- its place and role in the state, and in economic, political, and cultural life. To put it in very general terms, workers wish to see unity in theory and practice, they want to see the party program provide a clear and precise definition of what constitutes the party's workers class character and its class policy within the state. Workers increasingly perceive a need to increase their political role and their influence on the state's activities. A conscious section of the workers class sees its advancement in attaining a high level of skill in one's occupation and not in exchanging one's overalls for the garb of a bureaucrat. It is interesting that during the discussion divisions within the workers class itself were pointed out; one of the discussion participants said that today the main division lies in the quality of work.

[Kostrzewa] Do workers feel they are not valued enough? Because their living conditions are not the most confortable....

[Czechowicz] Contrary to what you suggest, comrade, the workers class is not calling for new rights and privileges for itself; egoism is something alien to this class. It does, however, want to enjoy equality of opportunity -- in obtaining an education and in learning a trade, in improving skills, in participating in cultural life, and in having an influence on the state authorities' policies and the running of workplaces. Being the main force that creates national income, the workers class also wants to have a greater say in the distribution of national income. It desires a fuller realization of the principles of socialist social justice, which the PZPR defends, empowered to do so by the workers' class. The party precongress campaign is the best opportunity for raising many matters, for defending needs, and for making suggestions. It is a search for an answer to the question of what Poland is to be like and to the question of how the leading role of the workers class ought to be performed.

[Kostrzewa] Comrade, you have mentioned a new style of party work. With the rejection of pre-August methods of work at the ninth party congress, what does this new style of party work consist of today, how does the party's guiding role express itself in the state and its leading role in society? I am thinking of party work at the viovodship level....

[Czechowicz] In the broadest terms, the party's work consists of inspiring and activating all progressive social forces to undertake joint activities for the good of the state and our regionn, and encouraging cooperation between all these forces. Forces of this kind are: coalition parties; national councils; civic self-government councils; the Patriotic Council for National Rebirth: trade unions; workers' self-management councils; social, youth, vocational, and womens' organizations; and Catholic communities. We do not have to have -- and we do not want -- a monopoly on power; we do not order anyone around. To be able to direct without always forcing oneself to the forefront is a skill. I believe that the party is trong when it galvanizes all progressive forces into action, not when it orders, when it imposes its will, and so on. We are counting on dialogue and understanding. Whether we will succeed in this is another matter, however. Of course, it still will not work out well every time, or succeed completely on every occasion.

[Kostrzewa] During the years 1980 to 1981, in your voivodship, as was the case throughout the country, party ranks shrank, workers turned in their party membership cards.....

[Czechowicz] This process was arrested a long time ago. New people are joining the party. In the first quarter of this year, for example, we admitted 868 persons, most of whom were workers and young people. The decline in public confidence in the party is also being reversed, as well as the indifference toward party actions; this was attested by the precongress idscussion, in which party members as well as non-party members took part. The campaigns that preceded the Sejm and national council elections also provided proof of this. While taking note of these positive changes we do, however, realize that we cannot cease in our activity directed at winning people over to the ideas of the party.

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGY SPACE RESEARCH -- Warsaw, June 16 -- Poland will take part in meteorology space projects launched within the Interkosmos space programme by the socialist countries in the next few years, PAP was told by Wlodzimierz Suryjak, who represented Poland at the latest meeting of Interkosmos working group in Havana. Polish experts will develop ways of processing satellite data to obtain vertical cross-section of temperature, humidity and ozone amount in the air. Poland will also have a part in a project called "clouds" aimed to providie a comprehensive analysis of cloudiness; from the earth and space. Satellite data have been collected in Poland for 20 years, chiefly as photos from the U.S. satellites "Ndaa" and "Tiros," Soviet probes "Meteor" and the international meteorological satellite Meteosat. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0755 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD]

TOURIST ACCORD WITH CSSR -- The government agreement on tourist exchanges between Poland and Czechoslovakia signed today in the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism envisages a significant development of tourist movements organized by work enterprises, fraternal cities, and institutions. Detailed agreements will be undertaken later; for now it is clear that around 70,000 Polish children and youths will travel to Czechoslovakia this year. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU231033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum began today under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

On the proposal of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, the plenum unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1 -- Program for the Implementation of the Goals Put Forward by the 13th RCP Congress and Aimed at the Intensive Development of the National Economy in the 1986-90 Period;

2 -- Program on Perfecting the System of Financing and Granting of Credits for Economic Activities and on Economic-Financial Norms;

3 -- Draft Single National Plan on the Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan;

4 -- Draft Plan on the Development of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration in the 1986-90 Period;

5 -- Report on the Application of the Law on Territorial, Urban, and Rural Planning; and

6 -- Organizational Matters.

The plenum proceedings are attended by such guests as leadership cadres from the party and state apparatus who are not members of the party Central Committee.

Opening the plenum proceedings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, made a lengthy speech. This extensive speech made by the party secretary general was followed with particular attention and great interest, with complete satisfaction and unanimous approval, and was repeatedly puctuated by loud applause.

The participants in the plenum thus expressed their appreciation for this programmatic document which, on the basis of a thorough and comprehensive analysis, sets forth with clearsightedness and revolutionary boldness the road and direction of action to optimally implement the great goals aimed at Romania's socioeconomic development in the current 5-year plan and in the future.

By completely endorsing the important recommendations, guidelines, and tasks included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, the participants expressed the firm determination by the Communists, the working people, and the whole nation to act, in close unity with the party and its secretary general, to implement them and to resolutely implement the historic decisions of the 13th party congress and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

The questions included in the agenda were then discussed. The plenum proceedings continue at this time.

Further Details

AU231956 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum began today under the chairmanship of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The participants in the plenum discussed questions included in the agenda. Comrades Marin Enache, Pavel Aron, Mihai Marina, Vasile Barbulescu, Ion Pavel, Alexandru Necula, and Stefan Rab took the floor.

In the afternoon, the proceedings continued in the following commissions: the commission on the industry, agriculture, investments, constructions, transportation, export, and goods turnover; the commission on organizational and cadre activities; and the commission on political-educational work and international relations. Participants in the plenary and commission discussions stressed with satisfaction and patriotic pride the outstanding importance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, which represents an ardent and mobilizing action-program for all working people and the entire nation that stimulates our people's energy and creative forces for expediently implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Those who took the floor also expressed full endorsement for our party-state foreign policy and emphasized the great significance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's actions and initiatives devoted to attaining disarmament, peace, and a world without weapons and wars, and to resolving constructively the complex problems facing mankind. The plenum proceeding continue.

STOIAN, VADUVA RECEIVE CSSR MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU201958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1986 -- Consultations were held between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Romania and Czechoslovakia, in Bucharest, over June 17-20. In spite of the decisions and understandings agreed upon during the summit interviews, the sides exchanged opinions on the current stage of the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of collaboration and the prospects of their development in future. The sides also looked into certain international problems of joint interest.

On the occasion Jindrich Rehorek, first assistant to the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, called on Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, as well as on Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs.

PALESTINIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS CONCLUDE VISIT

AU201346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1312 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1986 -- On Friday, June 20, a Palestinian parliamentary delegation, led by Shaykh Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih chairman of the Palestinian National Council, concluded their visit to Romania. During the visit the guests had interviews at the National Women's Council, the People's Council of Dimbovita County, as well as with Justin Moisescu, patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, and Mufti Iacum Mehmed Septar, head of the Muslim denomination in Romania. They also visited industrial and socio-cultural units in Bucharest municipality and Dimbovita County.

During the visit, the permanent respresentative of the PLO in Bucahrest, 'Izzat 'Abd al-Rabb gave a dinner, attended by the Grand National Assembly [GNA] chairman, Nicolae Giosan, GNA deputies and other officials.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET BEFORE CONGRESS

AU241057 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The 20th session of the LCY Central Committee will meet this evening at 1700 [1500 GMT] and discuss organizational preparations for the largest gathering of the Yugoslav Communists which opens in Belgrade tomorrow. It is expected that the members of this highest party forum will discuss an amendment by the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the congress rule of procedure referring to the election of LCY organs. The Presidium proposed that the Central Committee change the decision according to which a qualified majority is necessary for the election of LCY organs, i.e. that the elections at the congress require a two-thirds majority.

BELOVSKI HOLDS PRE-CONGRESS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD231737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marko Lolic and Ugljesa Uzelac, executive secretaries of the Presidium, held a press conference for foreign and domestic journalists today in connection with the 13th LCY Congres due to begin on Wednesday in Belgrade.

Belovski made the assessment that the 13th congress was of the greatest importance for making a strong contribution to the unity of the working class and LCY unity as a whole as well as for providing the scope for the further development of socialist self-management. The conditions for this turnabout have been provided by the fact that uniform stands and views had been arrived at on a number of key and crucial issues. True, stressed Belovski, we were hoping, but did not manage to do it, to appear at the congress with some tangible results in our economic development. This is why the burden of high inflation and negative economic trends still persists.

This most important meeting of Yugoslav Communists will be attended by 2,257 delegates and guests and by delegations of about 120 parties and movements from throughout the world. The congress proceedings will be reported on by 1,450 representatives of the domestic information media and about 200 foreign journalists, out of whom 100 will be special reporters. The planned cost of preparation and holding the congress will amount to 500 million dinars.

The congress will work in six commissions.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ELECTS POZDERAC TO PRESIDENCY

LD232010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Summary] Sarajevo, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, elected Hamdija Pozderac as the member of the SFRY Presidency from this republic. Born in 1924, Pozderac is the bearer of a 1941 partisan badge and has been a member of the LCY since 1943. Since the war he has held a series of responsible posts in the republic and the federation. At today's session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly Jure Pelivan was appointed to the post of governor of the National Bank of this republic. Enver Filipovic has retired as the republic's social attorney of self-management.

HASANI, DIZDAREVIC RECEIVE NEW USSR AMBASSADOR

LD231328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the letter of credence of Viktor Maltsev, newly appointed USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY. Afterwards, President Sinan Hasani had a friendly conversation with Ambassador Maltsev, in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD232121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today -- chaired by Ivan Stambolic -- the Presidency of the SR of Serbia discussed the current problems stemming from the recent events in Kosovo. The Presidency made the assessment that the tasks from the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo and other documents had not been implemented resolutely and efficiently enough and that because of bureaucratic indolence by the state organs, and especially judiciary organs and organs of administration and pressure by Albanian nationalists, the Serbs and the Montenegrins have felt increasingly dissatisfied and their emigration continues unabated.

The Presidency of the SR of Serbia has made the judgment that the implementation of the adopted measures and actions stemming from the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the political and security situation in Kosovo, and the implementation of concrete measures and actions taken by republican organs and other institutions in the republic, will make it possible to resolve the problems of the Serbs and Montenegrins much more efficiently, faster and in a more responsible way within the framework of legal state organs and self-management institutions of our society. The Presidency placed all appropriate institutions and individuals in society under the obligation immediately on the receipt of the reports by commissions and working groups of federal and republican organs which are responsible for establishing the substance of the complaints by the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and to carry out their share of the commitments arising out of these reports. All other organizations in the republic must immediately ascertain what their tasks are -- as did by the City Committee of the LC of Belgrade during its last session -- so that the problems in Kosovo can be resolved faster and more efficiently.

The Presidency has made the assessment that concrete and efficient implementation of these measures and actions is the right way to stabilize the frayed intranational relations and to resolve the problems of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. This is why the Presidency made it incumbent on all republican organs and other social institutions, together with provincial and federal organs, to carry out without any delay and efficiently it concrete measures and actions agreed on the basis of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to keep it constantly informed. It was also agreed that the public must be constantly informed about the implementation of these measures and actions, and also about any possible opposition to their implementation.

This is the right way responsibly, efficiently, and quickly to resolve the problems which create serious difficulties for the life of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and increase their dissatisfaction and emigration. It is vital that these problems to be resolved within the framework of legal state and self-management institutions, which is an essential condition for the political stability of our society.

The Presidency also discussed some other issues pertaining to its jurisdiction and adopted a decision to grant pardon to a number of sentenced people, in connection with 7 July, the Day of Rising in the SR of Serbia.

SERBIAN LC MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTS MEET 23 JUN

LD232119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 23 Jun 86

["Consultative Meeting with Presidents of the Serbian LC Municipal Committees" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- We must not permit unproductive sessions of LC forums and organs, which reiterate direction already established and carry on debates already held, to curb the action aimed at changing the situation in the period now before us.

This practical and action, geared approach was expressed at today's consultative meeting with residents of LC municipal committees, organized by the Serbian LC Central Committee on the subject of immediate tasks in implementing the stances of the 10th republican party congress. A particular novelty in the method of work was also the character of this consultative meeting in which presidents of municipal committees from the whole of the republic as well as representatives of intermunicipal LC conferences and of the Belgrade and Novi Sad City LC committees also participated.

In the introductory speech which referred to organizing and training LC organizations for the implementation of congress tasks, Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium stressed that the party grass roots, working people, and citizens demanded a consistent and efficient action in resolving urgent social problems.

Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, then spoke to the participants of the consultative meeting. He dwelled in particular on the events in the province which occurred in the past few days. We must be aware first of all, he said, that the problems which still exist in Kosovo are of a nature conducive to easily turning everything, when based on these events, into a political exercise and that these problems could be abused as shown by the recent attempts to mobilize the people collectively and incite them to unacceptable behavior.

Certain circles in Kosovo and beyond were engaged in the past period on intensive propaganda with the aim of carrying out once again, now on the very eve of the 13th congress, an action of collective mobilization directed at Belgrade.

The aims of these circles are much more extensive and Kosovo represents for them only the easiest pretext. There was organized propaganda, incitement and pressure to have the people mobilized collectively. In the course of our socio-political activity we had been pointing out that this would be particularly harmful at this point in time when we are fully united and when we enjoy cooperation and activity for mutual benefit also with republican federal organs in the specific resolution of many issues and problems, and that such actions would be detrimental to this course of orientation and resolve.

The organizers' plans to mobilize large masses of people have, regardless of their manifested persistence, failed because a great majority of the people, Valsi stressed, are conscious of what this would have meant and where this would lead. To them it is more acceptable to adhere to the course of concrete and joint resolution of problems rather than to behave in a way which would aim at further destabilizing and worsening the situation. This can only make resolving problems more difficult. What is of exceptional significance is that, in addition to the warnings we have sounded recently, the moment this did happen, we went to talk with the people in order to dissuade them from following these plans. Thus we have actually halted the escalation of this activity through political action, by talking to people.

I am convinced that all this will not exert a negative influence on the direction of our action which consists in our now being engaged in finding out who had organized this action, and why, and how. Our preoccupation must continue to be to resolve the problems and tasks which have been specifically get out and to eliminate the broader causes and circumstances which make for people's disatisfaction.

We shall not succeed in bringing about a change in the attitudes to the LC tasks if we do not leave behind the practice of saying one thing and doing another, Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Serbian LC Central Committee, said. In his closing speech, Milosevic said, among other things, that the democratic spirit, which had developed despite the difficulty of gaining currency in the conditions existing in our country, had nevertheless reached the level at which the practice of forums and individuals saying one thing and doing another, will not be tolerated.

The practice of holding meetings which, in Milosevic's words, yield no results, should be abandoned as soon as possible. The view that people are judged by what they say, how they say it, and how often they make speeches, has been for many years slowly and dangerously acquiring respectability while the question of what they have done has practically never been asked or asked less and less. Therefore, everyone should in his environment face the issue -- how efficiently do we work? Can we free ourselves from the bondage of seeing meetings as the essence of political work, in particular by their frequency and length? To start with, we should at least halve the length of meetings. At their congress, the Serbian Communists agreed what to do and we, therefore, now need working meetings which will have on their agenda the implementation of that which has been agreed on, specific people, specific problems, and responsibility for the results.

We have entered a phase when unity can actually be built only on specific tasks, that is, on their implementation and on which this unity can be demonstrated, above all, on those must important tasks, such as the struggle to eliminate the consequences of the counterrevolution in Kosovo.

We can see that this is difficult, but we can also see that in Kosovo, in the whole of Serbia and in the country too, efforts to achieve unity and work efficiency are becoming specific. We will fight for the LC policy persistently but energetically. This also implies that we will adopt the measures and speed by which irregularities, injustices, and troubles which have befallen honest people in Kosovo, regardless of their nationality, can be eliminated. Because, the unprotected and desperate people in Kosovo will benefit nothing from our orientations and promises if we do not turn them into practice.

Milosevic then went on to remind those present that last week's session of the Presidiums of Serbian LC Central Committee and of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee adopted a whole series of activities aimed at implementing the measures of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium and the stances of the 10th Serbian LC Congress. This refers, above all, to the implementation of the laws and merciless conflict with any lawlessness and arbitrariness. Laws must be carried out and any obstruction in this respect must not be without its consequences. But other specific measures, too, were taken which refer to education, upbringing, information, work of communists in state organs and, economic development. All of us know full well that these are processes which take a long time and that results cannot be achieved overnight. However, the fact that they are processes and that they take a long time should not be the reason for us not embarking upon them with all our strength. The sooner we begin to embark on the process of changing the awareness and relations, the sooner these changes will take place. A number of years marked by hesitation in many respects and wait-and-see have already gone by. Therefore, tardiness and efficient implementation of the policy of the LC represents for us the gravest problem not only in Kosovo but also in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program as well as in many other issues, Milosevic concluded.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY NOTES HUGE ECONOMIC LOSSES

LD231703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo drew attention to enormous economic losses in the province and called for radical measures to have them eliminated. Last year alone 138 organizations of associated labor employing over 30,000 workers operated at a loss. These losses amount to 13.2 billion dinars. The biggest loss-making enterprises are in the manufacturing industry, mining and agriculture. The assessment was made that the work collectives do not do any in-depth studies as to the cause of their losses, while some avoid studies deliberately so as to not take their own personal responsibility. Management structures within those collectives continue to be indolent and the improvement programs merely divide the losses among the society as a whole.

MONTENEGRO LC BODY SETS OUT TASKS, GOALS

AU201627 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 86 p 3

[S. Vukasinovic report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 11 June -- At its first working session held today, the Montenegro LC Central Committee (Miljan Radovic was presiding) adopted its 1-year work plan.

The opening words of Savo Sekaric, secretary of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, are the essence of the discussion and conclusions:

"Our prime objective is to change the state of things with which we are not satisfied by having fewer talks, meetings, and conclusions and by undertaking more concrete actions."

"We must realize that this will be neither easy or simple. Due to the big problems and differences in opinions even the smallest positive steps require long and patient work, exceptional efforts, and sacrifices. This is why it is a special responsibility of the Central Committee to continuously encourage and direct the activities of the basic organization of the LC in communes toward concrete political work among the working people and citizens," said Sekaric.

Talking about current socioeconomic relations in the republic, Sekaric pointed out that they are very complex.

Without Hesitation

According to Sekaric, the obligations of the Central Committee in the forthcoming year are the further building and development of socialist self-management and socioeconomic relations, and of the political system of socialist self-management.

NEW MEMBERS OF SLOVENE GOVERNING BODIES ELECTED

AU231618 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jun 86 p 3

[J. Pjevic Report]

[Excerpts] After a comprehensive and committed debate about past elections and suggestions that would further their democratization, there was an electoral session of the Republican Conference. Poet Ciril Zlobec and Joze Slander, director of the Saturnus factory of Ljubljana, were elected new vice presidents of the Republican Conference. Bozena Ostrovrsnik, whose term of office has not expired yet, is also vice president of the Republican Conference, while Geza Bacic is its secretary. The new elected members of the Republican Conference of the SAWP Presidium are Valerija Skerbec, Niko Rihar, and Mitja Ribicic. The following were elected as members of the Slovene SAWP's delegation to the Federal Conference of the SAWPY: Zeljko Jeglic, Silva Jereb, Dr Anton Korosec, Marjeta Potrc, Joze Smole, and Joze Slander.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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NAGY ON 'POSITIVE ELEMENTS' OF NATO PROPOSALS

LD191635 Budapest MTI in English 1518 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- The government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic are taking an active part in all endeavours aimed at disarmament, Ambassador Janos Nagy, head of the Hungarian delegation, stressed at the Thursday session of the Vienna talks on Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments in central Europe. The special status of Hungary in the Vienna talks does not mean that this country is a passive observer as the success of talks and the improvement of East-West relations comply with our national interests and endeavours. The ambassador said that the Vienna talks continued this year in a promising way. The latest proposal of the NATO countries included some positive elements related to the framework of the socialist countries created an opportunity for starting the concrete formulation of the agreement. However, the NATO reaction to the Warsaw Treaty proposal has not justified the hopes as the Western proposals envisaged an ever decreasing cut in armed forces, left the reduction of armament out of consideration, and raised unreal demands for verification. The head of the Hungarian delegation outlined the proposals approved in the recent Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee stressing that the implementation of the proposals could cut armed forces in Europe by a quarter, a million troops by the early 1990s, and reduction could continue later. The Warsaw Treaty proposes an effective scheme of verification, based upon national technical means and international rules, including on-site control. On the basis of the highly flexible position of the Warsaw Treaty talks could be held on an agreement either in the second phase of the Stockholm conference, or in a new forum with the involvement of the European states, the United States and Canada, or by extending the mandate of the Vienna consultation and extending the range of participants.

GDR, CSSR, FRG DISCUSS BAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD210921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 20 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva 20 Jun (ADN) -- The representatives of the GDR, CSSR and FRG at the Geneva disarmament conference had further talks on Friday about all aspects of chemical disarmament. On this occasion the representatives of the GDR and CSSR, referring to the "Principles and Main Directions for Further Negotiations Between the GDR, CSSR and FRG on the Creation of a Zone Free of Chemical Weapons in Europe," stressed the significance of regional measures.

POLISH ENVOY URGES 'WILL FOR COMPROMISE'

LD202357 Warsaw PAP in English 1948 GMT 20 Jun 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, June 20 -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe entered its concluding stage. Addressing the conference today, Polish representative Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski called attention to the fact that there was so little time left, that everyone should display the will for compromise. It is the only way to settle issues of dispute before the debates adjourn on September 19, he said. The NATO states still do not seem inclined to make necessary concessions as regards earlier proposals, demanding one-sided benefits in security. On the other hand, the conviction arises among West European states about the necessity to find a way out of the present impasse.

ALL-OUT EFFORT TO FULFILL PRODUCTION PLANS URGED

AU222027 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "All-Out Effort for Greater Achievements in the Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of Plans"]

[Excerpts] The overall industrial production plan for the 5-month period has been overfulfilled. More coal, electricity, ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel ore, copper wires and cables, engineering industry products, products of the chemical industry, more products of the light and food industry, and so forth, have been produced. The retail trade and services plan has also been overfulfilled, thus better supplying the people with a number of essential products, foodstuffs, and other articles, while the state budget income has been fulfilled according to plan. Greater efforts have been made by the working people in the agricultural sector to supply the market with more vegetables, milk, meat, and eggs.

The overall value of the method of mass actions by our working people was also evident in the construction of tobacco-drying stores, the advancement in the construction of irrigation projects with an extra capacity of thousands of hectares, and so forth; the value of the method of mass actions was also evident in the important action undertaken by the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine, the engineering industry, and various institutions in the utilization of new brands of domestically produced steels. The mass action of the Tirana working people in raising production efficiency in order to increase incomes over 85 million leks over and above the plan is also of considerable importance. The state of budget income for the 5-month period has been overfulfilled by 35 million leks.

This spirit of mobilization and action must be kept alight and must be raised to even higher levels in the period to come. The possibilities have existed and still exist for even greater achievements if the existing reserves and possibilities had been fully utilized. Struggling against complacency following the overall positive achievements, let us therefore uncover still unused reserves, shortcomings, and the partial failures observed here and there. The issue remains that of fulfilling the plans and the pledges as has been instructed by the recent plenums of the AWP Central Committee, doing this frontally in every unit of the economy, district, and branch, with regard to all economic and financial indicators.

The figures and achievements of the 5-month period show that work is not being carried out with the pace and sense of responsibility suggested by the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee plenums by all producers, as well as the import-export organs of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Increased export income therefore requires a more deft method and style on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Trade organs, daily control, as well as greater "pressure" on the producers in order to fufill and overfulfill the tasks.

GEGPRIFTY ENCOURAGES PEOPLE'S NEW MASS ACTION

AU151903 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Executive Committee of Tirana Distict People's Council: "A mass Action of Great Value Born of and Dictated by the Revolutionary Energy of the Masses"]

[Excerpts] The communists and working people of Tirana Disrict have always initiated many mass actions and revolutionary movements which have been adopted and extended by the whole country.

In this way, under the leadership of the party organization, they strive to fulfill the valued directive of the AWP Central Committee and of our glorious and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha that Tirana should act as a "laboratory" for the work of the party throughout the country. The Mass actions which have been and will be launched, apart from their other purposes, aim to realize and bring to life this party injunction and demand.

In such an atmosphere of revolution, of ever more militant labor, and energetic work, new and powerful mass action has recently been mounted in Tirana to increase further efficiency in production.

The mass action was launched at the revolutionary moment when the working people of Tirana District, inspired by the decisions of the 13th and 14th Plenums of the AWP Central Committee and by the directives and counsels of Comrade Ramiz Alia, had achieved a high standard of mobilization, enthusiasm and revolutionary zeal in their labor, which expresed itself in the good economic and financial results for the 4-month period, when, for example, the 125 enterprises of the district realized and exceeded their planned targets. However, studies carried out in every production center and in the sections of the executive committee of the district people's council have reached the conclusion that within particular enterprises and sectors there are still failures to fulfill the plan, and major unused reserves and opportunities that must be exploited without fail.

At the 14th Plenum of th AWP Central Committee, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that "our achievements and successes testify to unexploited opportunities, and to the important part played by subjective factors, and this gives us the right to demand more from all those who have not completely reached their targets." Bearing this directive in mind, and confidently evaluating the results for the 4-month period, and also considering demands for the intensification of the revolutionary movement to become "standard-bearers in the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," the plenum of the AWP district committee, after analyzing the experience gained from this movement, decided that the working people of Tirana district under the leadership of the party organizations and within the framework of this movement should unfurl the flag of a new revolutionary mass action.

The fundamental aim of this mass action is the further increase of economic efficiency in production, with the object of achieving an accumulation of more than 80 million leks and an increase in budget income of 85 million leks above the plan before the end of the year.

So, for example, planned economic gain in industrial production will rise by 1.2 to 1.5 percent, the national income of the district will rise by 3 to 3.5 percent, and the social sector income by 4.6 to 4.9 percent above the plan. Industrial production costs, and the costs of construction, services, and freight transport, will be reduced by 0.4 to 0.5 percent.

Why is this mass action so valuable?

Primarily, the political importance of this mass action lies in its direct contribution to the heroic struggle of the party and our people to confront successfully the severe pressure of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade. The problem of economic efficiency, which is the immediate task of this mass action, directly concerns the construction and defense of socialism, relying entirely upon our own strengths, without assistance or credit from abroad.

BULGARIAN, SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEET

AU241012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In the park hotel "Moskva" in Sofia a bilateral meeting began between the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the Committees for Bulgarian-Soviet Freindship and the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship and its sections. The meeting ws opened by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgrian-Soviet Friendship. A Soviet delegation led by Aleksey Popov, first deputy chairman of the central leadership of the societies for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship, as well as Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Bulgaria are taking part in the work of the meeting. In his report Nencho Stanev, first deputy chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, examined the results of joint work to raise the efficiency of the local friendly links in the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Aleksandrov Meets Soviets

AU242030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received the leadership of the delegation of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, which is visiting our country on the occasion of the third bilateral meeting of the nationwide Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee and the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and its sections. Questions of increasing the acivities of the bilateral relations in scientific-technical and economic cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union in the light of the decisions adopted by the BCP and CPSU congresses were discussed. The Soviet delegation is headed by Aleksey Popov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education for th RSFSR.

BALEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LCY CONGRESS

AU241648 Sofia BTA in English 1524 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Mr Milko Valev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, left for Belgrade at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The delegation will take part in the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which will start tomorrow. The delegation includes Mr Konstantin Atanasov, member of the CC of the BCP and first deputy head of the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" department of the CC of the BCP, and Mr. Stefan Stoykov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Yugoslavia.

DELEGATION TRAVELS TO SWEDEN FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU240823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, has left for Stockholm at the invitation of Thage Peterson, the Swedish minister of industry. In the Swedish capital he and the Bulgarian economic leaders who are accompnying him will hold talks on expanding cooperation in the economic field.

MINISTERS DISCUSS DICIPLINE VIOLATIONS

AU241909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Jun 8

[Text] The Council of Ministers Bureau discussed the results from the inspections of the Committee of State and People's Control and of the Central Statistical Adminisration regarding the reliability of statistical data.

It was ascertained that in some okrug people's councils and in certain enterprises numerous violations of discipline and reliability have been committed. There have been essential shortcomings in the construction sector, where guilding projects, and housing projects in particular, have been commissioned, but are actually still unfinished ahd have not been accepted according to the established rules. There have been cases of incorrect evaluation of the economic effect of scientific-technical innovations, as well as cases of goods that have not been produced.

In order to ensure a strict observance of discipline in the reliability of statistical data, the Council of Miisters Bureau adopted appropriate decisions:

Measures of the Committee of State and People's Control for the intensification of control activities as regards the reliability of information in plan fulfillment were approved.

Instructions were issued that the materials of inspections during which crimes have been discoverd in connection with violations of statistical reliability should be handed over to the prosecuor's office for further penal proceedings.

The Bureau of the Council of Mnisters punished a number of economic managers with severe reprimands and warnings [words indistict]. It was recommended to the leaders of ministries and other departments, to the chairmen of okrug peoples' councils executive committees, and to managers of economic trusts and enterprises, to adopt measures for the realistic assessment of the results of economic and other actiities, for the strictest observance of the Statute on Punishments, in connection wth violations of statistical reliability,and of other normative documents, and instructions for the observance of strict discipline, to ensure reliable and objective information.

LEADERS ATTEND DIMITROV COMMEMORATION MEETING

AU201827 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Milan Manova report: "Immortal Son of Class, Party, and People -- 104th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's Birth -- Festive Meeting in the Capital"]

[Excerpts] A festive meeting in the Georgi Kirkov" Hall in Sofia was devoted to the 104th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth.

The members of the honorary presidium were greeted with prolonged applause. The members include Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadiski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, and deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

HRUSKOVIC, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR LCY CONGRESS

LD241539 Prague CTK in English 1427 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 24 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Miloslav Hruskovic, alternate member of the party Presidium and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, left for Belgrade today.

The delegation will attend the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia taking place on June 25-28.

HUSAK, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD242252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They some current questions of Soviet cooperation.

DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS PRC HEALTH OFFICIAL

LD241228 Prague CTK in English 0932 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 24 (CTK) -- Chinese Deputy Minister of Public Health Gu Yingqi, who leads a delegation of Chinese health experts visiting Czechoslovakia, was received here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan.

They discussed the present state of and future prospects for bilateral cooperation in health care and exchanged information about the two countries' public health care systems.

GOVERNMENT TO HELP BUILD USSR-PPR POWERLINE

AU230837 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The gradual construction of an interstate 750 kilovolt grid is a substantial part of the concept of the future development of the interconnected electrical energy systems of the CEMA member-states. An aggrement was signed in Prague on Wednesday (18 June) between the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the PPR on the realization of the Czechoslovak share in the contruction on the 750 kilovolt power transmission line ffom the Khmelnitskiy nuclear power plant in the USSR to Rzeszow in the PPR, and the switching station i Rzeszow.

The document was signed by Alois Hlock, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Helmuth Floeth, deputy minister of foreign trade of the PPR.

MEETS IRAN'S VELAYATI UPON ARRIVAL

LD250909 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official visit at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. Meeting the guest at the airport were Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek and other leading ministry officials

RUDE PROVO DENIES PERSECUTION OF GYPSIES

AU231517 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 86 p 3

[Jaruslav Kojzar commentary: "Such Are the Facts"]

[Excerpts] In mid-May, REUTER published a report stressing that "representatives of the Romanies" had called on Pope John Paul II and the Roman Catholic Church to protect the ethnic group of gypsies against poverty, persecution, and hostility. "We need the support of the pope," the chairman of the International Gypsy Council (IGC) reportedly said, because "in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Spain, and Portugal, the life of the Romanies is characterized by extreme poverty, illiteracy, high mortality among children, and chronic unemployment." In Eastern Europe, discrimination has reportedly "frequently reached the level of state-organized persecution."

This was not the first statement of this kind. At the beginning of January, Rajko Djuric, secretary of the "World Gypsy Organization," told the AFP correspondent in Belgrade about the horrors of gypsy life in Czechoslovakia, including the "forced sterilization of women." On 2 June, a former Czechoslovak historian (!), one who lives in the West today and receives his salary from the CIA, let himself be heard. We allegedly "thwart the gypsies' cultural life" by resettling them from their "traditional" dwellings and "liquidating habitats in which they had lived for centuries," which demonstrates our "inability to deal with specific questions of the autonomy, life, language, and culture of the gypsy populace in a democratic way. We "disperse them" give them apartments, and "force" them to learn how to write, read, and calculate. How appalling! A gypsy living in dirt, in a house slapped together out of mud, in a settlement without any hygiene, at the end of civilization... how colorful.

I do not know how gypsy citizens live in countries in which, according to IGC Chairman Romani Rose, the situation is better. However, as far as the situation in our country is concerned, we strive for their unforced integration into the life of society. They enjoy the same rights as all other Czechoslovak citizens -- the rights to work, to health and social care, to education, and to rest after work.

The care rendered by the state to raise their cultural and living standards is considerable. In some localities the commisions of district national committees dealing specifically with these issues no longer have much work to do. In other localities, we are only at the beginning of the road. This is logical. It has not been easy, on either side, to change the way of thinking inherited from capitalism which doomed the gypsy to live a life at the very margin of society and did not give him the chance for different development. In some places this way of thinking inevitably persists. But we are advancing step by step and neither the gentlemen of the ICG, nor anyone else -- no one who is out to destablize our society, no matter what "arguments" he uses and what name of a group of people he brandishes in this endeavor will prevent this.

HONECKER THANKS DIPLOMATS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD201654 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jun 86

[Will for Understanding Is the Dictate of the Present - headline]

[Text] Mr Doyen, mesdames, messieurs, ambassadors, charges d'affaires, comrades, and friends, I thank you most cordially for your friendly congratulations on my reelection as chairman of the CDR Council of State and on the election of the other members of the Council of State. You are right in assuming that, in the future as in the past, I will, in every respect, devote my attention to the peaceful development of relations between our states and peoples. This striving expresses the realization that in the nuclear age the thesis of the German military theoretician Clausewitz that war is the continuation of politics by other means is no longer valid. In a nuclear inferno there would be neither victor nor vanquished.

For the GDR, I can say that since its founding it has pursued a foreign policy curse of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, for which there is no reasonable alternative. We are guided, as noted at the 11th SED Congress, by the fact that peace is the basis of mankind's future, and we are working with all our strength for that. In this century two world wars have started from German soil. We know the destructive power of modern weapons. Peace is our most important concern.

In the present international situation, which is burdened by tensions and dangers, the question of the fate of mankind is posed with great acuteness. We are also deeply convinced that with the awareness of the dangers, the determination of the forces of reason and responsibility to avert a nuclear inferno and contributing to security and detente is also growing. Such collaboration can bring about a change for the better in international relations. We attach the greatest importance to deeds for peace on earth and in space, to an active policy of peaceful coexistence, and to an intensive political dialogue ad flourishing cooperation of all states.

In our eyes nothing is more urgent than effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament. In the center of Europe especially, on the dividing line between the two social systems and military alliances, the arms arsenals have reached very threatening proportions. It is, therefore, time to reduce the mountains of weapons. The hopes of people throughout the world are linked with accords already reached on arms limitation and disarmament and their conscientious observance, with the Soviet-American meeting at the highest level in Geneva and with the various negotiating forums on questions of arms limitation and disarmament. The socialist states are in favor of an even lower level of strategic military balance. They believe that to seek security at the cost of others or to strive for military superiority in the nuclear age is highly dangerous. Security can only be reciprocal and for all.

And it is this that is the point of departure for the comprehensive and concrete proposals which the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states have submitted, chiefly thanks to the dynamic policy of Mikhail Gorbachev. This is again shown by the Budapest appeal for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. The socialist states are hoping for a serious reception for their proposals and for a constructive reply that serves world peace and thus the peoples.

With its contribution to security and cooperation in Europe, the GDR is acting in accordance with its peace commitment to do everything possible to ensure that ony peace, and never again war, emanates from German soil. The socialist German state also needs and encourages equal cooperation with the states and peoples of all continents.

The decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the domestic and foreign policy of the GDR and the successes of its national economy prove that our state is always a predictable and reliable partner. Partnership requires the goodwill of all sides. The political will for understanding and cooperation, the will to safeguard human existence and to solve the world problems that worry mankind and the renunciation of confrontation -- these are the present dictates.

Mr Doyen, mesdames, messienrs, ambassadors, charges d'affares, comrades, and friends, as representatives of your states you have the change to contribute to a climate of reason and realism in international relations through your daily work on the expansion of relations. Rest assured that you will always have my support in this constructive endeavor to strengthen peaceful cooperation and mutual understanding.

I ask you to convey my best greetings to your heads of state. I wish you, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, success in your responsible work and your families and colleagues well-being.

Reception Held

LD202222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, received on Friday the congratulations of the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR on his reelection as head of state of the GDR. At a reception at the official seat of the Council of State in Berlin's Marx-Engels Square, the ambassadors and charges d'affaires conveyed to Erich Honecker the best wishes and greetings from their heads of state and government as well as their peoples.

Present at the congratulations of the diplomatic corps were the deputies of the chairman of the GDR Council of State; the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag; Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party; and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party; as well as Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State, and deputies of the minister of foreign affairs.

The reception offered the opportunity for friendly talks between Erich Honecker and other personages of the GDR with the heads of diplomatic missions.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO TODOR ZHIVKOV

AU201726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, on his reelection as chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB]:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, I convey to you most cordial greetings and best wishes on your reelection as chairman of the PRB State Council on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, as well as on my own behalf.

Your name is closely linked with successful development of the fraternal cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples. I am firmly convinced that these friendly relations will henceforth also further develop and deepen universally along the lines set out by the 11th SED and 13th BCP Congresses, in unseparable alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. The results of the elections in both countries on 8 June are also a reliable guarantee for that. They are renewed convincing evidence of the deep trust of all citizens in the successful policy of our parties. They demonstrate the pride in our achievements, and give us the firm confidence that we will also master the new, higher tasks.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, please accept my sincere wishes for further successes in your responsible work to the benefit of the fraternal Bulgarian people and our joint cause of socialism, as well as for creative vigor, health, and well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the GDR State Council

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, conveyed cordial congratulations to his counterpart, Georgi Atanasov on his reelection as chairman of the PRB Council of Ministers.

KESSLER RECEIVES USSR ADMIRAL CHERNAVIN

DW241617 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] During a friendly meeting in the GDR Defense Ministry this afternoon, Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and Fleet Admiral Vladimir Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister and supreme commander of the Soviet naval forces, paid tribute to the successful development of the military alliance between the GDR and USSR armed forces.

Minister Kessler stressed that the close cooperation with the seamen of the USSR's Baltic fleet was always an encouragment and obligation for the members of the People's Navy to prove their ability as brothers-in-arms and to fulfill honorably every mission for the protection of the socialist countries' coasts. Like all soldiers, the members of the Navy responded with new initiatives to the 11th party congress resolutions, he said. The USSR Navy delegation arrived in the GDR today for a visit of several days.

FDJ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR VISIT

LD191808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 19 Jun (ADN) -- A delegation of the FDJ Central Council, headed by FDJ First Secretary Eberhard Aurich, arrived in Beijing today on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Communist Youth League (CYL) of the PRC. The delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and alternate member of the CPC Central Committee.

At their initial exchange of views, Eberhard Aurich and Song Defu stressed that the visit by the FDJ delegation opened up a new page in the traditional relations between the youth organizations of the two countries. The cooperation between the GDR and China, which is developing well in many fields, is an effective contribution to the safeguarding of peace. The partners in the talks agreed that the successful progress of socialism in both states primarily requires peaceful external conditions, to which the FDJ and the CYL can make a joint contribution.

This afternoon the delegation visited the Old Imperial Palace in the center of Beijing, and this evening Song Defu gave a dinner for the GDR guests.

Meets With PRC Youth League

LD210912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Official talks between the FDJ delegation headed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and the Central Council of the PRC under the chairmanship of Song Defu, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, commenced in Beijing on Friday. Eberhard Aurich recalled that Erich Honecker, at the 11th SED Congress, pointed to the pleasing development of relations between the GDR and the PRC in the political, economic, and cultural areas. The FDJ intends to add new successes to this good record with the development of its traditional relations with the CYL. For the GDR and its young people, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council said, the preservation of peace is the most urgent task of today. The young generation is tackling this with great confidence. The USSR's approach to international issues, its comprehensive program for liberating the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and for the creation of a system of international security have opened up new circumstances in peace policy.

The first secretary of the FDJ Central Council briefed the CYL delegation about the Warsaw Pact's Budapest appeal. The appeal also proved the constructive urging of socialism toward a radical change in the world toward detente and disarmament. The worldwide forces of a coalition of common sense and realism are increasing.

Song Defu spoke about the CYL's activities within the country's "movement of the four modernizations" (agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology). This modernization of China requires political-ideological work and help to link the economic revival of the PRC to the strengthening of life's socialist qualities. In order to accomplish this major objective, the first secretary of the CYL Central Committee said, a stable and peaceful world must be guaranteed in the long term. The CYL, which maintains relations with about 400 youth organizations from 104 countries, is determined, with all young people of the world, to make a fitting contribution towards the safeguarding of world peace.

In the morning, Eberhard Aurich, during a lecture before over 580 students of the political university of the Chinese youth of the CYL Central Committee, spoke about the FDJ's experiences in the communist education of the young in the GDR.

TISCH DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH DGB MEMBERS

LD212134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Magdeburg, 21 Jun (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, recieved for a talk in Magdeburg on Saturday a DGB delegation headed by Lothat Zimmermann, member of the National Executive. The trade unionists from the Federal Republic of Germany are in the GDR at the invitation of the FDGB on the occasion of the 21st workers' festival.

The 21st workers festival, Harry Tisch underlined, shows once more how in the GDR the people are free to develop all their talents and the commitment with which the workers are creating steadily better preconditions for their own creative performances in the socialist competition movement and for mastering scientific-technological progress. In this way they are manifesting their firm resolve to realize the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and to support whole-heartedly the policy for the benefit of the people and preservation of peace.

The two sides said that in view of the dangerous worsening of the international situation, it is a priority task of the trade unions to step up thier activities for peace and disarmament. They emphasized the urgency to ban all nuclear tests.

Harry Tisch explained the comprehensive peace program which the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states proposed in Budapest this month. He stressed that the FDGB, together with the trade unions of the socialist countries, actively supports the realization of those measures.

Lothar Zimmermann underlined that the DGB, at its 13th regular national congress in Hamburg, had welcomed and affirmed the Soviet Union's peace proposals. With the strength of its trade unions, the DGB seeks to help promote disarmament, detente and understanding. The two sides noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations between the FDGB and DGB are developing fruitfully.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON MISSION TO ENFORCE LAWS

DW242100 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German people's police, explained the new tasks following the 11th SED Congress at a working meeting with leading staff members. He pointed out the binding mission of enforcing law and order everywhere, together with the citizens, and of protecting their dignity and freedom, as well as the social and personal property.

In his address, Egon Krenz spoke about domestic and foreign policy tasks as outlined by Erich Honecker in his speech at the second Central Committee meeting. In a unanimously adopted pledge addressed to the SED Central Committee general secretary, the participants in the meeting stated that they would do everything in their power to protect the worker-peasant state, peace, and life.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN

Received by Losonczi

LD241121 Budapest MTI in English 0925 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, arrived for an official visit to Budapest on Tuesday, on the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Turkish head of state is accompanied by Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs, and Husnu Dogan, minister of agriculture, forestry and rural affairs, and Asaf Inhan, Turkish ambassador to Hungary, who joined the delegation in Budapest.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport, decorated with national colours and greetings, by Pal Losonczi, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Lajos Szalai, Hungarian ambassador to Turkey. The guests accompanied by the hosts, drove to Kossuth Square.

Discussions Held

LD241722 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1640 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] In Budapest, Hungarian-Turkish head of state talks have been held. Pal Losonczi expressed his pleasure at being able to welcome in Hungary Kenan Evren, president of the friendly Republic of Turkey. He emphasized that the relationship of the two countries goes way back in history. Our present relations are not burdened by any kind of problem; they are developing as an example of the good cooperation between countries of different social makeup. Pal Losonczi expressed his conviction that the present talks give new impetus to cooperation.

In his reply, Kenan Evren declared that in his person, for the first time a president of the Republic of Turkey is visiting Hungary. He also said that the many-sided cooperation is signaled by the high-level visits that have taken place in the past. Kenan Evren invited Pal Losonczi to visit Turkey; he accepted the invitation.

After the plenary talks, the two heads of state held an exclusive discussion, with the participation of the foreign ministers. Afterwards, a Hungarian-Turkish agricultural agreement was signed by the two specialist ministers. According to the document, Turkish experts will get acquainted with the Hungarian system for corn cultivation, and animal breeding will be developed with Hungarian assistance in Turkey.

In the presence of the heads of state, an energy management framework agreement was also signed, according to which the Hungarian and the Turkish enterprises will expand their direct cooperation, and they will also work together in other markets.

With the conclusion of the discussions, Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, called on Kenan Evren, at his residence, and they conducted talks of a cordial atmosphere.

More on Discussions

LD242203 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- The official Hungarian-Turkish plenary talks opened in Budapest's parliament on Tuesday under the leadership of presidents Pal Losonczi of Hungary and Kenan Evren of Turkey.

The Hungarian negotiating group included Peter Varkonyi, Jeno Vancsa, minister of Agriculture and Food, Istvan Torok, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Under-Secretary of State Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Under-Secretary of state Janos Hoos, vice-president of the National Planning Office, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign trade, Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of education and culture, Gyula Czipper, deputy minister of industry, Peter Medgyessy, deputy minister of finance, and Lajos Szalai. Members of the Turkish delegation were Vahit Halefoglu, Husnu Dogan, Asaf Inhan, Ahmet Selcuk, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ambassador Ecmel Barutcu, deputy under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ismail Bilir, deputy under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Mahir Barutcu, deputy under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Finance and Customs, Ismailk Hakki Datuk, advisor to the president of the Republic, Ayhan Erkan, general director of the Turkish Electric union, and Baki Ilkin, cabinet-director of the president of the republic.

Kenan Evren emphasized that Turkey wants to improve relations on the basis of respect for the principle of independence and territorial integrity, with all countries of historic relations between Turkey and Hungary. He expressed the conviction that considerable results can be attained by mutual good will.

After the plenary meeting, Pal Losonczi and Kenan Evren held talks attended by Peter Varkonyi and Vahit Halefoglu.

Following the conference, Jeno Vancsa and Husnu Dogan signed a long-term general agreement on agricultural cooperation in the presence of Pal Losonczi and Kenan Evren. Under the accord, which covers several branches of agriculture including plant production, livestock breeding, forestry and the food industry, Turkish experts are shortly to come to Hungary to study the local maize production system, and Hungary is to participate in the development of Turkish sheep-breeding, poultry and milking cow keeping. The agreement marks out areas for joint research and provides for an exchange of experts.

Also in the presence of the two heads of state, Gyula Czipper and Ahmet Selcuk signed a general agreement on cooperation in power management, which encourages the development of company relations in the energetics industry and the adoption of up-to-date forms of cooperation such as joint ventures to carry out research, development and production schemes, and for the exchange of licences, know-how, technical and scientific information, documents and experts.

Received by Sarlos

LD242336 Budapest MTI in English 1839 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- Turkish President Kenan Evren held cordial talks with Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, at his residence Tuesday.

In the evening Kenan Evren saw a performance of the Budapest opera in the company of Pal Losonczi.

HAVASI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LCY CONGRESS

LD242330 Budapest MTI in English 1844 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI) -- Headed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Secretary of the Central Committee, a delegation left for Belgrade on Tuesday to attend the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The delegation includes Miklos Horvath, first secretary of the party committee of County Vas, and Sandor Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador to Belgrade.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Branislav Novakovic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest.

Hamdija Pozderac, member of Yugoslavia's state Presidency and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY CC, welcomed the delegation at Belgrade airport.

POLITICAL SOLUTION REQUIRED FOR AFGHANISTAN

AU240808 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Jun 86 p 2

[First in a Series of Articles by Viktor Palfi: "Afghanistan After Ramadan (1) -- By Seeking National Reconciliation" -- Capitalized passages published in italics]

[Fxcerpts] The GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED area in the country has increased only slightly. These areas are limited to bigger towns and their surroundings as well as important roads and some other regions. The rest are "BLANK SPOTS" on the map, where only occasional military actions can stop counter-revolutionary gangs plundering the area. However, these actions only last as long as the military is present, because as soon as they are ordered elsewhere the COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES MANAGE to SNEAK BACK from Pakistan.

Not even the Afghan Government's own army and THE LINITED MILITARY AID provided by the Soviet Union ARE ENOUGH TO SEAL OFF HERMETICALLY THE 2,000 KM LONG PAKISTAN BORDER.

The only possible way is a political solution. The external condition for this is and the interference in Afghan internal affairs. These actions are carried out against Afghanistan by some neighboring countries and the American imperialists in the background. Afghanistan must become an independent and nonaligned country safeguarded by INTERNATIONAL.GUARANTEES. This, of course, depends not only of the Afghan and the Soviet Governments, which adopted THIS OPINION from the beginning, but also on cooperation from the "other side" that HAS REFUSED it so far.

Similarly it is important TO WIPE OUT THE INTERNAL BASIS OF THE COUNTER REVOLUTION. During the first 2 years of the 1978 national democratic revolution the government of that time caused serious political demage, or it may be said that is MADE THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM COMPROMISE ITSELF. The CORRECTED TURN in the leadership at the end of 1979 has done a lot to eliminate the distortions, but consequences must still be fought against.

Back in that period the counterrevolutionaries lifted the banner of "protecting Islam." However, this was not even true at that time, and IT IS EVEN LESS TRUE today, when the government has already FOUND A COMMON LANGUAGE with Moslem religious leaders. Whether the spirit of national reconciliation WILL STAND OR FALL DEPENDS ON its ability to take root in the country TO INCREASE THE MASS BASIS OF THE REVOLUTION. THERE ARE FAVORABLE CHANGES in this respect and you can read about them in subsequent articles.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY ISRAEL CP'S VILNER

LD231922 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 23 Jun 86

["Meir Vilner -- Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] June 23 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Israel, headed by General Secretary Meir Vilner, paid a visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The secretary of the Israeli fraternal party met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Meir Vilner held talks with Matyas Szuros and Janos Berecz, secretaries of the Central Committee, and met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front, and Tibor Baranyai, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, members of the HSWP Central Committee. The parties briefed each other on the activity of their parties, discussed timely issues of the communist and workers movement, and surveyed current international events and ways for the further development of inter-party relations. The Hungarian party reconfirmed the HSWP's solidarity for the struggle of the Israeli Communists for a just lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the peace of the region and for social progress. The Hungarian Communists uphold the struggle of the Communist Party of Israel against the policy of the Israeli ruling circles and the discrimination and oppression applied towards the Arab population of the country and the occupied territories. The representatives of the two parties expressed concern over the efforts of extremist imperialist circles to upset the military balance of power between the two alliance systems, to narrow relations among states with different social systems, and to restrict the progressive forces of the developing world. They declared support for the proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty on the reduction of tension, on averting a nuclear war and on disarmament. The representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist party of Israel pointed out that a lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through the comprehensive and just settlement of the crisis. This calls for the removal of the occupying Israeli troops from the territories taken in 1967, the recognition of the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and independent statehood, the recognition of the sovereign existence of the states in the region, including Israel, and the international guaranteeing of their security. The representatives of the two parties voiced anxiety over the attack and campaign against the Mediterranean countries launched on the pretext of fighting terrorism. They condemned all kinds of terrorism, stressing the dangers of state terrorism, and denounced the continued Isreali occupation in south Lebanon. The parties expressed their intention to promote by the means at their disposal the expansion of human and cultural relations between the two peoples. The representatives of the two parties noted with satisfaction the favourable development of their relations on the principle of interationalist cohesion. They agreed on the further improvement of cooperation. The talks, which were marked by a cordial comradely atmosphere, once again reflected the identity of views of principle between the two fraternal parties.

'CHANGED TONE' IN REAGAN'S SPEECH WELCOMED

LD241237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] Speaking in Glassboro on 19 June President Reagan departed from the usual tone of his anti-Soviet speeches. This time he adopted a positive attitude toward disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, albeit expressing reservations. It is conceivable, the President said, that there is an atmosphere favorable for concrete discussions. This is not much, but taking into consideration the everyday language used by the U.S. President when talking about East-West relations, it is hard not to notice the changed tone.

Does it mean anything? The fact is, the President decided to make the speech at this particular place, and he could not change it. Glassboro, a town midway between New York and Washington, is a symbol of detente in the history of U.S. -Soviet relations. In 1967 a meeting took place there between President Lyndon Johnson and Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin. If Ronald Reagan wished to make another tirade against the policy of the Soviet Union, he probably would have chosen a different local. There are symbols that should not be destroyed because it is hard to predict when they may become useful as points of reference for current political needs.

If we do not know the real intentions of the U.S. President -- though we can guess for the past 6 years of his presidency -- it is worth drawing attention to some circumstances concomitant with the speech. First, it coincided with a vote in the House of Representatives, which, by a majority of 256 votes to 145, demanded that the President not abandon the SALT II treaty, signed in Vienna in 1979 and due to expire on 31 December of this year. The voting in the House of Representatives was generally received as a strong blow because it proved that it is not true that all Americans allegedly support Ronald Reagan's policy. If we consider the House of Representatives as the representatives of the nation, the situation is the opposite.

Voices and opinion from Western capitals also leave no doubt that the U.S allies are not going to support the policy of confrontation in relations with the East. They are for negotiations and compromise. Subsequent NATO sessions give many examples of the U.S. partners' opposition to methods used by the Washington administration in response to Soviet readiness for objective dialogue.

Several days before Reagan's Glassboro speech, Mikhail Gorbachev delivered a report at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. He spoke about readiness for a meeting with the U.S. President, but on the condition that such a meeting would bring concrete results. Ronald Reagan could not leave the Soviet leader's statement without reply. Hence, it is not certain whether the Glassboro speech was a result of external circumstances, which forced the U.S. President to change the tone, or the effect of more profound thoughts prompting the White House to reduce the distance between the present day and the expectations given to the world during the Geneva meeting of the leaders of the two great powers.

URBAN REVIEWS POLISH-U.S. RELATIONS FOR PRESS

LD242318 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] "No-one claims that the U.S. carries the main blame for what happened and is happening in Poland.

The U.S. is responsible for its policy on Poland, a hostile policy in recent years," Polish Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban told a news conference for foreign journalists here today. He went on:

"One must not place together our different statements and publications of different sense and meaning, and on that basis draw conclusions as to an alleged change of the programmatic line on the U.S., and especially alleged internal divergence within the Polish policy. There is no such divergence.

"The publication of a second volume of the 'white paper' does not signify anti-American actions. There is a broad public interest in Poland in the condition of the Polish-U.S. relations. It is necessary to inform the Polish public that no major changes took place in the U.S policy on Poland in the past two years since the publication of the first white paper covering the years 1980-83.

"We expect, too, that all those facts and documents put together should make also officials in the U.S. realize the need to change the policy on Poland," Urban told the conference.

"Poland's relations with the U.S. are worse than with any other state, which the book shows. The facts and information presented in it show that the blame for the present state of these relations falls on the American side," Urban went on.

"One of the chpaters of the publication describes the steps taken by Poland for the sake of better relations with the U.S. Unfortunately, those initiatives by the Polish side were not met with a constructive approach on the American side.

"The Polish stance remains unchanged, that is, we see the way to improved and normalized relations between Poland and the U.S as still open. But as the white paper says, a necessary pre-requisite for that will be the U.S. abandonment of its hitherto policy on Poland, no signs of which are as yet seen" the government spokesman said.

Additional Topics Covered

LD241759 Warsaw PAP in English 1654 GMT 24 Jun 86

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Piotr Turzanski]

[Text] Warsaw, June 24: President of the American Polonia Congress Alojzy Mazewski's letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Radio Free Europe's allegations about radioactive contamination measurements in Poland, repercussions of the arrest of an American spy in Poland and Lech Walesa's planned visit to Italy are the leading topics of Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban's news conference for foreign journalists today.

The American Polonian press, Urban said, writes that the president of the American Polonia Congress, Mr. Alojzy Mazewski, sent a letter to the U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in connection with the Ryszard Kuklinski affair. Mazewski writes that the Polonia Congress and the Polish nation are profoundly shocked by the charges, formulated by representatives of the Polish authorities, that the American Administration was informed about the details of plans for a possible introduction of martial law but did not warn its friends from the leadership of "solidarnosc" in advance.

Alojzy Mazewski's letter also contains his negative opinions on the policies of the Polish authorities, typical of that activists, Urban continued.

In connection with the substance of Mazewski's letter which reflects the obvious anxiety of the American Polonia over the two-faced policy of the U.S. Government on Polish issues, I wish to state what follows: We invite Mr. Alojzy Mazewski to Poland so that he can acquaint himself with the situation in this country, about which he speaks out so frequently, on the spot. We are ready to provide the president of the Congress of American Polonia with an extensive and interesting programme of his stay and broad contacts with state authorities and representatives of social organizations, Urban said.

We propose, among other things, a talk with Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak who would be ready to present the president of the American Polonia Congress with essential details of the former Colonel Kuklinski affair, Urban continued.

We think that the American Polonia Congress president's stay in Poland would help the American Polonia to acquire sound knowledge about modern Poland and would help Americans of Polish descent to better understand the events of 1981 and better evaluate the policy of the American Government towards Poland, said the spokesman.

Minister Urban also informed the journalists about ther charges levelled against Kuklinski during his trial and that the death sentence passed on Kuklinski became final and valid. Urban also said that the Council of State, to which the said case was advanced, did not grant clemency.

In connection with reports presented by Radio Free Europe on the measurements of radioactive contamination allegedly conducted in Cracow by research workers of the city's polytechnic late in April and early in May of this year Minister Urban, using concrete data, proved the absurdity of those reports and their nonscientific character.

"This is a successive example of Radio 'Free Europe' exploiting the Chernobyl tragedy to fan confusion, and a successive attempt to undermine the credibility of official data," the spokesman said.

Journalists present at today's conference devoted particular attention to the case of Bogdan Charyton, a U.S. spy arrested in Poland of late, and his ties with the 2nd political secretary of the United States' Embassy, Stephen Donald Mull, and the illegal underground opposition in Poland.

Minister Urban declared that he would not present any detailed information on the subject as the investigation was still under way. He rejected the suggestion presented in one of the questions to [passage indistinct] was allegedly linked in some way to the oncoming 10th PUWP Congress.

In a reference to Lech Walesa's application for passport to visit Italy Minister Urban said that it would be examined under normal procedure. He added, though, that persons testifying in ongoing investigations (which is the case with Lech Walesa) had to remain at the jurisdiction's disposal and this fact, undoubtedly, had an impact on the decisions of the passport organs as to whether grant or not grant a passport to a person.

"If Mr. Walesa applied for a passport believing that he would get it under a different procedure than every other citizen he showed here a nonrealistic evaluation of his position," Urban said.

"The UPI and REUTERS have reported that Lech Walesa had already inquired what his status would be if he resolved not to return to Poland," the spokesman added.

A group of experts for setting up the agricultural foundation and Deputy Finance Minister Stanislaw Budzynski held a meeting on June 19 at the Finance Ministry, Minister Urban declared. The meeting dealt with questions of taxation of the planned agricultural foundation. It was disclosed that the foundation will be exempt from the income tax in the first three years of its economic activity, provided that 50 percent of its income is spent on investments in Poland. "The announcement of this exemption means a far reaching financial preference vis-a-vis the agricultural foundation," Urban stressed.

Reviewing the effect of the Chernobyl accident on the situation in Polish tourist business Jerzy Urban said that between May and June of this year Polish travel agencies have recorded cancellations of a number of trips by tourists from capitalist states (all in all 35 thousand persons) which led to losses for Polish tourist business of 5 million U.S. dollars.

The government spokesman also said that official ceremonies commemorating Poznan events of June 1956 were envisaged to take place.

WARSAW RESIDENT ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH SPYING

AU231001 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 June 86 p 2

[PAP: "A Spy for NATO Special Services Has Been Arrested"]

[Text] The counterintelligence service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has detained 44-year-old Bogdan Charyton, a physiotherapist from Warsaw. He is accused of espionage activity for the benefit of the U.S. special services.

He commenced his intelligence cooperation in 1981, while staying abroad. He has admitted that during meetings with intelligence representatives he passed on a lot of important information on sociopolitical life in Poland and Poland's defense, even biographical data on selected persons.

After his return to Poland, B. Charyton met with Stephen Donald Mull, second secretary of political affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, who has been revealed as a career employee of U.S. intelligence known for his "undiplomatic" interests and lively contacts with antistate opposition circles in Poland. The investigations have revealed that Charyton contacted 27-year-old Jacek Leskow, a mathematician from Wroclaw and formerly an energetic activist in the illegal "Students Solidarity Committee" and collaborator with the former Workers Defense Committee (KOR). Apart from various illegal publications, documents connected with S.D. Mull were found in the apartment of J. Leskow, who had applied to emigrate to the United States and was already promised a visa.

The investigations have also revealed that the U.S. diplomat used to be a guest of Father Henryk Jankowski, parish priest at the Church of Saint Brygida in Gdansk, and that he had met Bronislaw Gieremek, adviser to the former Solidarity organization.

The investigations office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is conducting intensive investigations into B. Charyton's case. The Supreme Military Prosecutor's office, which is supervising the investigations, permitted the disclosure of personal details.

Activities Detailed

LD202015 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Counterintelligence officers and officers from the investigating office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] have arrested Bogdan Charyton, a 44-year-old Warsaw resident. He is accused of spying for the U.S. special services.

[Begin recording; caption reads "Videotape provided by the MSW investigating office"] [Unidentified reporter] He was recruited for intelligence work by employees of services that operate under the cover of Canada's secret police.

[Charyton] During my stay in Canada, I had four meetings with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police service -- that is, with the secret police. I gave them a variety of information in answer to their questions.

[Reporter] That information concerned the sociopolitical situation and defense of our state. Bogdan Charyton's U.S. chiefs were also interested in the biographical details of some people employed in the country's authoritative and administrative bodies. They were collected by a career U.S. intelligence employee who is officially acting as the second secretary for political affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

[Charyton] I recognize this gentleman on this identification chart; he is Steve Mull.

[Reporter] Who is he?

[Charyton] He is an employee of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. I met him twice. The third meeting did not take place. The first meeting took place in an MPIK [A cafe at the International Press and Book Club]

[Reporter] In a club.

[Charyton] In an MPIK club at Zawisza Square. The next meeting took place in the Aleje Ujazdowskie [Warsaw street where many embassies and government offices are located] area at the Spatif [Association of Polish Stage and Film Actors] club.

[Reporter] Mr Mull's intelligence interests were very extensive. He expressed them particularly when contacting opponents of People's Poland, for example Jacek Leskow, 27, a Wroclaw mathematician and an activist in underground anti-state structures. Some time ago, he was a close collaborator in KOR. He was a member of the Independent Union of Students in 1980-81. He did not draw any conclusions from his own experience or history.

Results of a recent search of his apartment provide evidence of the manifestations of Leskow's current activity. Apart from various illegal publications printed by a publishing house of the so-called underground structures, documents were also discovered that are connected with Mull. It is also worth pointing out the fact the Jacek Leskow has been promised a U.S. visa. It is also known that he is seeking to emigrate to the United States. This is what Bogdan Charyton said during an interrogation about Steven Mull's interests.

[Charyton] He is interested in Poland, sir -- the whole underground movement; resistance, sir. These underground activities. During this meeting in the Spatif, sir, he told me about -- he had meetings with Walesa, Geremck, that professor; with Father Jankowski.

He also told me that he has lots of Polish friends. That means he has lots of Polish friends in Warsaw and, well, he also has contacts with them.

[Reporter] Bogdan Charyton's testimony is confirmed by photographs of Mull with Father Henryk Jankowski, parish priest of St Brygida in Gdansk, and with assistant professor Bronislaw Geremek, a former Solidarity adviser. He contacted Geremek quite often. As an aside, a question comes to mind. Did the meetings with the U.S. diplomat, trips together, have a certain incidental character? Were they planned from the start, and were they associated with Steve Mull's real activity in Poland? The answer to these questions is germane if only because of Geremek's planned trip to France, which Radio Free Europe devotes so much time to in its programs. So, Bogdan Charyton's detention simultaneously sheds light on several matters, allowing, by the way, the revelation of the real face of yet another U.S. diplomat whose mission in Poland had little to do with diplomacy. [end recording]

[Announcer] In the Bogdan Charyton case, the Ministry of Internal Affairs' investigations office is conducting an intensive investigation under the supervision of the Main Army Prosecutor's Office, which has assented to the use of videotape and the revelation of the personal details of the suspect.

Walesa Called for Evidence

AU241253 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 24 (AFP) -- Nobel peace prizewinner Lech Walesa was called in by Gdansk police Tuesday [24 June] kas a witness in an unspecified case, his wife Danuta told AFP.

The Solidarity leader's confessor, Father Henryk Jankowski, was questioned by Gdansk police Monday [23 June] over his links with an American diplomat in Warsaw, and was accused by Polish authorities of writing to a Polish spy working for the United States.

Mr. Walesa's summons to the police station coincides with an attack on him by Polish Deputy Interior Minister Wladyslaw Pozoga, who in Tuesday's edition of the government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA for the first time accused him implicitly of having links with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

General Pozoga attacked the underground remnants of Solidarity calling them "a convenient cover for Western spy centers", especially those run by the CIA. He said underground Solidarity leaders and those who had fled to the West were financed byk the CIA to "destabilize" Poland, and that Mr. Walesa had the right to inspect the distribution of such funds.

Gen. Pozoga said there had been "incessant disagreements between Mr. Walesa and Zbigniew Bujak (the recently arrested underground Solidarity leader) on one hand and Solidarity's Brussels representative Jerzy Milewski on the other hand over the amount needed to finance (the union's) illegal activities in Poland."

The general also accused the underground union of planning "terrorist" actions and said Polish police had in the last 10 months arrested seven spies working for West Germany and the United States, without giving details.

[Paris AFP in English at 1754 GMT on 24 Jun adds: "Two other pro-Solidarity figures, meanwhile, faced police questioning here Tuesday for their connection with Mr. Bujak. They were Jack Kuron, a founder member of the KOR Committee for Workers' Self-Defense, and an adviser to Mr. Walesa, Professor Bronislaw Geremek. Solidarity's former national spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz and another Walesa advisor, journalist Tadeusz Mazowiecki, have been called for interrogation on Wednesday, and Mr. Walesa faces further questioning on Thursday."]

Walesa Makes Statement

AU241528 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 24 (AFP) -- Nobel Peace prizewinner Lech Walesa was questioned for three hours about his links with the recently-arrested underground chief of Solidarity, Zbigniew Bujak, and U.S. diplomat Stephen Mull, accused by the Polish authorities of spying, Mr Walesa told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE afterward. Mr Walesa, who was questioned as a witness in an unspecified case, will be required to report to Gdansk police again on Friday [27 June]. One of Mr Walesa's advisors, Professor Bronislaw Geremek, was meanwhile interrogated Tuesday by police in Warsaw for the 12th time since Mr Bujak was arrested in Warsaw on May 31.

In a statement, Mr Walesa said he had "refused to reply" to all the police questions. He also attacked the "rigging of shady affairs" that he said was aimed at discrediting Solidarity officials.

Mr Mull, second secretary at the U.S. Embassy here, is accused of being the "contact" of a Polish "spy," Bogdan Charyton, whose arrest was announced last Friday [20 June]. In his statement, Mr Walesa described Mr Mull as a "friend" and said he himself would "continue to meet diplomats from different countries in the aim of serving Poland." Mr Walesa said in his statement that he still wants to take up Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti's invitation to go to Rome on July 2 for a peace congress.

"I want," he said, "to represent my country worthily down there by joining my voice to those of European politicians and the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Javier Perez de Cuellar.)"

But government spokesman Jerzy Urban hinted Tuesday at his weekly press conference that Mr Walesa would not be able to obtain a passport in time. Mr Walesa's presence in Poland was needed, Mr Urban said, for "current investigations," and in any case Mr Walesa had filed his passport application "too late."

BARYLA ADDRESSES SOCIAL ILLS AT SEJM SESSION

AU241024 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 86 p 4

["Abridged version" of speech by PZPR Central Committee secretary and Sejm deputy Jozef Baryla at the 18 June Sejm session in Warsaw: "We will Establish New Moral Values and Patterns"]

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the PZPR Deputies Club, Deputy Jozef Baryla said the following, among other things:

The PZPR, initiator of an increased struggle for clean social relations and the rule of law, is actively cooperating with its allies in the ZSL and SD, as well as with Catholic and lay Christian associations and people with various views on the world.

At the same time I wish to stress my appreciation of the important role played by PRON in this work.

Today we can say that we already have behind us the first stage of what one may call ideological-conceptual and organizational activity. Today's Sejm session is opening, as it were, a second stage by assessing the degree to which the laws have been implemented. This stage should be marked by effectiveness, in other words, the aim to achieve concrete expected results and clear indicators.

Hence one may generally say that our present activity will be aimed at the following:

First, perpetuating positive values in the minds of society and eliminating negative and pathological phenomena;

Second, creating an effective social and legal barrier against the corrupting effect of pathological -- chiefly criminal -- phenomena causing great social harm; a universal conviction should be created wherby every violation of the law and every crime will carry inevitable penal consequences;

Third, the creation of new moral values and pattern firmly embedded in the stream of political and socioeconomic changes that are meeting the challenge of the 21st century.

Can we prove equal to these tasks? Of course we can! After all, we possess broad social support and the appropriate legislative and legal weapons. However, the problem is not merely to have laws that are perfect in theory, but also to apply them properly. As we know and as some earlier speakers have said, discipline in implementing the law is not always our strong point.

We are working on territory which we have reconnoitered; we have an increasingly better knowledge of how far we should apply social remedies, in other words, educational and rehabilitational work, and when we should resort to increased administrative-penal and economic pressure. In both cases there is a basic motive: to act consistently until visible results are achieved.

However, there are spheres where more time is needed in order to achieve lasting results. These include the breaking of various encrusted habits and achieving a socially desired state of awarness. Work in these spheres consists of the following:

-- efforts to achieve a high ethos of work, in other words a stubborn struggle against shoddy production and waste, mediocrity, bad organization, and low work discipline;

-- increasing personal sensitivity toward human affairs and rejecting soullessness, protectionism, favoritism, and corruption, as well as other types of ills;

-- caring for clean Polish customs and habits. We must combat everything that gives us a bad name in Poland and outside of it, and exposes us to moral and material losses. This also involves a concern for the Polish countryside and care for the environment and nature.

These affairs create a broad scope for institutional and social activity. In particular, there are new tasks to be faced by social -- and especially by youth -- organizations. We are also counting on the family, the educational influence of schools and workplaces, the mass media, and the cultural sphere.

Above all, it is necessary to consistently "expel liquor" from workplaces and clean city and village streets of loitering drunks. We support social initiatives in this sphere. In a situation where almost every category of crime is dominated by the effect of liquor and losses to the national economy caused by liquor consumption are enormous, one must conclude that our reserves of leniency are exhausted.

We also view the problem of drug addiction in full focus. We will step up appropriate action. This year Z2 billion have been allocated out of the state budget for this purpose.

The coming years also involve the elimination of social parasitism. The material sanctions against this will be increased and educational efforts will be strengthened with the aid of suitably organized work for the sake of the national economy. The first results of this are already visible.

Parasitism and alcoholism are related to hooliganism and vandalism.

This is what citizen Wladyslav Tumkiewicz from Warsaw wrote to the Central Committee: "...A lack of concern for public property; the destruction of sports facilities, railroad coaches, cars, buses, telephone booths, and staircases....I view all this with pain. Casual punishment of destroyers of public property does not help much. Only compelling perpetrators to fully repair the damange can bring a significant improvement."

While on the subject of letters, it is worth adding that working people point out in their letters that arrogance, soulessness, and a failure to respect the individual are reappearing in various bodies of state and economic adminstration. This is also pathology! We will firmly combat it. This involves, among other things, greater demands on the leadership cadres. As the citizen deputies know, the political basis for this is provided by the PZPR Politiburo resolution on party and state cadres policy adopted following the 25th Central Committee Plenum. In our opinion, periodic reviews of leadership cadres should also take into account their ability to shape proper interpersonal relations, ease conflict situations, and effectively oppose social pathology.

Activity aimed at perpetuating civic attitudes will also be developed. The point is to create respect toward the state and fellow citizens and honesty in the performance of one's constitutional duties, and to eliminate the bad image of Poles created by some of our pseudotourists abroad.

The house in which we all live must be calm, safe, and morally healthy. The following principle must prevail: "Nothing that is evil can be tolerated; nothing that harms the nation can remain unpunished."

Regarding efforts to strengthen the rule of law, purify social relations, and improve the nation's moral health as a long-term and irreversible process, I will permit myself to present a few proposals on behalf of the PZPR Deputies Club:

-- As the citizen deputies know, we possess a program and timetable of work in combating pathology covering the next 5 years. We suggest the principle whereby these documents should be assessed by the Sejm every year.

We suggest a similar procedure, perhaps at the same time, concerning the package of laws governing the struggle against social and economic pathology. The end result of this assessment would be supplementary conclusions and tasks for the following year.

-- The intellectual movement may play a significant role in effectively implementing socialist ethical norms and combating pathological phenomena. We observe a clear revival in this sphere, especially in the press and on radio and television. But we expect greater initiative from opinion-forming circles. We are counting on culture playing a broader role. No doubt Polish science can also supply valuable support.

-- Society's participation in the work of law enforcement bodies should also be expanded. This means raising the status of people's lawyers social jurisdiction, legal superintendents, and so on.

-- I also suggest greater cooperation along the lines of "family-school-workplace" because there are still unused possibilities here.

The problem of overcoming social anomalies and ills, of vital importance if the country is to develop, must constantly remain in our field of vision. As always, it is people who determine everything. We believe that combating pathology is an important part of the line of accord and struggle because it unites people in the face of danger, animates people who are indifferent or embroiled in internal conflict, restores hopes to those who are lost, and establishes a healthy countenance of interpersonal relations.

SEJM RESOLUTION ON ELIMINATING SOCIAL ILLS

AU231745 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 86 p 4

["Abridged version" of Sejm resolution on combating social ills]

[Text] PAP -- The socialist system in People's Poland creates favorable conditions for shaping and strengthening society's moral health. The Sejm considers it necessary to undertake more resolute actions aimed at preventing all manifestations of social pathology and in the struggle against delinquency. Society is particularly troubled by the persistence of such deviant forms of behavior as drunkenness, social parasitism, drug abuse, and criminality, as well as dishonest attitudes toward work, waste, and poor management. The loosening of family bonds, and the insufficient influence of the home and the school on the upbringing of children contribute to the demoralization of a section of the younger generation.

The ongoing and tangible normalization of life in the country creates favorable conditions for limiting pathological phenomena and consolidating positive moral norms in relations between people. This goal is served by the laws passed by the Sejm out of profound concern for effectively combating the threats to social life. The following laws serve this goal in particular: the law on the treatment of those who shirk work, the law on conduct in cases involving minors, the law on combating speculation, the law on education in sobriety and the combating of alcoholism, the law on prevention of drug abuse, and the law on special criminal liability. An assessment of the implementation of these laws by Sejm organs indicates that these laws create appropriate conditions for preventing social ills and delinquency. Unfortunately, not all these laws are being consistently applied by the organs and institutions responsible for enforcing them. This is particularly true with respect to the law on education in sobriety and the combating of alcoholism, and the law on the treatment of those who shirk work.

The Sejm states that the actions hitherto undertaken concerning the creation of an appropriate attitude toward work have had a positive effect on the organization of work, work discipline, and the quality of work. However, there are still instances of waste, poor management, and the inefficient use of work time; phenomena that result in immeasurable economic and moral losses. Public indignation is especially great when people capable of performing work shirk work, and when income is derived from illegal and undetermining sources.

A tangible improvement is lacking in the reduction of drunkenness and alcoholism, this fundamental social danger, and drug abuse continues to threaten the health of young people. The persistence of phenomena such as the appropriation and destruction of public property, bribery, speculation, and tax and currency offences gives rise to justified public indignation.

The public is beginning to view the degradation of the natural environment and the resulting high social costs as a social ill.

Actions aimed at accelerating the struggle against social ills and delinquency are meeting with public support. The Sejm judges as positive the actions undertaken by the government to this end so far. However, the results obtained are insufficient. This makes it necessary to undertake resolute and more effective steps to secure the full and consistent implementation of the regulations contained in law. The Sejm approves the courses of action contained in the government program on the prevention and combating of social ills and delinquency over the years 1986-90. During the course of implementing the program and during legislative work, the government should take into account the suggestions and views expressed by citizens in the course of the Sejm election campaign and the opinions of Sejm commissions and voivodship teams of deputies. The Sejm advises that the government should present an annual report on the implementation of the program.

A brisk improvement in the situation cannot be affected by the work of the law protection organs alone. Intensified efforts on the part of the state authorities and law protection organs should be accompanied by social disapproval of social ills and violations of the law, along with the development of various forms of participation by citizens in the consolidation of law and order and social discipline. It is the duty of every social and vocational organization, every state institution, and every social milieu to be responsible for the observance of recognized ethical norms, for educational activities, and for combating social ills that lead to demoralization, deprivation, and delinquency. Passive expectation that social problems should be solved solely by the efforts of state organs ought to be replaced by active civic attitudes.

The Sejm appeals to all citizens, to all Poles for whom the future of their homeland is dear, to participate actively in the struggle against all manifestations of social ills in their own interest, in the interest of Polish families -- the young generation -- and in the interest of the entire nation.

SZALAJDA ASSESSES ECONOMIC GROWTH POTENTIAL

AU241151 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21-22 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, by Henryk Chadynski and Zdislaw Morawski -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadynski, Morawski] One frequently hears it said that the rate at which industrial output has been growing in Poland during recent years is still too low, that the pace of economic development is below potential. Do you, as deputy premier with responsibility for the economy, share this point of view?

[Szalajda] Let us begin by explaning what is meant by the "rate is below potential" and by considering the factors that determine growth in industrial output and economic development. Potential consists of more than an existing stock of machines -- machines that are often not the most modern and have been well used -- or reserves of appropriately qualified cadres. To make full use of these factors that determine growth in output it is necessary to provide an appropriate supply of raw materials and the continuous flow of production techniques.

Both these matters are connected to a great extent with the country's ability to import; and this, as we know, is very limited.

Bearing this in mind and assessing current industrial production results, there are no grounds for describing these results as being at variance with actual potential. In analysing the tempo of economic development during recent years it is important to consider what we take as our reference point. Conditioning factors have arisen as a result of certain processes taking place in the world over which we have no control; these factors have been shaping the situation in which our country has found itself for a number of years. We must assess our potential in light of the conditions that arise in this new situation. So the years 1980-81 should not be taken as our reference point.

Viewing the matter realistically, we can formulate appropriate suggestions or critically assess achievements without succumbing to needless and unproductive frustration.

[Chadynski, Morawski] To what extent do you share the critical views of the state of the economy expressed during precongress discussion?

[Szalajda] Unfortunately, there are still many phenomena occurring in the economy that provoke justified criticism. Certain economic mechanisms continue to be weak, in particular those that ought to regulate market equilibrium and the inflation rate. We have not succeeded so far in making the resources allocated to an enterprise for pay dependent on results, or in making employees' levels of pay dependent on results, or in making employees' levels of pay dependent on an enterprise's financial position and productivity levels. Most enterprises are engaged in a daily struggle with serious supply problems. Our economy is still not innovative enough as a result of both a limited flow of new solutions from scientific research centers and the insufficient interest displayed in these matters by economic units. Poor-quality products are a frequent phenomenon.

However, I do not regard total criticism of the state of our economy as justified. As I have already said, we have gone a long way, in a positive sense, from the critical level of the 1980-81 period. Significant increases in output and national income, the attainment of equilibrium in many sectors of the market, enterprises adjusting to limitations on imports, a surplus trade balance with freely convertible currencies [as published] countries — these are some of the unequivocally positive features of the current state of our economy.

[Chadynski, Morawski] Why has declaring badly run enterprises bankrupt not become a natural ally of the process of restructuring the economy? Why do we frequently try to reinvigorate poorly run enterprises artifically?

[Szalajda] I admit that we are displaying weakness and ineffectiveness in this area. But contrary to what is generally thought, this is a very complicated and difficult matter. It is not always a case of protecting certain badly run enterprises but of preserving production of certain articles that are indispensable for the functioning of the economy as well as for the market, articles that cannot be replaced by imported items on account of our payments position.

[Chadynski, Morawski] You were recently in the FRG, Austria, and Italy. Do these visit's herald the expansion of our cooperation with these countries, what benefits will these visits bring our economy?

[Szalajda] I must draw attention to one fundamental factor determining the development of our economic potential. In many cases, cooperation with the highly developed countries of the West can be of benefit to us in this area.

We also conducted talks on the possibility of firms in the FRC, Austria, and Italy participating in the expansion of cooperation through the development of interplant cooperation and specialization. We also talked about importing new equipment and technology.

WOZNIAK VIEWS CONGRESS THESES ON ECONOMY

AU191842 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview given by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to Krzysztof Krauss and Marek Szymanski: "Conditions for Accelerating Progress" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Krauss, Szymanski] The discussion on the congress theses has been focused mainly on intensifying our economic and social development, changes in the economic structure, and the mechanism of economic reform...

[Wozniak] This is true, but there have been three ways in which our proposals have been commented on. First, some people think the congress theses and program are too limited in scope. Second, some think the congress theses are realistic. Third, some take the view that the theses are realistic, but that it will require enormous efforts to implement them. I think that the third way is the most convincing.

The discussion has clearly shown that our people expect positive changes in their daily lives. Our theses state that much can really be changed, but that we must make real efforts to this end.

[Krauss, Szymanski] What about conflicting views on the economic reform? After all, almost everyone wants more independence, just evaluations of efforts, and just rewards for efforts...

[Wozniak] This is true. The economic reform means that our conditions will become better, but that we must think independently, make independent decisions in all sectors of the economy, and assume responsibility for them. The most important thing in this connection is that we work more productively and effectively. It goes without saying that the reform also means that we must continue to increase our economic commitments and that enterprises and the people must be able to cope with them. The difficulty is that this is the task for the effective, average, and poor performers. The later must improve their performance. There are many other examples of such attitudes...

[Krauss, Szymanski] What about the economic errors committed by the state and its administration?

[Wozniak] I would like to be properly understood and will discuss this issue at length. Many economic customs and types of social behavior continue to hinder the effective performance of the economy. Quite a few enterprises apply double standards of behavior. On the one hand, managers devise correct general tasks which they think should be urgently accomplished. But when these tasks have to be accomplished by their own enterprises they assume absolutely different positions at times.

Parochialism and parochial interests still exert a great influence on the conduct of many enterprises. We all know that fiscal-economic mechanisms, the systems of management, and organizational structures are expected to ensure that public interests go hand in hand with the interests of enterprises. However, no fiscal-economic mechanism can function by itself. It must always be activated by people.

This goes without saying and means that advantage will be taken of the present fiscal-economic mechanism in order to promote parachial interests.

Let me therefore state clearly that the three S's -- self-management, self-dependence, and self-financing -- should be reinforced by a fourth element: The intervention of the state, which is able to modify the performance of the economy in such a way that the enterprises' interests do not damage the interests of the people.

I take the view that we should not be afraid of the state's intervention in our socioeconomic life, but what we must do is defend ourselves against erroneous administrative decisions. We should be sensitive to the criticism leveled at the performance of the center of power and make the necessary changes in this regard. This can be done by the Sejm and the social bodies sharing in the running of the state. The party has already assumed a clear position on this issue.

[Krauss, Szymanski] This means that what we call the social factor can be instrumental in this and that the primary role belongs to the party and its basic organizations...

[Wozniak] I have already said that economic mechanisms are not and cannot be perfect devices and cannot act by themselves. That is why the attitude and conduct of people, and especially of the party, are so important. In enterprises the party should promote progress, speed up production, defend social interests, and influence people's attitudes toward issues such as the motivational system of wages and rewards for honest work, not bonuses for absenteeism. The party in enterprises should back up the managing cadre in all the measures to promote the interests of the state and the people.

The purpose of the congress theses is to create the necessary fabric for the formulation of the 10th party congress resolution. This is their role. I am fully convinced that, having been enriched by the congress discussion, the congress theses have fully met the hopes expected of them.

NEW POLISH CATHOLIC PERIODICAL PUBLISHED

AU201426 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20 Jun 86 p 2

["P.M.P."-signed report: "A New Voice of Polish Catholicism; The Reasons for the Publication of ZNAKI CZASU in Vienna"]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- It is not by chance that the new Polish periodical ZNAKI CZASU (SIGNS OF THE TIMES) has come into being in neutral Austria. It is meant to serve as the voice of Polish Catholicism in the West, free from censorship and restraints but with the moral and material backing of the primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. "As Catholics, we are not Marxists nor advocates of collectivism but we accept the existence of the current Polish state and do not wish to inflict harm on it," says editor-in-chief Andrzej Micewski, who has settled down in Vienna for 3 years for the time being. He refers to the role of the church as the one social force that, since the disbandment of Solidarity, has taken care to prevent the tensions within public opinion from resulting in bloodshed, in a national tragedy.

BRIEFS

CUBAN POWER ENGINEERING COOPERATION -- Warsaw, June 16 -- Vice-minister of basic industries of the Republic of Cuba, Rodriguez Ortiz called today on Poland's Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski. The sides exchanged views on the expansion of bilateral cooperation in power engineering. They also determined the scope of common activities within the CMEA Electric Power Commission and discussed the mutually beneficial forms of technical assistance and the utilization of scientific, technological and operational experience. The meeting was also attended by Cuba's ambassador to Poland, Martin Mora Diaz. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0703 GMT 17 Jun 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

AU241146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1129 GMT 24 Jun 86

["Plenary Meeting of National Council of Working People and of Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucahrest AGERPRES 24/6/1986 -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, the works of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Constructions, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development started on June 24. The plenary meeting is attended by members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the party's CC and of the government, as well as first secretaries of party county committees, party and state activists, of mass and public organizations, executives in ministries and central institutions. The participants in the plenary meeting adopted unanimously the following agenda:

1. Programme Regarding the Implementation of the Targets Set by the 13th RCP Congress for the Intensive Development of the National Economy Over 1986-1990;

2. Programme for the Improvement of the System of Financing and Crediting of Economic Activities and of Economico-Financial Norms;

3. Romania's Draft Plan of Socio-Economic Development in the 1986-1990 Five-Year Period;

4. Draft Plan of Development of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management Over 1986-1990;

5. Draft Decree on the Modification of Provisions on Working People's Participation in Economic State-Run Units, in the formation of the Economic Development Fund With Social Shares;

6. Draft Decree on the Modification of Provisions on State Social Security and Social Assistance Pensions;

7. The Draft Resolution on the Convening of the Third Congress of Working People in Industry and Other Non-Farming Economic Units.

Debates in plenum followed. In the afternoon works have resumed by sections.

ENERGY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TURKEY

AU241530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1519 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/06/1986 -- The proceedings of the tenth session of the Joint Romanian-Turkish Working Committee in the field of energy and natural resources concluded in Bucharest on June 24. At the end of the proceedings, the heads of the two delegations signed the protocol of the session which envisages new actions and ways conducive to the expansion of cooperation in prospection and extraction operations on crude, natural gas and certain ores, crude refining and the construction of hydropower and thermoelectric plants.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF 13TH LCY CONGRESS

Foreign Delegations Arrive

LD241134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2057 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG) -- Delegations of communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements have already started arriving in Belgrade to attend the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), which opens on June 25.

Today arrived the delegations of the Lebanese Communist Party, the Workers' Party of Korea, Polisario, the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, the Danish Communist Party, the Communist Party of Finland, the Socialist Left Party of Norway, the Pan-African Congress of Tanzania, the General People's Congress of Libya, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the Iraqi Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the Brazilian Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Chile, the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, the Communist Party of Colombia, the United Socialist Party of Mexico, the Communist Party of Uruguay and the UNWP of Zambia.

More Delegations Arrive

LD241453 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG) -- Delegations of communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements from all over the world who will attend the 13th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) opening here tomorrow, are still arriving in Belgrade.

Last night and this morning arrived the delegation of the French Socialist Party (PS), the Netherlands Communist Party (CPN), the Finnish People's Democratic League (SKDL), Namibia's South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Mozambican Frelimo Party, the Canadian Communist Party, the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), the Spanish Socialists' Workers Party (PSOE), the Communist Party of Great Britain, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) and the Communist Party of Argentina.

The majority of the 120 foreign delegations are expected to arrive today.

The delegations of the Communist Party of Australia, the CPI and the CPM-Marxist Communist Parties of India, the Radical Party of Chile, the Socialist Party of Chile, the Yemen Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Syria, the Ba'th Arab Socialist (BAAS) Party of Syria, and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) have also arrived in Belgrade.

Zarkovic Receives DPRK Envoy

LD241910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received the delegation of the Korean Workers Party which will attend the 13th LCY Congress. The delegation is led by Yi Chong-ok, vice president of the DPRK and a member of the Korean Workers Party Politburo.

Ljubicic Receives Libyans

LD241945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mikola Ljubicic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received a delegation of the Libyan General People's Congress led by assistant secretary General Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa'. During a long and friendly conversation which was attended also by Abdallah S. Burki, secretary of the Libyan Jamahiriyah's National Committee in Belgrade, special attention was paid to the directions of the furture development of bilateral cooperation, which was assessed as having good prospects. The parties agreed that more extensive partnership and cooperation in economic matters will ease the consequences of the unfavorable developments in the international economic relations felt by both countries. During the talks the importance and the role of nonaligned countries was stessed in preserving international peace, security, and equal cooperation in general, particularly the Mediterranean region. The preparations for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit due to be held at the beginning of September in the capital of Zimbabwe, Harare, were also discused.

Zarkovic Opens Proceedings

LD250836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- At 1000 hours today [0800 GMT] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, opened the 13th Congress of the LCY. This important meeting of Yugoslav Communists is being held in the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade.

Over 2,000 delegates and guests are attending the congress; also attending are representatives from over 120 communist, socialist and other workers parties and national liberation and progressive movements from throughout the world.

During the first plenary session, which is chaired by Dimce Belovski, the report on the League of Communist of Yugoslavia in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Management and Nonaligned Yugoslavia will be submitted by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Prior Preparation Discussions

LD241812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 29th session of the LCY Central Committee, the last before the LCY Congress which begins in Belgrade tomorrow, was held in Belgrade today. Members of the top-ranking party forum made the assessment that all the preparations for the congress have been sucessfully completed.

Ugljesa Uzelac, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Commission for the Organization of the Congress, which has lasted a year, submitted the report on the preparations for the congress. In his words, over a thousand people had been involved in this work. The sum of 500 million dinars had been allocated to prepare and hold the congress.

The congress will be attended by 2,257 Yugoslav delegates and guests. To date delegations of 121 parties and movements from all over the world have said that they would attend. There will be 11 delegations from socialist countries, 67 from the nonaligned, and 43 from Western countries. A total of 1,450 Yugoslav reporters, press photographers, and cameramen as well as 200 journalists from abroad, 100 of whom are special reporters, will follow the work of the congress.

As Ugljesa Uzelac stressed, while the congress is in progress, the paper KOMUNIST will be published daily, while the TANJUG agency will, in addition to providing regular information to the Yugoslav and foreign public, also transmit a number of special services in Serbo-Croatian and several foreign languages. A novelty is the tele-text, daily news from home and abroad, which the participants of the congress will be able to follows on screens at the Sava Center.

The LCY Central Committee also adopted today the amendment submitted by the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the Standing Order concerning the work of the 13th congress. According to the decision adopted today, a two-thirds and not a simple majority, as envisaged by the Standing Order, would be required for the election of members of LCY organs. Explaining the amendment, Jure Bilic stressed that this was a request made both by the leadership and membership and that this was in line with the present and future LCY statute.

At the end of the session, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, thanked the present members of the LCY Central Committee for their cooperation and wished them, on the Presidium's behalf, success in their future work.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON KOSOVO DEMONSTRATIONS

AU250928 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] TANJUG reports that the following statement was issued by the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo:

In their uncertainty about rumors which were spread over the past few days about an organized movement of citizens consisting of Serbian and Montengrin nationals in Kosovo, several hundred citizens from the villages of Batuse, Bresje, and Kosovo Polje gathered this morning on the road from Kosovo Polje Pristina. After they were stopped by security organs and after talks with a large number of activists of the sociopolitical organizations, the citizens dispersed. There were no occurrences of breaches of public peace and order.

ZEMLJARIC ADDRESSES SFRY ASSEMBLY 23 JUN

LD240600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1804 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- Proceeding from the completely unfavorable developments in the distribution of revenue and income, especially from the growth of personal income unrelated to labor productivity, the Federal Executive Council (FEC) proposes to adopt a law that will impose a temporary ban on the use of a portion of social resources for personal income, for the joint expenditure of the workers, and for certain types of business expenditures this year.

It is not the objective of the law to introduce an administrative regulation of relations in the allocation of revenue and in the distribution of resources for personal income, and especially not to freeze it. This, among other things, was said by Janez Zemljaric, the vice president of the FEC, in his report to the delegates of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly on the current economic situation and on the measures for the attainment of the development objectives for this year.

The basic objective, he added, is to bring down the growth of personal income this year to the level envisaged by the resolution and to ensure the implementation of the agreed policy in this area. According to the draft of this law, net personal income can be allocated on the basis of the attained results of work and business activity and also on the basis of the agreed proportions between the income per worker and of accumulation in relation to the average use of resources. In order to maintain work motivation, it will be possible for the organizations of associated labor, which earn the revenue which is higher in relation to the work that had been invested and resources that had been used, and which in allocating net income attain a rate of accumulation that is higher in relation to the average use of resources compared with what is average for the economy of a republic or a province, to earn a higher gross personal income per worker compared with what is average for the economy in a republic, a province, or the country as a whole.

Before he presented to the delegates these and other measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council, Zemljaric said that the present economic situation was marked by an accelerated and uncontrolled rise in both prices and inflation. High inflation destroys the economic kmotivation of workers and economic entities, hinders exports and lends momentum to monopolist behavior and speculation. Through the measures of retail price increases, inflation reached 84 percent at the end of May. All exports, including those concerned with convertible currency, are also falling; as a direct consequence of this, imports, too, are decreasing. Between the beginning of the year and middle of June, according to the statistics, total commodity exports were even as much as 4 percent lower than in the same period last year, while the planned increase was 9 percent. Exports to the convertible currency area dropped by 2 percent, instead of increasing according to plan by 11.5 percent. At the same time, commodity imports also fell by 0.5 percent; imports of reproduction material fell by 4 percent. Zemljaric recalled that this year about $1 billion of principal and interest more than last year will fall due. All these aspects influence, in addition to slow affirmation and adaptation of the economy to new systemic solutions in this sphere, an increase in the trade deficit, endanger the implementation of the planned surplus in the current balance of payments and begin to cause serious disruptions in supplying the industrial production sector and in continuing to maintain the present positive rates of its growth.

Consumer demand and consumption are growing faster and exceeding the established frameworks and real material possibilities. Nominal increase of all aspects of consumption has substantially accelerated while the real increase, too, is considerably above the planned one. Personal incomes and allocations for general and joint consumption, as well as for joint consumption in organizations of associated labor, have more than doubled.

Disruptions in the country's entire financial system are also gaining momentum. The practice of acquiring and distributing the income above and beyond the real results of work and production and without regard for regular commodity and monetary trends is spreading. Thus, for instance, the negative difference between the income acquired and allocated in the first quarter of last year amounted to 102.5 billion dinars; in the same period this year it reached the figure of 254 billion. At the same time, losses not made good are increasing and the practice of making them a burden on the whole of society is spreading; new fictitious accounts and unsubstantiated credits are being created; the channels of money substitutes are widening; the practice of not meeting financial obligations as well as lack of financial discipline is growing.

Bearing in mind such economic trends, their increasingly unfavorable tendencies, and the exacerbation of the social situation, the FEC's assessment is that to continue such economic trends could lead the country into an even graver socioeconomic and social and political crisis, seriously endanger the implementation of the entire development strategy in the current medium-term plan period as well as the implementation of the normalization program of Yugoslavia's foreign economic position, Zemljaric went on to stress.

In cooperation with a number of scientific workers and economists from organizations of associated labor, the FEC has prepared and proposed to the SFRY Assembly to adopt by urgent procedure, that is, by guillotine, several laws and other measures whose consistent implementation will put an end to, halt, and reverse the negative tendencies in economic trends. A number of measures have been passed within the FEC jurisdiction, while others will be adopted by other relevant federal organizations.

Janez Zemljaric informed the delegates that, in the FEC's view, the proposed measures will, nevertheless, lead to the realization of all the resolution's objectives since the shortfalls in the period since January have been so substantial that it would be almost impossible to rectify the situation, particularly in the sphere of foreign economic relations and in curbing inflation. However, he added, by implementing the proposed measures, we would not have to reduce the number of goals and tasks as set by the resolution.

Although some of the proposed measures that we have been forced to take could be described as administrative, the FEC's basic stand is that only economic measures and market criteria could produce long-term results. Have not voluntarism and the refusal to acknowledge the role of economic criteria and regulations taught us enough lessons?

Although under the SFRY Constitution the federation has the power, under certain circumstances, to pass necessary measures directly, the FEC has decided that, in the spirit of our system and by recognizing the rights and responsibilities of the republics and autonomous provinces, as many measures as possible should be passed by the republics and provinces themselves. If, however, they fail to draft and adopt on uniform basis and within the envisaged deadlines the necessary measures within their purview, these measures would have no substantial effect and the situation would become even more complex.

In that case the FEC will propose that the SFRY Assembly pass the measures designed to ensure that proposed anti-inflationary measures are implemented throughout the country comprehensively and consistently, Zemljaric stressed.

We have decided, he went on, that the measures and activities be prepared and implemented in three groups and stages which will altogether constitute a unique program of coordinated and consistent measures and of coordinated and comprehensive activity. These will enable us to emerge from the crisis and to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization more efficiently.

The first group of measures, to be passed today and over the next few days, is designed to halt and redirect the unfavorable economic trends. They are expected to stimulate production growth, in particular export-oriented production, to increase foreign currency inflow, to curb and subsequently reduce inflation, to decelerate the rise in all forms of consumption and to exert influence on the market in order to curb prices and protect the living standard of the population.

The second group of measures, whose implementation is to commence in July this year, comprises those measures which could not be prepared by today and which are designed to secure continuity in the implementation of the measures and activities passed today.

The third group of measures are of long-term character and are to take effect after the negative trends have been halted and redirected. They result from the long-term program of economic stabilization, will be of systemic and material character and will be incorporated in the terms of economic activity for 1987 and years to come.

Zemljaric went on to list the most important changes. These relate to the ways of stimulating production, enhancing the system of incentives to export, accelerating the influx of foreign currency into the country and, in addition, improving the country's balance of payment. There is to be a significant increase in the number of measures designed to stimulate production and export of industrial and agricultural products and export of transportation services. There will be an increase in the amount of import duty paid back when goods are exported again for several groups of products. The appropriate adjustment in the dinar exchange rate to the ratio between the domestic and foreign prices is to be carried out.

Dinar credits will be secured for the manufacturing and export of industrial and agricultural products.

Those organizations of associated labor which are capable of increasing their export-oriented production in a short space of time will be allowed to borrow abroad above the envisaged plan for 1986 in order to finance the import of necessary equipment.

By introducing more favorable import terms, customs duties and other import taxes, through advance payments and by increasing socially recognized reproduction needs and also through other forms of more favorable treatment and by allowing imports which will help to increase exports, we shall stimulate a faster spending of the foreign commodity credits available on export-oriented production.

Commercial banks will be allowed directly to use a share of the foreign currency earnings (about five per cent of the prescribed minimum) for financing the import of spare parts and for small adjustment in current accounts.

The material basis and, in particular, the working capital of the export-oriented production will be improved by exempting the stimulative funds from taxes and contributions to incomes and personal incomes. By implications, these funds cannot be redistributed between the productive sector and society.

In July we will propose solutions for accelerating the withdrawal of credit facilities granted by international financial organizations and their use for financing the import of equipment, raw materials and semi-manufactures for export-oriented production. We will reexamine and propose systematic solutions that will stimulate joint investment by foreign partners into our country and that will encourage our workers temporarily employed abroad to invest their foreign currency into specific small-business programs in the country.

To achieve the increase in foreign exchange earnings, it was proposed to considerably increase the network of duty-free shops, as well as shops for purchasing certain goods for foreign exchange to Yugoslav and foreign persons. A suggestion was also introduced to sell certain kinds of Yugoslav produced goods to foreign legal bodies, which will be exempt from a turnover tax.

Concrete measures that will improve the economic position of agricultural production were either adopted or proposed. The system of crediting agricultural production was changed. The funds from the primary source for this purpose will be used for funding the production cycle for 60 days after the cycle ends. After this, these funds will be withdrawn and allocated for the use of those involved in reproduction and final consumption and for market reserves of agricultural products. The transitory solutions for this year include the funding of producers for reserves intended for reproduction, as well as for that part of reserves which may not be taken by trade organization and organizations responsible for commodity reserves, that is, that part which will not be exported.

The conditions for funding agricultural production will be considerably more favorable. The growth of agriculture will be also stimulated via the second harvest and tax and credit concessions.

Limitations for exporting agricultural products in cases when there is no agreement between producers and buyers on the production of products are being abolished.

It has been proposed to form market reserves of five basic agricultural products (wheat, corn, edible oil, sugar and certain kinds of meat) at the level of the federation, republics, autonomous provinces, cities and municipalities. They should become one of the most important economic instruments of balancing out supply and demand of agricultural and food products and stabilizing the market and prices.

It has also been proposed to continue to pursue the moderate restrictive monetary-credit policy. At the present level of inflation, it is proposed to adapt and increase the money supply up to 60 percent, and the total dinar investments by banks to 52 percent. In the months to come these percentages will be gradually curtailed in line with the expected reduction in inflation.

At the same time, the FEC will propose to the SFRY Assembly, or adopt within the framework of its own jurisdiction, measures which will pinpoint, uncompromisingly close, and gradually eliminate all irregular sources and channels of money and its substitutes.

The proposal for internal banks being able to guarantee promissory notes only within the framework of the credit guarantee potential of business banks, with the exception of promisory notes on the basis of investments, as well as for organizations of associated labor being able to give guarantees to other beneficiaries of social resources only on condition that in the previous 6 months they had no unpaid obligations, is also along this line.

The policy of realistic interest rates will be continued until the end of 1986 through having the bank rate of the National Bank of Yugoslavia determined on the basis of the actual 3-month increase in manufacture's prices of industrial products and the expected increase of these prices in the next 4 months, and raised by one percentage point. After the 3 months, interest rates will be adapted to the rise in prices.

Differentiated, more favorable interest rates for preparing products for exports and for exporting them and even more favorable ones for agricultural production, including the production of fertilizers, will be established. The FEC also proposes to progressively decrease part of interest rates for certain agricultural produce.

It is proposed to place a limit on the highest interest rates on the use of bank resources for investments in certain priorities (exports, agriculture, market reserves) to the level of interest rates applied for these kinds of investments when money from the state money issue is used. Banks' interest rates on term deposits of citizens and the economy of 12 months will be coordinated at the level of the National Bank of Yugoslavia's bank rate while other interest rates will be determined by banks through self-managing agreements.

This method of determining the interest rates will remain in force until the end of the year. Other possible methods of applying the policy of real interest rates will also be studied in that period and a more lasting solution which would be introduced as early as 1987 proposed.

On the basis of the studied entire financial situation of the economy and the banks, special measures for financial consolidation -- in the more narrow sense -- of economic subjects and banks, are being prepared. They will be implemented in the second half of the year in order that as from 1 January 1987 a more efficient system of putting the organizations of associated labor on a sound basis and liquidating losses could be introduced. Substantial changes are also planned for the accounting system. The June package of measures proposes an urgent change of the law on the accounting system in order to eliminate the double cost burden of organizations of associated labor on the basis of interest rates, differences in the exchange rate, and re-valorization of the reserves. The implementation of financial discipline in the country will be substantially enhanced. Economic mechanisms will be proposed which will prevent the tolerance of unpaid debts, enhance the selectivity in the monetary-credit policy, define the minimum credit ability of economic subjects and banks, and thus define their ability to meet their debts.

In the shortest possible time the Federal Executive Council will put forward an additional proposal for determining that part of foreign credits created by flotations in foreign exchange rates in organizations of associated labor which would provide a basis for them to adopt a legal decision for their partial coverage in the interest of everybody in July this year.

As part of the measures for the financial consolidation, in July this year a proposal will also be advanced for the measures improving dinar liquidity, and practical solutions of some specific material problems in Montenegro and Macedonia and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as well as for an agreement on special measures for stimulating the speediest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The development and preparation of the more effective set of instruments and more modern tax system and our orientations of the appropriate tax policy represent one of the most complex and essential tasks which in Yugoslavia, that is, in all the republics and autonomous provinces, must be finished in the forthcoming months and which must be built into the policy of socioeconomic development for 1987.

The Federal Executive Council proposes that a special law should be introduced to temporarily ban the use of social funds for investments in construction projects which are used for non-economic and non-productive activities.

In 1987 new non-productive and non-economic investments cannot be started. For completion of already started projects, the users of social funds can this year use the funds to the amount used for these purposes in the republics and autonomous provinces in nominal amounts in 1984, increased by the rate of inflation calculated by retail prices in 1985.

The Federal Executive Council also proposes the adoption of the suggestion put forward to the assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces to ensure with laws that all incomes of sociopolitical communities and all self-managing communities of interest, which are realized in the period by 30 June 1986, and above the level of the resolution envisaged growth, should be set aside and directed toward the development of the export economy. Also, in the second half of the year, the republics and autonomous provinces should not be able to have social funds at their disposal which would be earmarked from the economy above the level set out in the framework of the resolution. In accordance with the established surplus, the rates of contribution and tax of the income of the organizations of associated labor and workers' personal income should be decreased. This suggestion also sets into motion the action that within the period of 3 months in all sociopolitical and self-managing communities of interest, a necessary revision should be carried out and rights decreased to the level which will be possible to cover financially within the scope of the resolution established possibilities for the growth of joint and general expenditure and that by the end of the year a rationalization of the existing network of institutions of general and joint expenditure should be carried out.

The suggestion is made to all sociopolitical communities that in 1986 they should not increase their budgets and that the necessary changes should be carried out within the framework of the budgets adopted at the end of last or the beginning of this year. It is also proposed that the assemblies of all sociopolitical and self-managing communities of interest this year do not introduce any new rights for the users of joint and general expenditure and prevent burdening the economy with new obligations.

Banks, other financial organizations, and insurance companies have been called upon to to reduce the amount of compensations and of premiums for their services.

Speaking about personal incomes, Zemljaric stressed that all beneficiaries of social resources who have been paying higher net personal incomes than laid down by the law must by the end of the year coordinate their policies with the criteria laid down in the proposed law.

A proposal will be made to the assemblies of the republics and provinces to pass laws that, through a uniform method will determine and appropriate that part of the income of organizations of associated labor which has been acquired through inflationary price rises. This measure will also have a preventive effect. Organizations will know beforehand the frameworks of price increases which they have to repsect in order not to become subject to the law calling for the appropriation of a part of their income.

Amendments and supplements to the law preventing monopolist behavior and disloyal competition on the Yugoslav market will be passed in July. They will define more clearly the economic criteria to identify monopolist behavior and make more efficient anti-monopolist activities possible.

Reducing the number of middle-men reduces the possibility of raising prices in the buying and selling of goods.

A special program of interventionary imports of consumer goods, which will eliminate monopolist behavior by individual Yugoslav manufacturers and ensure better supply of the market is also being prepared.

Organizations of associated labor in the sphere of power production and some branches of transportation will, in the future, set the prices of their products and services in line with the adopted joint elements laid down in the SFRY social plan for 1986-90. This will lead to a gradual elimination of disparities in the power industry and production of coal and natural gas. Prices in railway transportation are already formed in this way.

The protective prices of basic agricultural produce for 1986 established so far have been adjusted by about 34 percent. The aim of this change is to prevent the position of agriculture in the primary distribution from worsening and to ensure long-term conditions for a stable agricultural production. Agreement has been reached by relevant republican and provincial organs on the contract for an organized purchase of wheat of the 1986 harvest. According to this contract, the purchasing price will be 70 dinars per kilogram.

Speaking about the need for greater direct control over prices, Zemljaric stressed that organizations of associated labor will be able to continue to form independently the prices where the decrease in rises can be influenced more efficiently through other measures of the economic policy, where there is competition on the Yugoslav market and the possibility of interventionary imports, and where the trends do not depart significantly from the economic policy laid down for 1986. These products represent about 37 percent of the value of industrial production. Of the prices in the sphere of power production transportation which will be formed on the basis of the joint elements, 45 percent of the value of the industrial production realized are within the system of independent price formation.

Prices of approximately 42.2 percent of the value of industrial production will be in the system of giving preliminary notice. In this system, organizations of associated labor and other organizations must inform the Federal Institute for Prices of the planned increases in prices of their products and services within a period of 120 days before the new prices begin to be applied.

Approximately 6.3 percent of the value of industrial production will be in the system of preliminary agreement by the Federal Institute for Prices for price changes.

Prices which increased exceptionally this year, that is, considerasbly beyond the orientational parameters of the Federal Institute for prices, although by their economic position and in view of the situation on the market and the trends of the import-export prices they have mostly no justification for this, fall within the system of these temporary measures.

Prices of about 6.8 percent of the value of industrial production will be determined on the basis of the prescribed method of price formation. This refers above all to prices of basic food products. In order to alleviate the price increases and eliminate disparities in this sphere and thus also, unfortunately, the increase in citizens' cost of living, the FEC proposes that municipalities, republics and autonomous provinces compensate part of the difference in prices for wheat flour of the 850 type and bread made from this flour, edible oil, lard, certain types of fresh meat and milk.

The prices of crude oil and natural gas will be determined by FEC until the joint elements are adopted (total 7.4 percent of the value of industrial products).

The FEC also passed the decision on reversing the prices referring to some 4 percent of the value of the industrial production, to the level at which they were on 1 March 1986. At the same time, they become subject to the obligation to give preliminary notice to the Federal Institute for Prices in the period of 120 days. These prices increased the most this year, with least economic justification. With their rises serious disruptions have been created on the market, and it would therefore be unjustified not to apply and carry out this legislative measure.

Measures of direct price control, although only temporary, will not be painless for the economy, Zemljaric stressed. But the prices in the past few months were such as to make these measures necessary in order to create conditions in which the economic laws would operate more efficiently and enable the sound section of the economy to enjoy more normal conditions of the economic acitivity and more realistic assessment of results, in order that there be greater incentives for exports and reduce further onslaughts on the population's standard of living. The more efficiently these measures are implemented, the more quickly will conditions be created to abolish them and establish normal market conditions for the economy and thus regulate also this sphere of reproduction.

The economy is estimated to be disencumbered in the second half of this year by nearly a thousand billion dinars on the basis of reducing investments in the non-production and non-economic sphere, lowering the costs of interest rates, reducing the general and joint consumption to frameworks laid down by the resolution, curtailing contractual and other obligations, coordinating personal incomes, decreasing joint consumption in organizations of associated labor, cutting oil prices, customs duties and on the basis of other aspects, except for the effect of a lower price increase. At the same time, for this venture to succeed, it will be necessary to ensure in the first phase fresh resources for export incentives, covering the differnces in exchange rates, and progressively reducing interest rates, as well as incentives for graded seed and plant pesticides and formation of market reserves, Jane Zemljaric told the delegates of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

SLOVENE YOUTH REJECT ACCUSATIONS OF ISOLATIONISM

LD241637 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- In a working agreement on the debates and conclusions of the recent 12th Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation Congress, which was convened today by the Republican Conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation, the assessments (both made at the congress itself and published in a section of the information media) that members of the congress delegation of Slovene youth wanted to divert the attention of delegates to marginal questions, were categorically rejected as arbitrary.

In the preparations for the republican and federal youth congress, Robert Cerne, the president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation stressed that Slovene youth had managed to expose all the fundamental questions of our sociopolitical and economic development, not in an abstract way but in detail according to individual economic segments. We believe, Cerne said, that Slovene youth have never before been so actively involved in the republican and federal congress preparations and debates. Perhaps, Cerne went on, we were not sufficiently clear in defining some stances concerning which it was impossible to establish a normal and cultural dialogue at the congress. If we now analyse the course of the congress and individual congress discussions, we cannot help but coming to the conclusion that at the congress the idea was expressed to too great an extent that solutions and ways out of the current social and economic crisis should be sought in old and antiguated interventions. All the subjective forces of our society need action unity in the earch for new and fresh solutions and not uniformity and ineffective monolithism.

In no way is Slovene youth the exponent of tendencies toward the isolation of the youth organization within republican frameworks and borders. We likewise reject the insinuation that at the congress we expressed the stances of the Slovene youth team of officials, as was imputed to us, in the discussion. In fact, anyone can obtain and read through the decisions of the Slovene youth congress. We are certainly not the supporters of the uncritical adoption "of Western ideas", the champions of separatism and the dynamiters of the federal congress with marginal questions, Robert Cerne stressed in his address which was unanimously supported by all those present. The federal congress again demonstrated that Yugoslav youth were not correctly informed about some of our proposals, ideas, and impulses because otherwise it doubtless would not have happened that assertions would even be heard at the congress that Slovene youth favors the abolition of the Yugoslav's People's Army, or rather, the setting up of republican armies.

It should be taken and accepted as reality, Robert Cerne concluded, that the discussions at the congress were a reflection of the current situation in our youth organization and in society as a whole. The factual situation should finally be accepted that we do not all think the same and that it is not a bad thing if things are like this. I believe that it has become clear to everybody that the youth organization should discuss everything, literally all the open questions of this society and that in discussing them they should make decisions and be allowed to conduct an open dialogue within their own sphere of organization as well. We cannot go on behaving as if all these questions and problems do not exist.

BORBA ON DEBATES ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

AU230829 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Darko Gorsek commentary: "Nuclear Nucleus"]

[Excerpts] The orientation for or against nuclear power plants has almost turned into its opposite. The topic has been banalized to such an extent by the opponents' one-side repetition of their arguments and the supporters' persistent evasions, that the first right move was actually the reaction of the SAWPY Federal Conference which organized a public debate about nuclear power plants within the strategy of developing energetics.

Almost 2 months have passed after this debate, dramatic months because of the Chernobyl radioactive cloud, ad nothing qualitatively new has been said, but the questions of our nuclear orientation have been increasingly turning into a nucleus of broad discontent with some past and also with possible future mistakes. The SFRY Presidency has adopted the standpoint that we cannot make decisions about the construction of nuclear power plants until we adopt a long-term program for the development of energetics and until an agreement on the joint development of the electric power generation industry is reached. The basic thing in both cases is above all to exercise care regarding the utilization of our own natural sources and to establish a complete program of saving all kinds of energy.

The time for debates is still to come, because there is at least 1 year left until the decision, 1 year after the beginning of international bids on 3 July, during which conditions and orientations will be examined. Further exchanges of views and arguments, like this one, are therefore welcome. After all, Branko Mikulic did not say anything differet when he addressed journalists recently, nor could one discern a qualitatively different tone uttered from congress rostrums.

If there is anything good in all this, itd is the assertion that this country must finally have a united energetic system, and that decisions about the utilization of electric power potentials cannot be made on the level of republican and provincial electric power generation industries only, and especially not by "interested investors." "The nucleus" -- the population's desire to know what is being planned and done on its behalf and therefore to its benefit or detriment -- should in any case be cherished, furthered, and taken into consideration with arguments and reasons in order to arrive at the best solutions in a democratic manner, and not only in the field of energetics.

HASANI, PRESIDENCY GREET HONECKER IN REELECTION

AU231540 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, I want to extend, on behalf of SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf warm congratulations and wishes for further successes in your activity. I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two socialist countries, as well as our many-sided and fruitful cooperation will continue to develop in the constructive spirit that has been characterizing them and that marks each of our frequent and fruitful meetings.

[Signed] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

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LONGTIME PARTY MEMBER, CUCI, DIES OF CANCER

AU231658 Tirana ZERI I POPPULIT in Albanian 19 Jun 86 p 1

["Death of Comrade Gafur Cuci, AWP Central Committee Member -- Obituary"]

[Text] On 17 June 1986, Comrade Gafur Cuci, member of the AWP Central Committee, died after a serious illness (cancer).

Gafur was born on 24 January 1922 in the town of Gjirokaster. Under the influence of the progressive ideas of the time -- from a very young age, indeed from his schooldays-- he joined a communist group early in life. Like all young people, and the whole nation, he responded with hatred to the fascist occupation and soon became an active fighter in the War of National Liberation organized and led by our glorious party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head. Early in 1942 he was accepted as a member of the communist youth organization and in May 1943, following the call of the party, he joined the partisan ranks in the band of Rreze e Korces, later, in larger units, he was entrusted responsibility of a deputy commissar of a band, battalion, and brigade, and finally commissar of a division. With weapons in his hands as a partisan, and also in the political sphere, he fought until the complete liberation of the fatherland was achieved.

In recognition of his merits and revolutionary qualities, he was accepted as a member of the Albanian Communist Party (now the Party of Labor) in June 1943, and he maintained his membership with honor until the end of his life.

After, the liberation of the nation Gafur worked in responsible posts, in the ranks of the army and in sectors of the economy, becoming a deputy minister in the Ministry of Industry. Later he was entrusted with important duties in the apparatus of the AWP Central Committee.

In all the tasks entrusted to him, he served the cause of socialism with his entire strength, he was distinguished as an able organizer and manager and a devoted communist. For his work and loyalty to the party, he was elected a member of the AWP Central Committee at the 7th AWP Congress.

For his contribution before and after the War of National Liberation, the Presidium of the People's Assembly decorated Gafur Cuci with various medals and orders.

With the premature death of our Comrade Gafur Cuci, the party has lost a devoted member, a friend, and an unforgettable comrade-in-arms. His family has lost the person dearest to them.

Adil Carcani, Lenka Cuko, Simon Stefani, Prokop Murra, Xhoxhi Robo, Piro Kondi, Miti Nito, Migal Bisha, Myqerem Fuga, Hatixhe Samarxhi, Pertef Xhiku, Veiz Pipa.

ZIMBABWEAN-BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU250902 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

["Joint Communique on the Official visit to Bulgaria of Canaan Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe"]

[Text] On the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, paid an offical visit to the PRB from 19 to 21 June 1986.

Canaan Banana laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid his respects at Georgi Dimitrov's tomb. The president of the Republic of Zimbabwe visited denotable sights in Sofia and Plovdiv.

Talks took place between Todor Zhivkov and Canaan Banana; they were held in a friendly atmosphere.

The chairman of the PRB State Council briefed the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe on the PRB's all-around success in building the developed socialist society and on the main tasks of the country's socioeconomic development, outlined by the 13th BCP Congress. Canaan Banana gave a briefing on the efforts being made by the people and government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for the progressive development of society along the road of socialism, as defined by the Second Zimbabwe African People's Union -- Patriotic Front Congress.

The two state leaders voiced their satisfaction with the state of friendly, mutually beneficial relations between the PRB and the Republic of Zimbabwe, which are developing successfully in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural fields. Both sides also stressed the need to continue making use of all existing opportunities for the further expansion and deepening of cooperation.

Todor Zhivkov and Canaan Banana exchanged views on topical international problems. They noted with satisfaction that the positions of the two countries on the most important issues coincided or were similar.

The PRB and the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed serious alarm in connection with the dangerous tension that has arisen in the world due to the militaristic course followed by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The Zimbabwean side expressed its support for the large-scale initiatives by the socialist community countries for halting the arms race, adopting effective measures for disarmament in the fields of both nuclear and conventional weapons, eliminating chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, and preventing the militarization of space.

Canaan Banana was informed about the situation in the Balkans and the PRB's consistent peace-loving policy in this region, which is aimed at making it a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and at strengthening trust, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The need was emphasized for uniting the efforts of all countries and peoples in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for international security and cooperation.

In the talks, an important place was given to the situation on the south of Africa. Bothsides declared their support for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia and strongly censured the apartheid policy of the Pretoria regime and the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the "Frontline States." In expressing their unreserved support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for national and social liberation, and against imperialism, racism, and apartheid, the two leaders stressed the urgent need for the complete adoption by all states of comprehensive, obligatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

Todor Zhivkov and Canaan Banana also spoke out for the final elimination of the vestigaes of colonialism, against neocolonialism, and for a new international economic order.

The state leaders of the PRB and the Republic of Zimbabwe stressed the great importance of the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and wishes the movements forthcoming summit conference in Harare success.

The Bulgarian side emphasized that the hosting of this conference and the Republic of Zimbabwe's assumption of the Nonaligned Movement shows recognition of Zimbabwe's international authority.

Todor Zhivkov and Canaan Banana voiced their satisfaction with the talks. The president of the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed cordial thanks for the warm reception given to him and the officials accompanying him. An invitation was extended to Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to visit the Republic of Zimbabwe; it was accepted with thanks.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAN'S VELAYATI

LD251929 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 25 (CTK) -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati highly praised the favourable development of political dialogue between his country and Czechoslovakia when he opened talks with his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek this afternoon.

In a discussion marked by mutual understanding reflecting the traditional friendship of the two countries' peoples, the ministers agreed that the results achieved in mutual cooperation, as well as the economic potentials of Czechoslovakia and Iran are a good basis for a more dynamic development of economic contacts.

In an exchange of views on major international topics Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed Czechoslovakia's support for the Soviet proposal to build a comprehensive system of international security, which calls for concrete steps in the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres, so that the course of events is away from confrontation and military rivalry to peaceful coexistence.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed the Iranian guest of the results of this month's session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Budapest and underlined the importance of its appeal for radical cuts in armed forces and conventional aramament.

'Ali Akbar Velayati informed his Czechoslovak colleague of the Iranian Goverment's stands on the actvity of the Non-Aligned Movement in connection with its forthcoming summit in Harare.

He expressed full support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America which found expression recently in his visit to Nicaragua and Cuba. He pointed out the urgency of solving acute problems of the Middle Easte crisis, especially implementation of the legitimate rights and just demands of the Palestinian people.

Speaks at Dinner

LD252243 Prague CTK in English 2054 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 25 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia received with sympathy the anti-monarchic revolution in Iran, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said this evening and appreciated Iran's anti-imperialist positions in the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Speaking at a dinner he was giving for his Iranian colleague, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, he noted that the policy of imperialist and militarised forces, especially in the USA, has now taken the form of neoglobalism, as the recent aggression against Libya and threats against Iran and Syria have shown.

Together with our allies we are convinced that our aim to ensure peaceful coexistence of states having different social systems is realistic. Therefore we give much energy to building the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security, the Czechoslovak minister said.

He voiced the conviction that the possibilities exist to achieve political solutions in areas of conflicts and tension. This fully applies also to the Middle East crisis. Czechoslovakia regards an international conference attended by all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Soviet Union and the USA as such a solution. It supports all efforts which would lead to a halt of the actions of war between Iran and Iraq and install a just and honourable peace, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati stresed that after the overthrow of the monarchy Iran took a new foreign policy line and actively joined the Non-Aligned Movement.

He underlined the rich tradition of Czechoslovak-Iranian reltions and voiced the conviction that they will further extend to the benefit of the nations of both countries.

He wished the Czechoslovak people much success in their work for the prosperity of their homeland.

Calls Meetings 'Constructive'

LD261054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak and Iranian foreign ministers, Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, respectively, held a final round of talks at Cernin Palace in Prague today. The two representatives exchanged views on topical questions of mutual contacts and on the main problems of the international situation. They also summed up the results of their talks and termed them businesslike and constructive. Bohuslav Chnoupek and 'Ali Akbar Velayati agreed in noting that the talks have brought new incentives for developing Czechoslovak-Iranian cooperation.

STROUGAL MEETS GREEK MINISTER, PRAISES POLICY

LD241749 Prague CTK in English 1203 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas, Greek minister of the interior in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. In the course of the conversation, Sterougal said this visit to Czechoslovakia is an event which influences in a positive way the development of all-round friendly relations between both countries. He briefed the guest on the peace efforts of socialist countries focused on the reduction of international tension, disarmament, and the development of fruitful cooperatin between nations of the world. He praised highly the foreign policy of the Greek Government, which is guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social system. Both representatives also examined possibilties for the further broadening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

STROUGAL DELIVERS GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

LD241749 Prague CTK in English 1203 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 24 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Government program focuses attention above all on speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said here today.

Delivering a government statement at the joint meeting of the House of the People and House of Nations, the premier said the immediate task is to complete and approve the draft 8th Five-Year Plan for 1986-90, which will be submitted to the Federal Assembly in the second half of this year. He recalled the need to ensure the planned economic growth with the existing level of fuel, energy and material resources. He stressed the necessity of modernizing and re-structuring the production base, and speeding up scientific and technological progress, involving above all a long-term comprehensive program of electronization of the economy, development of the nuclear power industry, the food industry, boosting development of [words indistinct] rational use of natural resoursces and housing policy.

Speaking about indispensable structural changes in the economy, Lubomir Strougal said that in 1986-90 Czechoslovakia intends to further reduce the share of energy- and investment-intensive kinds of production -- coal industry, metallurgy and production of building materials, while boosting selected branches of the engineering industry, particularly electrical engineering; special branches of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Structural changes in the fuel and energy complex will involve promoting the nuclear power industry. In 1990 nuclear power plants will account for 30 percent of the total electricity output, and for 50 percent in the year 2000. Referring to the latest accidents in nuclear power plants in some countries and to the experiences from Chernobyl, the premier stressed that "the government strictly and consistenitly follows all questions related to the safety of our nuclear power plants." He said he was convinced that the international community of states which develop the nuclear power industry will accept with understanding the Soviet proposals for an international exchange of experiences and information and for mutual aid in accidents. Czechoslovakia also supports the proposal for convening a conference to deal with these issues. "After a careful analysis of international experiences, we intend, in close cooperation with the USSR, to carry out measures aimed at increasing the quality of construction, the qualification of the personnel and the safe running of nuclear power plants," Premier Strougal said.

Dealing with improvement in the system of planning and management, Lubomir Strougal said that economic organizations wil have a wider scope for rational management as well as greater responsibility.

Socialist enterprise will be stimulated, the system of management will be simplified and modern forms of enterprise management will be given the green light. Criteria applied in the economically most advanced countries of the world must be applied also in the Czechoslovak economy, he said.

Speaking of social policy, the Czechoslovak premier said that the directives of the 17th Communist Party Congress to be implemented in the 8th Five-Year Plan period envisage a more rapid growth of wages through an increased rate of growth of the national income and labour productivity. He noted that proposals will be submitted for differentiated increases in old age pensions and such calculations of their amounts which would put a greater stress on merits at work. The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly will gradually submit proposals for increasing the living standard of young couples and families with several children. The extent of these and other social measures will depend on the results of the fulfillment of tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan, Lubomir Strougal stressed and added that at least 480,000 flats will be constructed within this period and that measures will be taken to improve the living environment.

The Czechoslovak premier further said that the government plans a number of steps in the legislative sphere, the most important of which will be the preparations of a new constitution of the Czechoslovak Socialist Repubic, as laid down by the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. The principles of peace policy from the fundamental and inseparable part of the general line of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and this line also determines the basic aim of the foreign policy of the Czechoslovak state, the Czechoslovak premier went on to say.

In this connection he stressed the extreme importance of the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including the appeal to members of NATO and all European countries made at the recent Budapest session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

"We are of the opinion that there exist realistic prerequisites and possibilities for attaining the necessary changes for the better in European and world affairs," Lubomir Strougal said and added that "it must be quite clear that, at the same time, we shall neglect nothing that could weaken our own defence capability."

Czechoslovakia wishes to continue its policy of good neighbourhood and cooperation with all states of the capitalist world, the Czechoslovak premier said and expressed the conviction that the possibilities of developing relations with these states are far from being exhausted. "However, this does not mean that we shall remain inactive in face of the acts of presssure, discrimination in trade, attempts to revise frontiers or seek revenge. Our concept is based on mutual respect, the principle of non-interference and inviolability of state sovereignty. We shall respect these principles also in bilateral cooperation at current and future European conferences."

The Czechoslovak premier further stressed that Czechoslovakia wants to maintain close relations with the developing countries which have set on the path of independent development. "Our sympathies and solidarity are traditionally on the side of countries with socialist orientation, on the side of actions fighting for their national liberation, against neocolonialism and racism, against the imperialist aggression, for the strengthening of political and economic independence, for social progress. Within our possibilties, we shall grant them further political, moral and material assistance," Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said.

LENART, BENO ATTEND CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD261044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee is in session in Bratislava today. The report of the party's Central Committee Presidium on the implementation of the CPCZ Central Committee resolution on further improving the quality of the party membership base in Slovakia after the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress is being delivered by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary. CPCZ Central Committee secretary Mikulas Beno also is participating in the session.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS DOCUMENT ON TASKS

LD241734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium, chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, today discussed, debated and approved the document: Tasks of the Federal Assembly after the 17th CPCZ Congress.

It says that the Federal Assembly will participate in the strengthening of socialist system and the power of working people, headed by the working class, and in the development of socialist democracy. The consistent implementation of the leading role of the CPCZ, and above all the activity of the Club of Communist Deputies, is a constant principle of its work. When fulfilling its constitutional functions, it will ensure that, on the basis of the federal arrangement, the united Czechoslovak state, the fraternal coexistence and cooperation of our two nations and nationalities are strenghtening and that the internationalist unity of the entire Czechoslovak society is deepening.

When implementing the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, it will strive for the constant deepening of the moral-political unity of deputies and thus ensure their united approach in the legislative and control activity and mass-political work with the electorate.

When fulfilling these tasks, the Federal Assembly will make use of experiences in its work in the implementation of the line of the 17th congress of the party. Together with the perfection of the activity of deputies and bodies of the Federal Assembly, the constitutional control of activities of the Federal Government federal ministries and other central bodies of state administration will be strengthened. Cooperation with the National Front of Czechoslovakia and its affiliated organizations, the Czech and Slovak National Councils will develop further. The foreign peace policy of our state and the whole socialist community will be asserted consistently and the all-round cooperation with legislative bodies of the Soviet Union and other counties of the socialist community will be developed, the document says.

The tasks of the Federal Assembly after the 17th CPCZ Congress were also discussed by the Presidiums of the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nationalities.

Participants Listed

LD241742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Deputies of the Chamber of the Peoples and Chamber of the Nationalities of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today at their second joint session to examine the program statement of the Federal Government, the basic document which the government at the beginning of its term of office submits to the highest representative body of the federation.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart. He also welcomed candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic and Ignac Janak; and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also present at the session are the deputy federal premier and ministers of the Federal Government, representatives of bodies, political parties and social organizations of the National Front and other guests and members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

At the opening of the session, Alois Indra informed deputies about the composition of the new Federal Government and congratulated all its members on their appointment to important posts.

Then, in front of Vladimir Vedra, chairman of the Chamber of the Peoples, Maria Busikova took the deputy's oath because illness prevented her from attending the constituent session of the Chamber of the Peoples.

Federal premier Lubomir Strougal, presented the program statement of the Federal Government.

Government Vote of Confidence

LD241803 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 24 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today gave a vote of confidence to the new Czechoslovak Government.

At a joint session of its two chambers -- the House of the People and the House of Nations - the Assembly unanimously approved the program statement of the new Federal Government appointed by President Gustav Husak last week, following the May 23-24 general elections.

The draft program, delivered by Premier Lubomir Strougal, is based on the main direction of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia in 1986-1990 as approved at the 17th Communist Party Congress last March.

Fourteen deputies representing the structure of the 350-member top body of state power and the sole legislative body with federal jurisdiction in Czechoslovakia -- members of the Communist Party, the People's, Socialist, Slovak Freedom and Slovak Reconstruction Parties and those without party affiliation -- spoke in the debate and recommended the draft for approval.

The debate confirmed that the program envisaging a speedier economic development of Czechoslovak socialist society and further improvement of the living standard of the population has an all-round support.

In the final statement on the meeting the Federal Assembly pledged to regularly check upon and help implementation of the program of the Czechoslovak Government.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO SWEDEN

'Warmly Welcomed' by Carlsson

L251052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0954 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm 25 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Sweden this morning on a state visit. He was warmly welcomed upon arrival at Arlanda Airport by Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

Accompanying Erich Honecker on his state visit were Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the State Council, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, foreign affairs minister; Gerhard Beil, foreign trade minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary chief of the chancery of the chairman of the State Council; and Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Sweden.

Following the friendly welcome at the airport, prime minister Carlsson accompanied his guest to his residence at Haga Castle.

Begin Talks With Carlsson

ID251733 East Berlin International Service in German 1347 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm 25 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker has paid a friendly visit to his host Ingvar Carlsson, in Stockholm. The meeting of the two statesmen took place in the official seat of the Swedish prime minister, Rosenbad Palace.

Following the meeting official talks began between the chairman of the GDR State Council and the Swedish prime minister, who is also the chairman of the Social Democratic labor Party. Taking part in the talks are members' of the delegation accompanying Erich Honecker on his state visit to Sweden and representatives of the host country.

Discusses State of Relations

LD260528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 25 Jun

[Text] Stockholm, 25 Jun (ADN) -- After the meeting between Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson, official talks between the two statesmen began at the Rosenbad Palace. Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson first very warmly welcomed his guest to Sweden once again. He expressed his pleasure with the productive talks that the two statesmen embarked on 3 months ago. It is important to discuss international problems, as well as bilateral issues, he said. Ingvar Carlsson expressed the conviction that such a dialogue would further improve relations between the two countries.

The Swedish head of government assessed relations between Sweden and the GDR as extremely good in wide-ranging areas; the task is now to further expand them. Ingvar Carlsson added that today new areas of cooperation -- energy and environmental issues -- that are worth discussing are gaining importance. He expressed the conviction that the intensifying cooperation between the two countries would have a positive effect on the international climate.

Ingvar Carlsson described the visit by his predecessor Olof Palme to the GDR in 1984 as a milestone in the development of Swedish-GDR cooperation. In this connection, he again expressed his gratitude and high regard for Erich Honecker's personal participation at the funeral ceremony for Olof Palme in Stockholm.

Erich Honecker agreed with the statement by the Swedish Government chief that relations between the two states have developed positively. The GDR favors increasing this friendly cooperation in both bilateral and international aspects. Ingvar Carlsson referred correctly to the constructive role played by Olof Palme in the development of bilateral cooperation and in jointly pursuing the path of preserving world peace. Erich Honecker underlined that the object continues to be intensify friendly relations between the GDR and Sweden and in conjunction with this, to pinpoint the areas that will make it possible to replace the confrontation that continued to exist with cooperation.

Erich Honecker expressed his high regard for Sweden's work in the framework of the five continent initiative, which represented a significant contribution toward walking the world conscience. Peace and security could not be achieved working against one another but only together. Erich Honecker agreed with Ingvar Carlsson's assertion that good friendly relations between the GDR and Sweden contribute to warming the international climate. At the round of talks on Wednesday, considerable room was taken up by questions concerning the further development of relations between the two states, particularly regarding cooperation in the trade and economic area and questions relating to the energy sector and environmental protection.

Afterward, they began their exchange of views on international questions, which will be continued on Thursday. Taking part in the talks, which were held in a open and friendly atmosphere, were, on the GDR side, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Oskare Fischer, foreign affairs minister; Gerhard Beil, GDR foreign trade minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the GDR State Council chairman; and Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary in the Kingdom of Sweden.

On the Swedish side were Sten Anderson, foreign minister; Mat Hellstroem, foreign trade minister; Carl Henrik Sihver Liljegren, ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden in the GDR; Kjell Larsson, state secretary to the premier; Hans Dahlgren, ambassador, adviser to the premier; Jan Eliasson, head of the political area at the Foreign Ministry; Peter Osvald, head of the First Political Section at the Foreign Ministry; and Hans Coreil, head of the Legal and Consular Department at the Foreign Ministry.

NEUMANN MEET WITH PRG GEOLOGY MINISTER

AU260643 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 June Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received for a talk Zhu Xun, PRC geology and minerals minister.

In the exchange of views, they discussed the level and the prospects of scientific-technological cooperation in the fields of geology and mineral raw materials between their countries. The partners in the talk briefed each other on the efforts of the working people of the GDR and the PRC to implement the tasks planned in the two states in the year through to 1990.

They agreed that the interests of mankind call for peace to be safeguarded. For this, numerous efforts to create a climate of peaceful cooperation among all peoples are necessary, as was stressed in the recent declaration of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

Both sides agreed to do everything to actively promote the dynamic development of cooperation, in particular in the fields of raw materials and geology, in the interest of building socialism in both states. They spoke out in favor of further expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation to the mutual advantage. The friendly exchange of views was attended by Manfred Bochmann, GDR minister of geology, and Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the CDR.

SINDERMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH OFFICIALS IN ROME

LD241648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Rome, 24 Jun (ADN) -- The president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Rome on Tuesday for an official visit to Italy.

In the afternoon Horse Sindermann and Nilde Jotti exchanged views in the Palazzo Montecitorio, the seat of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The talk focused on the further expansion of parliamentary relations, current international questions, particularly problems of safeguarding peace, arms limitation, and disarmament. Afterwards Nilde Jotti and her guest took a walk through the 17th century palace.

In the evening, a meeting is planned with the president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Giorgio la Malfa. To conclude the first day of the visit, Nilde Jotti has invited the GDR People's Chamber president to a dinner.

Meets Communist Party Leaders

LD270640 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, 25 Jun (ADN) -- People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, met Achille Occhetto and Giorgio Napolitano, members of the party Directorate of the Italian Communisty Party (PCI) at the seat of the PCI in Rome on Wednesday afternoon. The two sides praised the traditional and productive relations between the PCI and SED and stressed their desire to expand them in future. The two sides underlined the urgent need to undertake all efforts to avoid an arms race in space and to reach concrete agreements to safeguard peace.

ANTI-NUCLEAR PROTESTS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT POLICY

AU260950 Vienna KURIER in German 26 Jun 86 p 5

[Wolfgang Broer report]

[Text] The GDR head of state, Erich Honecker, is the first East block leader to consider abandoning nuclear power in his country possible.

Honecker, who has been in Sweden since Wednesday [25 June], "personally does not consider nuclear power to be the ultimate choice." In his country a vehement discussion about the consequences of Chernobyl has started.

Even before the head of state had revealed his doubts in public, 5,000 GDR citizens demanded a referendum on the further use of nuclear energy in a petition to the People's Chamber. They added harsh criticism: "In the socialist countries, particularly in the GDR, the real dangers of operating reactors were underestimated and played down by the media in an unprecedented way and withheld from public discussion."

These words reflect the very wide scope of the increased awareness in the GDR of environmental problems, so far, however, outside state and party, which are only reluctantly and slowly noting the ecological dangers. The citizens' petition mainly criticizes the fact that the GDR's economic policy is entirely directed at "extensive growth also in energy consumption" and at "exploitive use of resources."

The pioneer in the discussion about envirnonmental problems in the GDR is not the state "Society for Nature and the Environment" but mainly the Evangelical Church, the intelligentsia and the artists. As early as 1974, the Saxon Regional church founded a working group for environmental questions. The church also established in Wittenberg its own independent center for environmental research -- a unique institution in the East bloc -- which regularly publishes data about the environment. Very often they do not suit the government's purpose because they disturb the official window-dressing.

From the legal point of view the authorities has the ways and means to act against this with their "law for guaranteeing the classification of environmental data." But, apart from individual reprisals, the GDR authorities have not yet acted on a wide scale against the environmental intiatives of Christians. "This form of limited conflict between citizens' interests and state power is tolerated," assumes the "Socialist Eastern Europe Committee" in the FRG.

For the first time the GDR 5-year plan (1986-90) contains a chapter about environmental protection, but the chapter about energy policy is far more concrete: The percentage of electricity produced with nuclear power is to increase from 10 to 15 percent, the Greifswald nuclear power plant is to be expanded from 4 to 8 units, and the first 1,000-megawatt reactor in Stendal is to be put into operation in 1990.

Erich Honecker had other figures in mind: Only 3 percent of the GDR's energy demand is covered by nuclear power. For capitalist countries with a nuclear energy share of 40-60 percent it is "of course more difficult" to withdraw from nuclear power, he aid.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL FAIR 21 JUN

AU260837 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Following an old tradition at the visit to the Agra 86 [agricultural fair] in Markkleeberg, after his tour of the exhibition on Saturday [21 June] Honecker again met with cooperative peasants, agricultural scientists, and local politicals.

Erich Honecker stated that he is deeply impressed by the tour of the agricultural exhibition. He said: In the past years we have confirmed that in our workers' and peasants' state, the peasants are gaining more and more importance due to their active participation in the political life of the GDR, and also due to their outstanding achievements.

One's workplace is a battleground for peace. The stronger socialism is, the safer peace is. We stated this at the 11th party congress. The party congress delegates visiting Agra 86 have agreed that the party congress adopted good resolution.

Erich Honecker then said that safeguarding peace was the question of all questions. All one's strength must be used to prevent a nuclear inferno. Mankind must survive. The far-reaching proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states also serve this aim. The resolutions of Budapest, Erich Honecker stated, are fully in line with the resolutions of our party congress.

I want to thank you cordially on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers for the great achievements of agriculture is developing in implementing the resolutions of our 11th party congress, Erich Honecker stated in conclusion. We are determined to implement them jointly. Long live our peasants and the scientists who work with them!

HAGER, OTHERS ATTEND MAGDEBURG WORKERS FESTIVAL

LD210841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1954 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Magdeburg, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The 21st workers festival of the GDR was ceremonially opened on Friday evening in Magdeburg with an open-air concert under the motto "We assume responsibility for peace."

As a curtain-raiser to the grand cultural festival of the trade union, welcomes were given on the domplatz to SED Politburo members Kurt Hager, Secretary of the Central Committee; Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Council of the FDGB, and Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk Executive of the SED. Others present were Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the DBD; Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture; and other GDR personages.

Welcomes were given to trade union delegations from the FRG, Bulgaria, the CSSR, France, Japan, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Hungary.

About 1,500 folklore and prefessional artists worked on the opening program. In 13 other festival locations, outstanding ensembles of professional and amateur art from all parts of the GDR also raised the curtain on the people's festivals there.

MEMBERS OF BERLIN CITY ADMINISTRATION NAMED

AU261101 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 24 June on page 8 carries a list of the members of the Berlin City Administration elected at the city assembly meeting on 23 June.

The members, who are listed alongside their photographs, are as follows:

Erhard Krack, major, SED
Hannelore Mensch, first deputy mayor, SED
deputy mayors:
Wolfgang Bein, housing policy and management, National Democratic Party of Germany
Wolfgang Budnick, energy, environmental protection and water management
Guenter Hoffman, internal affairs
Guenther Manov, transportation and communications sector
Herbert Meyer, trade and supply
Dieter Mueller, coordination of building projects, SED
Wolfgang Puppe, chairman of the Bezirk planning commission, SED
Wolfgang Schmahl, international relations
Fritz Schmaler, Bezirk administered industry and local supply
Roland Traenkner, recreation and tourism, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany
Reinhild Zagrodnik, prices, Democratic Peasant Party of Germany

secretary of the city government:
Garhard Nitzschke

Council members:
Christian Hartenhauer, culture
Guenter Herbert, workers' supply and gastronomy
Gerhard Jacob, health
Hans Lederer, construction
Robert Mendt, housing complex construction
Thomas Naumann, agriculture, forestry, and food stuffs
Herta Otto, education
Bernd Richter, youth affairs, physical culture, and sports
Walter Rubner, finances
Werner Wollschlaeger, labor and wages

POZOGO ADDRESSES WESTERN INTERFERENCE

LD241036 Warsaw PAP in English 0645 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 23: Following is an abridged text of PAP's interview with Interior Vice-Minister Gen. Wladyslaw Pozoga.

Q: In an interview for POLITYKA weekly recently, Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak unveiled various covert aspects of destructive anti-Polish activity by Western intelligence services in the year 1980-81. Could we go back to that topic?

A: Certainly. After so many years, one can speak more openly about some things, especially that in the meantime a number of Western statesmen have disclosed the secrets of such activities after leaving the political scene. For instance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, under Carter the head of the U.S. National Security Council which co-ordinates the work of America's entire intelligence and military complex and subversion apparatus, has disclosed that as early as 1978 he had worked out a plan of destablizing the internal situation in Poland.

Although only a very close circle of insiders had been given access to that document, we had fairly early known its key assumptions. They essentially boiled down to employing certain measures, at the disposal of the U.S. apparatus of power, with a view to bring on an evolution of the internal situation in Poland along a line that would fit long-range U.S. interests.

Another secret CIA document of that time elaborated the details of the strategy, among other things postulating to "keep up U.S. and international pressure on human rights and pluralism to encourage anti-regime activity by opposition groups. [No closing quotation mark received] The plan, the tactics was carried in effect with great consistence by means of such instruments as KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee/Committee for Workers' Defense], Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights (Ropcio), Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN), Polish Independence Alliance, Young Poland Movement (RMP) and other such groups.

The basic objective was to "pluck out" Poland from the socialist block by leading to complete economic breakdown and chaos, and even deliberately allowing a situation in which human blood, Polish blood, could have been spilt.

(Interior Minister) Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak has shed light on that (in his interview for POLITYKA) when he spoke of the CIA's withdrawal from Poland of Agent Kuklinski who had known for Polish Plans for the event of a martial law necessity, and when he elaborated on U.S. Administration's having kept silent on the fact of having such an agent and acquired the Polilsh plans.

U.S. disloyalty to its allies in the upper ranks of "Solidarity" had resulted in the first place from Washington's belief that introduction of martial law would not have gone smoothly and that clashes and spilling of blood were inevitable.

Q: But Brzezinski's plan failed, after all.

A: The authorities showed sufficient efficiency and society enough maturity. But this is not to say that those strategic concepts have been given up in the U.S., as the American policy on Poland countries to cherish hope that support for sowers of unrest can lead to fresh conflicts in Poland, and perhaps even something more serious.

Powers centres in NATO and especially in the U.S. continue to consider as a very important part of their policies on Poland the trend to destabilize the country's internal situation, moment conflicts, weaken the economy, and make life harder for the Poles.

That is faciliated by sanctions, fuelling up of the arms spiral, or extending secrecy over even those technologies which could serve the people. This segment of actions includes also attempts to instigate sabotage or even terrorist actions in most diverse forms as well as efforts aimed to hamper economic cooperation between the socialist states.

The economic policies are accompanied by a host of propaganda efforts aiming at indoctrination and ideological subversion.

This current of activities includes a sort of "patronage" and super-valuation of every one who is inclined to work for global U.S. interests here in Poland.

Increased intelligence operation and ideological subversion has to do in the first place with stepped up spy activity, a potential recruitment base for which are the half-a-million or so Poles who have stayed overdue in the West. Nearly half of them have gone through refugee camps. In exchange for Western stay permits, hostile intelligence services forced them to disclose information on Poland's defense, economy and policy.

They have been doing so alo to newcoming refugees and those willing to extend their stay in the West. In the years 1981-86, Polish counterintelligence has exposed more than 70 thousand instances of questionings of intelligence-gathering nature.

We know that those who have returned home after a so-called extended stay in the West includes ones who have been recruited by adversary intelligence services. Many of these people have voluntarily confessed before Polish authorities their ties with Western intelligence agencies, under a 1984 amnesty.

In recent time, more and more Poles returning from the West have told us of recruitment attempts they were subjected to. We try to reciprocate their confidence Those who have not turned themselves in are agents with particularly strong links with the adversary and those who believed in assertions of their supposed undetectability. These tend to be often disappointed.

The past ten months brought arrests of a series of foreign spies, including seven -- in the U.S. and FRG service -- of particular value to our adversaries. Some of them had broad access to information, others were so placed that could offer valuable information for foreign intelligence in the future. They had all been trained for intelligence work and equipped with advanced means of communication.

Here are some examples of relations between the self-styled conspirators and Western intelligence services.

Until recently, Poland had hosted English language lecturer at the Wroclaw Polytechnic G. Sobczyk who we found had maintained contacts with lower Silesia opposition activists, at an order from a hostile intelligence force. Sobczyk had prepared analyses of influence and possibilities of operation of the internal opponent in Poland, and had provided the intelligence with detailed information on underground activities.

David Ost, in Poland on a Fullbright Programme, provided the intelligence unit at the U.S. Embassy in Poland with anaylses of the underground, collected and passed tendencious propaganda materiasl to Radio Free Europe, and took an abortive attempt to smuggle into Poland printing equipment for illegal structures.

Q: You mentioned instigation to sabotage and terrorist actions...

A: Yes. We have been noting attempts to supply the underground with all sorts of terrorist equipment, such as explosives, detonators, firearms, paralyzing gas, bulletproof vests, or portable electroshock devices that knock the victim out of action. We have recently intercepted a shipment of firearms made to look as pens and radios which, among other things, could be tuned in to some of the communication channels used by the armed forces and the interior ministry.

To whom and to what goals is that supposed to serve? Especially since we know that this kind of equipment is being stored in the West so that it can be easily shipped into Poland if a conducive situation arises. We know who sponsors that hideous game. Western intelligence services have been relying in it on such people as:

Andrzej Wirga -- founder of "Hilfskomitee Solidarnosc" at Mogunz. Instigator of terrorist acts, who enjoys surprising tolerance and even protection by FRG special services.

Piotr Jeglinski -- a CIA agent who founded subversive publishing house "Spotkania Libertas" at CIA order and money.

Rafal Gan-Ganowicz -- Jeglinski's right hand man, a former Foreign Legion soldier, recruitment officer for adventurers into CIA teams in Afghanistan.

Marian Kalta -- prior to leaving Poland, twice penalized for theft and arms trade. Former member of pro-Solidarity committee at Lund, Sweden, later removed for quarrels and malversations.

Also recently, we have intercepted a large number of a "Manual of Subversion Agent -- Resistance Movement", shipped from the West and very much like the CIA manual for Nicaraguan Contras.

The position of intelligence services in the West is being restored rapidly after 1981. Special emphasis in their activities is placed on developing first of all undercover operations. The agency's annual budget for this purpose now exceeds 500 million U.S. dollars. A special committee, dubbed "The 208 Committee" after the room number in the Old Executive Office Building where the group used to meet, has been recently set up within the Reagan administration to supervise the swelling bunch of secret operations.

Q: What kind of role is played by the Radio Free Europe in these activities?

A: It was and continues to be the leading subversive radio station under a close supervision of U.S. special services. It has recently undergone organizational changes and had its personnel regrouped. Its new director, Grzegorz Wierzynski, 47, until recently a special assistant of the U.S. Undersecretary of State for National Security Richard Perle, was appointed a month ago.

The position of the Polish section chief, Z. Najder, is not really very strong in the new personnel configurations, despite his unquestionable merits for the U.S. intelligence. He is going to have J. Kalabinski as his new deputy, which has been, so far quite successfully opposed by the Radio Free Europe's old guard.

Another favoured candidate for this slowly position in the radio was, until recently, Janusz Onyszkiewicz and attempts had been made to bring him to the West.

The Polish section of the Radio Free Europe under the management of Z. Najder became a regular part of the system of direct cooperation with the post-solidarity structures in the West.

Najder himself is a confidential aide to the "Solidarnosc" coordinating bureau chief in Brussels, J. Milewski. How select is this company, is testified to by the fact that other aides of Milewski who calls himself the representative of Polish trade unionists are, apart from Najder who was sentenced to death in Poland for spying, other traitors with death sentences: Z. Rurarz and R. Spasowski.

And so, people of this sort are today working out programmes for the "salvation" of this country, prompting and advising the underground on how to pester the authorities.

Behind all this is money. Quite big money at that. This is why Western-based activists of post-Solidarity structures and the native underground alike are seeing every symptom of stabilization and normalization in Poland as a double defeat.

Animosities between Bujak, Walesa, and Milewski are known as rooted, among other things, in the very fact of financing of the underground by the West. This is why Walesa, although sorry after Bujak's arrest, said that in fact nothing had happened. Milewski did not conceal his satisfaction because he had one challenger less, which he had long sought using various methods. As a matter of fact, the only person in this circle to react in a dramatic manner was Irena Lasota-Zabludowska, a longtime anti-state worker in and outside Poland. No wonder: She relayed literally hundreds of thousands of dollars every year as support for the hiding Bujak and his collaborators. Now she will lose her position and the stream of cash from the American will dry up too.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV ON REELECTION

AU231225 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Message of congratulations from PPR State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski to Bulgarian leader Todo Zhivkov on his reelection as Bulgarian State Council chairman]

[Text] To comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, please accept from the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR State Council sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your reelection to the post of chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Your activity at the post of BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arouses great respect and recognition in Poland and is closely connected with the rapid and comprehensive development of People's Bulgaria and the consolidation of the fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples. I an convinced that the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation joining Poland and Bulgaria will continue to develop for the benefit of socialism, peace, and international security.

Please accept, dear Comrade Zhivkov, wishes of further success in your highly responsible party and state activity. I also wish you good health and personal success.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman.

POLISH LEADERS RECEIVE GDR FRIENDSHIP AWARDS

LD241907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jun (ADN) -- Well-known politicians were awarded high GDR awards in Warsaw on 24 June. On behalf of the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, Ambassador Horst Neubauer presented the members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, and Marian Wozniak, as well as the chairman of the State Council for many years, Henryk Jablonski, with the Star of International Friendship in gold. This was awarded to them in honor of their extraordinary services for internatinal friendship and cooperation and for the preservation of peace.

Other personages received the Banner of Labor, Grade 1; among them were the chairmen of the Central Auditing and the Central Control Commissions of the PZPR, Kazimierz Morawski and Jerzy Urbanski; heads of PZPR Central Committee departments; the deputy chairman of the SD Central Committee Presidium and deputy marshal of the Sejm, Marek Wiecorek; as well as the chief editor of TRYBUNA LEDU, Jerzy Majka.

Further, several leading members of the PZPR Central Committee staff received the GDR Order of Merit, which was awarded to them by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph.

Ambassador Neubauer emphasized that the fraternal alliance between the GDR and Poland is an essential element of peace in Europe and a truly historical act of the working classes of both countries. Numerous close and lasting contacts have developed between the parties, states, and peoples in all spheres of life as well as fruitful and trusting cooperation.

Henryk Jablonski expressed thanks for the high honor on behalf of all those honored. He considered it an expression of the friendship between both countries. The relations between Poland and the GDR are of great significance for the balance of power in Europe and in the whole world. Henryk Jablonski recalled the joint revolutionary traditions of the Polish and German working classes and emphasized the particular merits of the KPD and the person of Ernst Thaelmann. The historical roots of the friendship and cooperation between People's Poland and the GDR are to be found in these traditions, which have to be strengthened all the time.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED IN VATICAN

For reportage on the visit to the Vatican by Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeus Olevhowski, see the Italy & Vatican City section of the 25 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MALINOWSKI-LED SEJM DELEGATION VISITS MOROCCO

For Rabat coverage of the visit to Morocco by Roman Malinowski, Sejm speaker, and an accompanying Sejm delegation, including talks held with Moroccan House of Representatives speaker, Ahmed Osman, see the North Africa section of the 24 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RCP PLENUM CONCLUDES; CHAIRMEN ELECTED

AU241917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1721 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/6/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP was held on June 23 and 24 under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The debates in plenum and by commissions were an opportunity for an in-depth, exigent and responsible analysis of the results scored since the beginning of the year as well as of the directions of action for the fulfilment of all plan indicators at a high-quality and high-efficiency level, for the exemplary achievement of the production for export. Measures were set forth for better organization and modernization of manufacturing processes, for higher quality and competititiveness of products, better capitalization of the resources available to the Romanian economy, higher productivity, the organization of work on the principles of self-management and self-financing, the strengthening of order, discipline and responsibility, the appropriate fulfilment of 1986 provisions, of the current five-year plan targets.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the documents submitted for debate and endorsed a resolution in this respect.

In connection with the last item on the agenda -- organizational matters -- the plenum of the CC of the RCP and the Central Auditing Commission decided:

- The release of Vasile Vilcu from the office of chairman of the Central Auditing Commission and his election as vice-chairman of the commission;

- The election of Ilie Verdet to the office of chairman of the Central Auditing Commission and, consequently, according to the Statute of the RCP, his release from the Executive Political Committee and the party Central Committee.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PUNGAN VISITS LIBYA

For Tripoli coverage of the visit to Libya by Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan, including talks held with Libya's Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and officials, see the North Africa section of the 23 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH LCY CONGRESS

Zarkovic Greets Delegates

AU251327 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 25 June, jointly with other Yugoslav radio stations, relays the opening session of the 13th LCY Congress at the Sava Center in Belgrade.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, opens the congress saying: Comrades, I am opening the 13th LCY Congress. Applause is heard in the hall. A choir sings the "Internationale," which is followed by more applause.

Zarkovic says: "Comrades, I greet all the delegates and guests of the 13th LCY Congress, as well as the representatives of the communist, socialist, and other workers parties, and of the national liberation and progressive movements that attend our congress." After more applause, Zarkovic proposes a working presidium of 62 members, including Vladimir Babovic, Dimce Belovksi, Jure Bilic, Mihail Bobnar, Jordan Dimovski, Stane Dolanc, Dusan Dragosavac, Veselin Djuranovic, Radisa Gacic, Majda Gaspari, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Vinko Hafner, Sinan Hasani, Svetlana Ilic, Spasoje Jelic, Georgije Jovicic, Lazar Kolisevski, Milan Kucan, Jakov Lazaroski, Nikola Ljubicic, Dragoslav Markovic, Petar Matic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Slobodan Milosevic, Lazar Mojsov, Mira Novak, Marko Orlandic, Milka Planinc, Hamdija Pozderac, Milijan Radovic, Milanko Renovica, Mitja Ribicic, Ivan Stambolic, Nikola Stojanovic, Stanko Stojcevic, Djordje Stojsic, Mika Spiljak, Ali Sukrija, Milan Uzelac, Dobrivoje Vidic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Azem Vlasi, Josip Vrhovec, Budimir Vukasinovic, and Vidoje Zarkovic. The list is prepared in advance and distributed to the congress delegates is unanimously approved.

Dimce Belovski then takes the chair, expresses thanks for election, and says: "Comrades, between the 12th and the 13th congresses, the LCY lost 23,689 members and members of the leaderships of the LC, including several distinguished giants of our revolutionary movement who were members of the highest leaderships of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia or the LCY, in earlier times." He mentions Vladimir Bakaric, Djordja Kostic, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Nikola Raznjatovic, Nevena Bubanj-Dolasevic, and Vujo Lukic, and calls for a minute's silence.

Belovski proposes that delegations lay flowers at Tito's tomb and place wreaths at the tombs of the people's heroes on Kalemegdan and the Belgrade Liberators' Cemetery. A delegation of the LC of Slovenia will lay flowers at Edvard Kardelj's tomb in Ljubljana on behalf of the congress. The delegations are elected unanimously.

Belovski says: "Comrades, on behalf of the working presidium I greet all the delegates and guests present at the 13th LCY Congress. I especially greet the distinguished officials and party officials of many years attending the 13th congress as guests. [applause] I greet the delegation of the SFRY Assembly, the delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conferene containing representatives of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia, the Reserve Officers Federation of Yugoslavia, and other social organizations [applause] the delegation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council [applause] the delegation of the Federal Committee of the Federation of the Yugoslav National Liberation War Veterans Associations [applause] the delegation of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation [applause] the delegation of the Federal Executive Council; the delegation of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; the delegation of Belgrade, the host city of the 13th LCY Congress [applause]

"I also greet distinguished cultural, public, and scientific workers and artists who are attending the congress [applause]. I greet the representatives of the Federation of Slovene Organizations of Carinthia, the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes, and the Slovene Cultural-Economic Federation of Trieste [applause]."

Belovski then greets the foreign guests present, listing the delegations. The name of each delegation is greeted with applause, and the applause is prolonged after the listing of the PCI delegation including Alessandro Natta, the CCP delegation including Xi Zhongxun, the PLO delegation including Faruq Qaddumi, and the CPSU delegation including Geydat Aliyev. Belovski said: All the greetings messages of the parties and movements addressed to the 13th congress will be published in the newspaper KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY. He also greets "the heads of the diplomatic mission accredited in Belgrade who are attending our congress. [applause]"

At 0836 GMT, Belovski proposes to the congress that it adopt the rules of procedures as amended at the LCY Central Committee session on 24 June at the proposal of the LCY Presidium. Belovski proposes the formal amendment, explaining it as follows: "To put it simply, the point at stake is that the elections for LCY organs require a two-thirds majority, and not a simple majority." The Rules of Procedure as amended are adopted without discussion and with no dissenting vote. Belovski notes that the congress members with a vote are the delegates elected at the communal and other respective LC conferences, at the republican congress, the provincial conferences, and the Yugoslav People's Army LC Conference, and the members of the LCY Central Committee, of the LCY Commission for Statute Problems, and of the Control Commission. The last three cannot vote on the reports of the bodies to which they belong.

Belovski proposes, and the congress adopts the following agenda:

"1. Election of the working bodies of the congress;

"2. Verification of the credentials of the delegates;

"3. Report on the work done between the 12th and the 13th LCY Congresses by the following organs: the LCY Central Committee; the LCY Commission for Statute Questions; and the LCY Control Commission;

"4. Report "The LCY in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist, Self-Managing, and National Yugoslavia;

"5. Election of election commissions, and of their presidia and their presidents;

"6. Discussion in the commissons of the reports of the LCY organs, on the main report, and on the draft documents of the 13th LCY Congress;

"7. Adoption of the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress, and of the amendments to the LCY Statute;

"8. Election of the LCY Organs: the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Commission for Statute Questions, and the LCY Control Commisson."

Under the first point of the agenda, Belovski proposes a commission for drafting the proposed resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress; a commission for drafting the amendments to the LCY Statute; a commission for verifying the credentials of the delegates; a commission for the election of the LCY organs; a commission for proposals and petitions; a commission for editing and publishing the documents and decisions of the 13th congress; and a secretariat of the congress. The members and presidents of the commisson are all elected without discussion and without a vote against the proposals circulated in advance to the congress members.

The second point of the agenda is postponed until later, and Belovski proposes under the third point that reports of the LCY organs, which have been printed and distributed, that they be taken as read and that the discusson be held in commissions. This is adopted unanimously, and Belovski proposes a break of 30 minutes.

When the session and the relay resume at 0934 GMT, Belovski asks Tito Petkovski to report on behalf of the Commission for the Verification of the Delegates' Credentials, under the second point of the agenda. Petkovski reports that the credentials have been checked and found to comply with the LCY Statute and the LCY Central Committee decision on the election of candidates. He notes that all in all, there are 1,737 delegates at the congress, of which 676 delegates are from direct production. Of these, there are 501 workers and experts from direct production, 32 individual agricultural producers; and there are 323 women. The report of the commission is adopted without discussion and without a dissenting vote.

Statutory Commission Meets

LD251137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1010 GMT 25 Jun 86

["LCY Statutory Changes -- Greater Effectiveness and Unity" - TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is a united organization which acts on the basis of the interests of the working class, the national equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, self-management socialist relations, and the common values of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. It is proceeding from this that the draft amendments to the LCY Statute submitted to the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade have been drawn up.

In a broad and democratic discussion preceeding the congress, Yugoslav Communists took a firm stand that the LCY Statute, itself partly responsible for the crisis in society and in relations within the LCY, as chairman of the congress Commission for Statutory Questions Budimir Vukasinovic said opening the commission's work today, be amended to help change the existing situation.

In the discussion, Yugoslav Communists strongly upheld self-management and democratic decision-making, and called for the elimination of statist and techno-bureaucratic behaviour, opportunism and verbalism, as Vukasinovic said.

The draft statutory amendments devote special importance to the principle of democratic centralism, whose inadequate realization has significantly diminished the effectiveness of the LCY action, as Vukasinovic pointed out. The principle of democratic centralism is elaborated in as many as twelve of the statute articles.

The proposed amendments to the LCY Statute do not place in question the existence of the League of Communists organizations in the republics and provinces, nor their autonomy, but they do underscore the responsibility of these organizations for the unity of the LCY.

The LCY Statute, as proposed, is to undergo also other changes. If the draft amendments are adopted, it is to have 35 articles more than up to now, but, nevertheless, a text one-fifth shorter. The draft statutory amendments do not affect the key principles, but only propose that that which has not been affirmed in practice be changed.

With the proposed stronger role of the LCY Central Committee, which is in the future to be empowered to convene special congresses if programmatic and principled commitments of the LCY are violated, the role of the LCY Central Committee Presidency will be reduced to a role of a strictly political-executive organ.

The deleting of certain formulations in the existing statute, which have provided a support for the federalization of the LCY and disruptions of the LCY's unity, and have helped the strengthening of bureaucratic centralism and directives, cannot be understood as a revision, but, on the contrary, as a means of insuring greater effectiveness, as Vukasinovic said.

The draft statutory amendments propose cadre policy solutions conducive to the socializtion of the League of Communists and the strengthening of its class features. The proposed changes are to help avoid spontaneity, lack of responsibility, and decision-making in informal groups or by individuals.

The narrowing down of the prerogatives of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists is reflected in the proposed changes regarding the election of the LCY Central Committere and its Presidency. So far, the LCY Congress only verified the LCY Central Committee members elected by the republican and provincial congresses, but is in the future itself to elect by secret ballot the Central Committee from among candidates whose number must be larger than that of the members to be elected.

Apart from the Central Committee, the LCY Congress is in future to elect also the LCY Statutory and Auditing Commissions, and, from among its own members, the Presidency.

Stojanovic Address

LD251237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- Carrying into effect the basic selfmanagement and constitutional right of workers to decide on the income they generate, is one of the most important tasks facing the Yugoslav Communists -- stated member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Commitee Nikola Stajanovic today, addressing the opening session of the congress commission on the development of selfmanagement socio-economic relations.

In order that the workers may decide independently on matters of work and development while bearing financial responsibility for their decisions, they must be free from outside non-economic pressures, said Stojanovic. He noted in this context that it was essential to strengthen the reproduction and accumulation capacities of the organizations of associated labour.

Stojanovic went on to say that the most serious effects of economic crisis in Yugoslavia had been alleviated: The country's external debt had been lowered during the past two years and was being serviced regularly.

Export and the strengthening of economic cooperation with the world must become a question of vital importance to the selfmanagers, said Stojanovic. He urged a wider and more efficacious application of modern achievements in science and technology, without which "there can be no successful integration into the international division of labour, expansion of exports, or way out of the crisis."

In his introductory remarks Stojanovic criticized the League of Communists because many of its organizations and organs engage in affairs outside their jurisdiction. Thus they link up with state organs and lose the ability of political action. Without altering essentially the content and method of its work, he said, the League of Communists has stepped up its "idling" and opened the door to a strengthening of statist, bureaucratic and other non-selfmanagement relations in decision-making.

Vidic Address

LD251254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- Talks between the superpowers can be expected to lead to detente and a more accelerated solution to the gravest international crises "only if they are not conducted on a bipolaric line and to the detriment of third countries," said LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dobrivoje Vidic at the 13 LCY Congress which opened in Belgrade today.

"Peace in divided spheres of influence can be neither lasting nor stable", stressed Vidic speaking at a session of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation and Yugoslav Foreign Policy.

He assessed the failure to solve the vital problems of the developing world on the basis of possible international agreements as one of the chief sources of danger to world peace.

Vidic set out that Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned country, decisively calls for all measures leading to the creation of a New international Economic Order and stressed that it was no longer possible to postpone the dialogue between the developed and the developing countries.

The non-aligned countries must approach the movement's eighth summit in Harare, Vidic said, with a programme of measures aimed at strengthening joint economic cooperation and mobilizing all their internal potentials for the accelerated and comprehensive development of the developing countries.

Yugoslavia is permanently committed to the policy of non-alignment, Vidic set out. "With its independent and non-bloc character and approach to contemporary, international problems, the Movement of Non-Alignment points not only to the danger of the prolongation of bloc confrontations and the very existence of the blocs but to practical means to overcome them and leading in the long run to their disbandment.

Vidic emphasized that the movement's successful actions will continue to be of major importance to the preservation and promotion of the authentic principles of non-alignment, the strengthening of action unity, the surmounting of internal discords and conflicts and the consolidation of solidarity in the pursuit of vital goals.

He said Yugoslavia in the Movement of Non-Alignment and in the United Nations will continue to be active in the fight for world peace and security, in which the demand for general and total disarmament represents a fundamental element.

Vidic said Yugoslavia was continuing the successful development of relations with the Soviet Union, the U.S., China and the developed European countries. "Undoubtedly the existence of a political dialogue and the successful development of economic relations with these countries is of joint benefit, regardless of major differences of approach to many problems concerning international relations at times," he pointed out.

Vidic also set out that the LCY and Yugoslavia would continue to urge the consistent, comprehensive promotion of good-neighbour relations. The reciprocal willingness, he stated was not encountered in some cases.

The political campaign waged against Yugoslavia in Greece by irresponsible politicians and the press, is viewed in Yugoslavia as "a gross attack on its constitutional order and on the entire community," said Vidic. The campaign negates the existence of one of the Yugoslav nations -- the Macedonian and the Macedonian national minority in neighbouring countries, "and goes so far as to openly interfere in internal relations." This cannot but represent a major obstacle to the development of the friendly and comprehensive relations which we sincerely wish to maintain with the Greek nation and Government," Vidic stated.

He said Bulgaria too continued to deny the existence of the Macedonian nation, both in Yugoslavia and in Bulgaria where it was a minority, and to mainfest territorial pretensions. "This continues to pose a very serious problem to the development and further promotion of good-neighbour relations", he pointed out.

Albania, Vidic said, openly displays territorial pretensions, interferes in the Yugoslav nations' internal affairs in the grossest possible manner and openly lends support to the counter-revolutionary aims of Albanian separatists in Yugoslavia. Such a policy and the actions of Tirana place a heavy burden on Yugoslav-Albanian relations and threaten also to jeopardize the levels reached in existing spheres of cooperation, Vidic said.

Turning to the fact that in recent times, reactionary elements and circles abroad have stepped up political propaganda and other pressures on Yugoslavia, Vidic said that Yugoslavia expects that such activities originating in countries with which Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations be checked and prevented.

Vidic assessed that the international process of socialism has reaffirmed its vitality and represents an alternative to everything today which must be surmounted in the interest of the survival and further development of mankind.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia regards the international workers' movement as one of the fundamental factors in overall contemporary international relations.

To this end, Vidic said, the LCY strives to preserve and in practice to further expand and develop the democratic achievements in the workers' and other progressive movements throughout the world.

The achievements were expressed to the fullest extent, Vidic assessed, in the Belgrade (1956) and the Moscow (1957) Delcarations (The renewal of state and party relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union after the break with Stalin in 1948) and in the Final Document of the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe (1976). They have also been expressed in meetings between progressive parties and the Mediterranean Movement and in other forms of multilateral cooperation pursued by certain organizations and parties in the international workers' movement, based on joint respect and equality.

"Differences in the social position of certain workers and other progressive parties and movements and in their political orientation should not present an obstacle to constructive international cooperation in the struggle fight for peace, security and social progress", Vidic said.

"Equality-based cooperation between forces of a socialist and progressive orientation, and between the socialist countries, must in no way imply a demand for bloc adherence", he stressed.

In its international cooperation, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia calls for an open, principled and well-argumented and tolerant dialogue on all vital issues and tasks faced by the modern world, Vidic said. In doing so, the LCY takes as its point of departure the right of every party to independently define its policy in accordance with the conditions in which it operates, he underlined.

Commissions Hold Sessions

LD251501 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- The 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Congress, which opened in Belgrade this morning, has resumed work in six commissions.

In the opening statement in the Commission for the Development of the Political System, LCY Presidency member Bosko Krunic characterized a stepped-up development of socialist self-management as a condition for the country to overcome the current crisis.

In the Commission for Socio-Economic Relations, LCY Presidency member Nikola Stojanovic said the most serious consequences of the economic crisis had been eased, specifying that Yugoslavia was regularly meeting the payments on its foreign debt which, as he noted, had been reduced in the past two years. If workers are autonomously to take decisions related to their own work and the country's development, it is indispensable to free work organizations of non-economic burdens, as Stojanovic said.

Opening the work of the Commission for Education, Science and Culture, LCY Presidency member Miljan Radovic underscored that it was not enough for the highest party forums to define a clear ideological platform of a socialist self-management transformation in education, science and culture, but the League of Communists had to wage a battle for the platform's implementation in the daily social practice.

In the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection it was underscored that the country's defense capability had been strengthened in the past four years, despite the unfavourable socio-economic conditions.

Recalling that Yugoslavia was geographically located in a region where the superpower and bloc interests intersect, and that the focus of confrontation in Europe was being shifted to the continent's south-east and the Mediterranean, LCY Central Committee member Franc Popit said Yugoslavia, which must in the long-term count with some neighbouring countries' territorial claims, continued to be guided in the modernization of its Armed Forces by the need for them not lag behind the armed forces of the neighbouring countries.

In a broad and democratic discussion preceeding the congress, Yugoslav Communists firmly called for changes in the LCY Statute which, as president of the LCY Statutory Commission Budimir Vukasinovic said in the Congress Commission for Statutory Questions, has partly been responsible for the crisis in Yugoslav society and in relations in the LCY.

Under proposed changes in the LCY Statute, the LCY Central Committee is in future to be able to take to task the republican and provincial party leaderships in cases of major departures from the adopted LCY policy. The LCY Central Committee is also to be empowered to convene special party congresses or conferences.

In the introductory statement in the Congress Commission for the Ideological-Political, Organizational, Action and Cadre Capacitation of the LCY, LCY Presidency member Hamdija Pozderac characterized democratic centralism as the most adequate organizational basis for the ideological and action unity of the LCY. Democratic centralism, as he specified, pressuposes not only a democratic dialogue and confrontation of views, but also the acceptance and consistent implementation of the decisions adopted by the majority.

Mamula Address

LD261058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0835 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Mamula: Blocks are a Major Threat to Peace" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 June (TANJUG) -- Military Blocks [spelling as received] and their military power have become a major source of crisis and a threat to world peace -- said Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for defense speaking today in Belgrade at the 13th Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

Admiral Mamula said that crisis in world affairs has become a permanent state of affairs. He assesed that the world crisis expresses itself in three ways-as a structural crisis of capitalism, as a crisis of socialism or rather different models of socialism due to different development of socialism as a world process and the crisis faced by developing countries.

Speaking of Yugoslavia's security Mamula said that the most disturbing factor is stockpiling of a new generation of weapons in Europe especially in the south of the continent. The Middle East crisis and the situation in the Mediterranean can under certain conditions threaten other regions including the Balkans Mamula said.

Mamula pointed out that Yugoslavia will continue and build her defenses based on massive armed forces as an answer to potentially technically superior aggressor. Yugoslav Armed Forces are stable and have not had any problems within which would be a problem to the society -- Mamula said and added that the development of the Armed Forces will continue. In accordance with the capacities of Yugoslav economy.

More Delegations Arrive

LD251957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2203 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- A large number of the delegations of communist, workers', and other progressive parties and movements which will attend the 13th LCY Congress arrived in Belgrade this afternoon and evening. The following delegations arrived:

MSZMP, SED, PZPR, Romanian Communist Party, French Communist Party, French Socialist Party, Dutch Labor Party, Italian Communist Party, Italian Socialist Party, Maltese Labor Party, New Zealand Labor Party, FRG Communist Party, FRG SPD, Norwegian Labor Party, Norwegian Communist Party, Portuguese Communist Party, San Marino Communist Party, Swiss Labor Party, Swedish Party of the Left, Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, Turkish Communist Party, Algerian FLN, Mali People's Democratic Union, Progress and Socialist Party of Morocco, Somalian Revolutionary Socialist Party, Tunisian Socialist Destour Party, Indian National Congress, Iraqi Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, Sri Lanka Communist Party, Sri Lankan Equal Society Party, Bolivian National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, Bolivian Communist Party, Dominican Republic Communist Party, Communist Party of Ecuador, People's National Congress of Guayana, People's Party of Panama, United Left of Peru, Communist Party of Uruguay, Communist Party of Venezuela, Movement for Socialism of Venezeula, and Democratic Action of Venezuela.

Leaders Meet Foreign Delegates

LD252231 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1842 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- Highest Yugoslav party and state leaders today received the heads of a number of foreign delegations attending the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which opened in Belgrade earlier today. The meetings provided an opportunity for the exchange of views on bilateral party and state relations and current international questions.

President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic had separate meetings with general secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta, member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo Geydar Aliyev, and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian Liberation Front Central Committee Cherif Messaadia.

Messaadia was also received by Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani met with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq "Aziz. The meeting was also attended by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

Yugoslav Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic met with Vice-President of the Indian National Congress Arbzum Singh, while Yugoslav Presidency member Josip Vrhovec had talks with member of the National Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Patrick Koro. They discussed, among other things, final preparations for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare next September.

President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic received the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party to the 13th LCY Congress headed by Central Committee Politburo member Xi Zhongxun.

Zarkovic conferred tonight also with member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Faruq Gaddumi on the most important tasks of the nonaligned countries as part of their preparations for the eighth summit in Harare. They agreed on the necessity of convening an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices with the participation on an equal footing of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Qaddumi was today received also by member of the LCY Central Committee Aleksandar Grlickov. Secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. Dimce Belovski today conferred with the delegation of the French Socialist Party led by National Secretary Pierre Brana. Belovski also received the delegation of the Japanese Communist Party headed by member of the Central Committee Presidency Jasuo Ogate. The conferred on cooperation between the LCY and the Japanese Communist Party.

The comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and parties was the topic discussed by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and member of the LCY Central Committee Nikola Ljubicic and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Jon Konan.

Major of Belgrade Aleksandar Bakocevic tonight played host to Mayor of Lima Alfonso Baantes Lingan, who is attending the 13th LCY Congress in his capacity as president of the United Left of Peru.

ZARKOVIC ASSESSES LCY INTERCONGRESS ACTIVITY

AU251550 Belgrade BORA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Interview with Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, by Milan Topolovacki, editor of Belgrade Television, on 16 May and carried by Yugoslav Radio and Television in the "Between the Two Congresses" program "Last Night" -- Uppercase Passages published in boldface in boxed-in format within the text of the interview]

[Text] [Topolovacki] Comrade President. Tito literally said on several occasions that without the LCY there would also be no Yugoslavia. What can you tell us about the current significance of this Tito's idea?

[Zarkovic] By placing themselves at the head of the armed struggle of our peoples 45 years ago and initiating the socialist revolution, the Yugoslav Communists assumed responsibility for the fate of our country, Zarkovic said. Everything that has happened since then and is happening now in our land has been most directly connected with the leading role of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the LCY.

To a great extent the Communists must be credited with the achievements accomplished in the revolution and postwar construction, with the reconstruction and buildup of Yugoslavia on the basis of socialist self-management and complete national equality, and with the great transformations in the material and social development of our country. But, in the same way, the Communists also bear a great part of the responsibility for everything that has not been accomplished but could have been accomplished, and for mistakes, slowdowns, and deformities in our development.

This responsibilty of the LCY has also been consolidated by the SFRY Constitution. As you know, the Constitution includes a provision stating that the LCY is the force whose duty it is to move all political activities with the aim of defending the achievements of the revolution and of its further development. Tito frequently called attention to this responsibility of the LCY because he knew that the way our community would develop and the course our revolution would follow depended on the way the LC fulfilled this responsibility. The relevance of this idea of Tito's and of this provision of the SFRY Constitution is all the greater today because our society is passing through an economic crisis as well as other crises, and because we are encountering stagnation and deformities in the development of socialist self-management and, I dare say, a certain devaluation of some values that have emerged from our revolution.

Belated Signals

These problems in our society as well as the weaknesses and shortcomings in the work of the LCY and its responsibility for the growing crisis situation are very openly and very critically and self-critically discussed in the LCY. All this has been discussed especially openly, critically, and self-critically after the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and the general party debate initiated by the session.

Our present difficulties have only partly resulted from objective circumstances and causes. To a greatest extent they are a consequence of subjective shortcomings, including the shortcomings in the work of the LCY and in the fulfillment of its leading ideological-political role in accordance with the aforementioned provision of the SFRY Constitution. The LC was late or, to put it better, it acted with a certain delay in facing and elucidating the trends that paved the way to the economic crisis and the crisis situation in our society. I think that we were late and insufficiently decisive in our reaction to increased voluntarism in the economic sphere and the unrealistic growth of investments in the mid-seventies, to the great disproportions between production and consumption which existed in our society for a long time, to the easy going approach which led to incurring new foreign debts, to the slow adaptation to changes in world market, and so forth.

I also believe that the LC was rather late -- if I may put it this way -- in sounding the alarm signal for more resolute resistance against certain tendencies that distorted the essence of development of socioeconomic relations, the essence that has been established in the foundation of the SFRY Constitution and in the decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses.

As I have said, the LCY has self-critically discussed all this during the period between the 12th and the 13th congresses. During that period it has accomplished quite a great deal as the vanguard in the struggle against the economic crisis and the crisis situation in society, especially after the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and the general party debate.

First and foremost, the LC has more completely elucidated the causes that have brought us to this situation and it has elucidated them very objectively and comprehensively and by engaging the largest circle of scientific and public workers in this task. Furthermore, it has indicated the directions for a way out of these difficulties. It has also done a great deal in promoting overall social activities to reduce these difficulties, to prevent them from assuming even larger dimensions, and to enable us to begin gradually to overcome them.

Three Most Important Tasks

It is expected that the 13th LCY Congress will even more thoroughly elucidate all this and point out even more concretely the direction of our activities need to take to enable us to overcome the economic crisis and the crisis situation in our society more quickly. I think that the 13th congress will make a great contribution to strengthening society's awareness of the fact that we cannot solve these difficult problems facing us in any other way but by increasing our efforts, by improving our work, and by coming to grips with them more boldly. This is not the first time in the history of the LCY and our society that they face difficulties and that they are overcoming these difficulties by boldly coming to grips with them.

The most important thing is to define even more concretely the main directions of activity of the LCY as the leading ideological-political force to make it possible for us to overcome these difficulties more quickly. In preparing the draft documents of the 13th congress the Central Committee has directed special attention toward three tasks.

One of these tasks is to promote and accelerate the development of socialist self-managment, because it is only on this basis that we can overcome the economic crisis and the crisis situation in other spheres. The second task is to accelerate the activities aimed at strengthening the unity of our community and of the LCY. For it is only from strengthening unity and not from divisions that we can draw the strength to overcome these difficulties more quickly. And the third task is to more quickly abandon extensive economic operations because the possibilities for further dynamic and stable development on the basis of extensive economic operations have been exhausted, and to understand that there can be no dynamic development without more intensive ecoomic operations, that is, without better and more qualitative work, higher product quality, expansion of markets, more rapid application of scientific-technological achievements, and so forth.

[Topolovacki] Does it not seem to you that the piling-up of many conclusions and documents, long meetings of party forums, and inefficiency in the fulfillment of set tasks in fact represent an expression of political pragmatism? In your opinion, what must the LCY change in its work methods to be able to act more effectively?

[Zarkovic] Everything that you hve listed certainly attests to the existence of strong pragmatism in the political activity of LCY organizations. However, despite all this, we must not forget that meetings and conclusions are necessary in the political work of the LC and other sociopolitical organizations. It goes without saying that we must strive to make these meetings and conclusions shorter and ensure that they will promote to a greater extent the organization and development of the LC's practical activities, that is, that they will not become a goal unto themselves.

For, how will the LC otherwise be able to democratically elucidate current contradictions in the society and unify the ideological-political positions on the questions imposed by life if it does not hold discussions at its meetings and does not adopt the relevant conclusions?

The Weakest Point -- Action Unity

Following the general party debate prompted by the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, party members explicitly demanded of their leadership to discuss the numerous open questions in relation to which ideological-political differences existed in the society and in the LCY and to adopt views on them. They demanded that the problem of relations in the SR of Serbia and the LC of Serbia be discussed, that the fulfillment of the constitutional concept of the Yuguslav Federation be critically analyzed, that the functioning of our political system be criticially analyzed, that the problems of social policy and employment in our society be examined, that the LCY should contribute to overcoming the ideological differences that existed in relation to the reform of the economic system in accordance with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In other words, that the reform of the planning and the foreign exchange systems and the reform of the system of stimulating the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo, and that the LCY should examine the social structure and the methods of activity of the LC organization and review the ideological-political problems of the medium-term plan, and so forth. Accordingly the Central Committee had to include these questions in its agenda and adopt views on them. If we also add to this the tasks which the Central Committee had in preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, then it becomes understandable that it had to hold several sessions.

However, a great shortcoming in the LCY's work is its insufficient activeness in carrying out views, in implementing its conclusions. For conclusions are worth only as much as they are implemented in practice. If conclusions are not carried out, if they are not implemented, then the entire effort invested in preparing them and in preparing the ideological-political views has been in vain. And among us the weakest point is really the action unity of the LCY in the sense that there is a lack of unified action in implementing the policy that has been agreed upon. Unfortunately, this is not a weakness of the LC alone; shortcomings of this type also manifest themselves in the society as a whole because many of our normative acts, legal and self-managing acts as well as laws, are insufficiently implemented.

I think that in the coming period the LCY leaderships, too, will have to strengthen their executive function. They cannot behave as though their only task were to adopt views and conclusions but fail to concern themselves enough with the fate of these views and conclusions. Accordingly, they will have to more effectively organize themselves and adapt their work methods to a greater extent to this requirement.

As I have already said, one of the reasons why the LC has been ineffective in the implementation of its views also lies in the fact that the principle of democratic centralism has been weakened and that therefore individual organizations and individual communists behave as though the views adopted by their forums meant nothing to them. They behave as though it were not necessary for them to implement them.

In the coming period, the LC will have to proceed more from the fact that it can strengthen its now shaken reputation as the vanguard only as much as it will contribute to changing the situation and as much as to which it will develop practical actions and not to the extent to which it will describe the situation.

Therefore, the LC must more quickly abandon the work methods that are characterized by descriptions of the situation and by issuing statements. It must act to develop as much as possible the revolutionary actions of the working people, revolutionary actions aimed at changing the situation and at advancing and further developing our revolution.

All this is naturally connected with the question of responsibility of the LC as a whole and of its leadership in particular. For, failures to implement adopted policies indicate a lack of responsibility that must be intensified in the coming period.

[Topolovacki] Would you kindly comment on this with an example?

[Zarkovic] Well, the most conspicuous example is provided by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. We engaged the widest circle of the most able experts, scientific workers, and economic officials to prepare that program. All political leaderships of the country adopted the program. However, the program is being inconsistently and only halfway implemented. Partial interests are very strong in this connection and there is a tendency to only implement that part of the program which corresponds to these partial interests and not to joint interests. It is not abnormal that in a democratic society such as ours that partial interests manifest themselves. After all, this is what we have wanted to achieve through our delegate system, but to achieve, naturally, to the extent that these interests are in accord with socialism and self-management. However, our weakness is that we do not struggle enough for a more rapid synthesis of these interests, that we do not struggle enough to overcome these partial interests, and that we do not struggle enough to make the organs whose duty it is to implement the adopted policy to more efficiently fulfill their tasks.

[Topolovacki] As you have said yourself, polycentric statism is the reality that weakens the unity of the LCY and of society. What then must the LCY do in the coming period to prevent or at least diminish the effect of this statism?

[Zarkovic] It is a fact that in recent years bureaucratic statism in a polycentric form has been strengthened and this means that it has been strengthened at the levels of all our sociopolitical communities from communes through republics and provinces to the federation.

As far as the attitude of polycentric statism toward socialist self-management is concerned, this attitude is the same as that of the centralist statism. Both the polycentric and centralist statisms strive to drive back socialist self-management and to take into their own hands those social tasks which should be performed by the working people organized as self-managers in associated labor. But, at the same time, the polycentric statisms do not only clash with the socialist self-management but also among themselves, thereby contributing a great deal to weakening the unity of the country and the LCY.

It goes without saying that polycentric statism and its negative conequences cannot be overcome by returning to statist centralism. I think that our unity would not be strengthened at all this way. It would be just as weak as it is under conditions of polycentrism. After all, we have had the historical experience of statist centralism and we know to what troubles it led.

Therefore we can only overcome the polycentric as well as any other statisms by struggling to more consistently implement the position of workers and working people in associated labor according to the Constitution and to more consistently implement those constutitional provisions which provide for the workers organized as self-managers in associated labor to take into their own hands the affairs of expanded and general social reproduction and to push technocracy and bureaucracy, either centralist or polycentric, out of the way.

It goes without saying that we must act in several concrete areeas to achieve this and to develop socialist self-management. We have striven in the resolutions for the 13th LCY Congress to more concretely define the tasks of Communists in this respect. For this reason I will only briefly list some of these tasks.

The Delegate System is Formalized

It is necessary for us, first and foremost, to strengthen self-management in the basic organizations of associated labor. In the coming period the LC will resolutely strive to ensure that the basic organizations of associated labor continue to develop as the forms of fulfillment of direct self-managing rights of the working people in them and as the cells of development of self-management along the entire chain of work and creative activity in our society. It will strive to ensure that the basic organizations become the starting foundations of our society's integration on the basis of self-management to a greater extent than they are now. In other words, the LC will resist all those tendencies which try to diminish the role and importance of the basic organizations of associated labor as the basic cells of self-management, but, at the same time, it will also resist all dogmas and prejudices about the omnipotence of associated labor in its cellular forms, striving to ensure that the basic organizations will only be cells within a system of freely integrated associated labor. To be able to achieve this, we will have to struggle more resolutely than we have done until now against all group ownership tendencies within the organizations of associated labor. We will also have to more resolutely struggle against the anarchic tendencies to separate self-managing rights from self-managing obligations and responsibilities. We will have to develop the basic organizations to a greater extent as the peculiar commodity producers, ensuring thereby that the working people in them will be responsible both for the decisions made by them and for the way they manage social resources to a greater extent than is the case now.

Furthermore, I think that we will have to devote much greater attention to the development of the delegate system. We will have to do this all the more becaue the great opportunities provided by the delegate system for involving broad -- let me say, million-strong -- masses of the working people in decisionmaking on all social affairs have not been exhausted by far.

Conditions Have Been Created for Overcoming the Crisis

[Topolovacki] The country's economic as well as political crisis represents the main characteristic of the period between the 12th and the 13th LCY Congresses. In your opinion, what should characterize the period between the next two congresses?

[Zarkovic] Gradually emerging from the economic crisis and the crisis situation in other spheres of life in which our country now finds itself and opening up the long-term prospects for dynamic development under stable conditions should be, that is, I think it will be, the main characteristic of the period between the next two congresses. All the necessary conditions have been achieved for this characterization of that period. On the one hand, the LCY has elucidated the causes of our economic crisis and other difficulties and pointed out the directions of activities to overcome these difficulties and emerge from this situation. On the other hand, the society has become aware that we can only emerge from these difficulties by strengthening our unity and not by divisions and by developing self-management and not statism. It has further become aware that it is impossible to emerge from these difficulties without increased and even greater efforts, without even greater self-denials, without even better and more qualitative work, and without even greater reliance on our own forces. The awareness has also matured in the society that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program can only be carried out if we continue to reorganize ourselves more quickly, if we implement the program as a whole, and if we more consistently consider our common interests and coordinate the partial interests on the basis of common interests. The 13th LCY Congress that is before us now will even further deepen our appraisals of the causes of the crisis and broaden our realization of the directions of activities aimed at overcoming this crisis. And I think that the 13th congress will stimulate the Communists and all subjective factors of the system to more quickly act to overcome these serious difficulties which our society faces today.

We can be confident that the period between the next two congresses will be marked as a period in which the crisis has been successfully overcome because our working people are firmly linked to the LCY's strategic orientations concerning the development of socialist self-management and the complete equality of our peoples and nationalities and because they are firmly resolved to allow no one to turn us from these strategic orientations. But, for their part, they will also do everything in their power to ensure that we will more quickly eliminate from the system and from practice everything that hinders our advance to fulfilling these our general goals and, most certainly, everything that moves us further away from them.

OUR WEAKNESS ENCOURAGES ADVERSARIES

In the coming period the LC must be more aggressive and more resolute in its ideological-political activity and it must be so in two directions. On the one hand, it must act more quickly to expose all contradictions encountered by our society from the revolutionary Marxist positions. And on the other hand, it must more resolutely oppose those ideological and political tendencies and currents in our society which, acting from the counterrevolutionary positions of the bourgeois right or from the positions of administratiave socialism, want to turn back the wheels of history and turn our development away from the course of socialist self-management. These forces have been strengthened under the conditions of our crisis and I think that in the coming period the LC should more resolutely struggle against them. But the LC will make the biggest contribution if it more successfully solves our social problems. For, the strength of our adversaries does not derive either from their numbers or from the force of their ideas but, first and foremost, from our weaknesses.

THE WORKERS CLASS NEEDS ITS EFFECTIVE STATE

We will have to do much more to explain certain unclear elements concerning the role of the state in our system. On the one hand, we must resist any spontaneous expansion of the state's authority in managing the affairs of social reproduction. On the other hand, we must more resolutely demand that the state much more effectively perform those of its functions which have been placed under its authority. We oppose statism, but we do not oppose the role of the state in our system as an instrument in the hands of workers and working people organized on the basis of self-management.... The extent to which the state ineffectively fulfills this role that it has is best evidenced by the extent to which certain rights of the working people and citizens before the organs of authority are not fulfilled, by the extent to which the court practice is slow, by the extent to which organs fail to perform their function of protecting social property, and so forth.... But let me not go on too long with this; we will have to discuss all these problems in much greater details at the 13th LCY Congress.

WHAT MUST BE CHANGED

You have asked me what the LC should change within itself to be able to more successfully accomplish these tasks.

I THINK THAT, FIRST AND FOREMOST, IT MUST BE TO A GREATER EXTENT AN ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE BOTH IN ITS COMPOSITION AND IN ITS METHOD OF WORK AND MUST EXPRESS THEIR INTERESTS AND THEIR VIEWS. FOR, THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE REPRESENT THE SOCIAL CATEGORY THAT HAS THE HIGHEST INTEREST IN SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGEMENT, THE UNITY OF THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNITY, AND MORE QUALITATIVE ECONOMIC OPERATIONS.

Furthermore I think that the LC must democratize its internal relations to a greater extent to make it possible for the energy of the million-strong LC membership body to even more strongly manifest itself. Its work cannot be reduced to the activities of forums, nor can it well determine its policy this way. And this policy most certainly cannot be successfully implemented without the revolutionary action and broadest initiative of members. And if members are to be able to be more active in implementing the policy, they must also be more active in forming it.

THE LC MUST ALSO STRENGTHEN ITS UNITY ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM. RECENTLY THIS PRINCIPLE HAS BEGUN TO BE VIOLATED AND THIS SITUATION HAS SERIOUSLY WEAKENED THE LC'S ACTION CAPABILITY.

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRAN'S VELAYATI

Meets Strougal

LD251731 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague. He arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official visit.

During the meeting, Velayati pointed out the traditional friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and Iran, and emphasized that the development of mutual relations between the two countries are on an upward trend, which must continue to be stimulated. He pointed out the developing countries' main causes of present international tension and disquietening problems, which are deepening and await effective solutions.

Lubomir Strougal pointed out that political contacts are developing in a positive way and that the planned development of the Czechoslovak economy in this 5-year plan enables Czechoslovakia to take a more marked share in the further industrialization of Iran.

Both sides indicated ways of intensifying both economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Received by Husak

LD261246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, today received 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is paying an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The two representatives, meeting at Prague Castle, positively assessed the level of the long years of Czechoslovak-Iranian relations, expressed interest in their development in all spheres, and exchanged views on some topical problems concerning the international situation, particularly developments in the Near East. The Czechoslovak side stressed the urgency of terminating the conflict in the Persian Gulf and of solving all controversial questions by peaceful means.

Talks With Indra, Urban

LD262230 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK) -- The international situation and Czechoslovak-Iranian parliamentary and other contacts were discussed by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra and visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and the Iranian minister reviewed trade and economic contacts between the two countries and stated that though mutual trade has been favourably developing there are still possibilities to further improve trade exchanges and cooperation in the economic sphere.

They discussed measures aimed at promoting mutual contacts, increasing the growth rate of mutual trade and implementing more efficiently intentions in the development of cooperation. Speaking later to journalists, the Iranian minister appreciated the results of his talks with Czechoslovak representatives. He stressed that the talks confirmed the interest of both countries in further promoting mutual relations in all spheres and provided new impulses to intensifying economic cooperation and extending cultural exchanges and contacts between the media. He spoke in favour of coordinating the two countries' activities at international forums with the aim to jointly help strengthen world peace. The minister noted that regular contacts are envisaged between government and parliamentary officials of the two states and voiced the conviction that this will help promote Czechoslovak-Iranian relations.

Meeting With Indra Described

LD262320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. They exchanged views on the present international situation and Czechoslovak-Iranian parliamentary and other contacts.

Seen Off by Chnoupek

LD271046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for Iran. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES PRAGUE UNIVERSITIES MEETING

LD261932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed today a statewide aktiv of party and state officials of Prague universities. He stressed that universities are, through their structure, concentrations of top scientists and pedagogues, representatives of many scientific branches and entire schools, predestined for presenting to top party and state organs topics and recommendations which would push forward the frontiers of knowledge and point to completely new paths and possibilities of problem solving which are being brought about by the times. The problems of further development of our society within the framework of the development of the entire socialist community, including the problems of university education, are so new that their solution precludes the use of present methods by rigid thought processes. One has to take into account relatively fast changes of the economic and social climate. Stemming from this is the need for deepening and improving the quality of prognostic activity. Universities cannot be merely institutions for handing over facts and information, Josef Havlin said. One must progress more and more from teaching facts to teaching difficult and demanding tasks, which cope with a growing quantity of more and more complex scientific-research data. In concluding his address, Josef Havlin expressed the conviction that the deliberations of the statewide aktiv have united opinions and policies in safeguarding the tasks at universities. Participants in the aktiv have sent a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee.

HONECKER, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT IN SWEDEN

Agreements Signed

LD261913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm 26 Jun (ADN) -- Following the official talks between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and the Swedish prime minister, the GDR and Sweden concluded a series of important agreements. In the presence of Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson, a program on the development of trade and economic relations, a governmental agreement on avoiding double taxation, and a state treaty on judicial assistance in criminal cases were signed at the official seat of the Swedish prime minister, Rosenbad Palace.

The agreements were signed on behalf of their governments by Foreign Trade Ministers Gerhard Beil and Mats Hellstroem and Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Sten Andersson.

Further Details

LD262035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- In the presence of Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson and other representatives of the two states, important agreements between the GDR and Sweden were signed in Stockholm today, after the successful conclusion of the official talks.

The foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Gerhard Beil and Mats Hellstroem, signed a program on the development of trade and economic relations. The main directions contained in it for the expansion of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation take into account the new quality and the increased dimensions of economic relations between the two countries and are intended to further increase their long-term nature and stability. They also stress the firm intention to continue the proven forms of cooperation between the GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and Swedish firms in the realization of important projects in both countries and in third markets and to provide the necessarey government support.

The foreign ministers of the GDR and Sweden, Oskard Fischer and Sten Anderson, also signed three other agreements:

-- An agreement on the avoidance of double taxation in the sphere of taxation of income and capital comprehensively regulates the tax treatment of mutual economic and scientific-technical activities of the GDR and Sweden. This creates stable trade policy conditions in this area that meet the interests of the two states and thus contributes to the further deepening of cooperation between the two states;

-- An agreement on judicial assistance in criminal cases regulates cooperation between the responsible bodies of the GDR and Sweden in the rendering of judicial assistance by making available judicial documents, meeting requests for the taking of evidence, and the taking over by each state of the prosecution of its own citizens who have committed a criminal act in the other country that is party to the agreement.

An agreement on dispensing with the certification of documents means that in the future no addition legalization is necessary by the responsible bodies of the country in which they are presented. This will make the use of documents by the citizens of both treaty states much easier.

Mittag at Friendship Society

LD262001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- At a friendly meeting on Thursday, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, conveyed warm greetings, thanks, and recognition from Erich Honecker to Swedish public figures who have rendered services with much initiative over the years to the development of relations with the GDR.

The meeting at the GDR Embassy was attended by other members of Erich Honecker's official entourage and representatives of the Sweden-GDR Society, Riksdag deputies and other public figures in politics, the economy, science, culture, and the church.

Guenter Mittag expressed high regard for the many years' work of the public figures for the strengthening of friendship between Sweden and the GDR and recalled the great initiatives for international recognition for the GDR. He expressed warm thanks for the almost 30 years' work of the Friendship Society, which is born by great mutual respect, far-sightedness and personal commitment. The active support for peace, international friendship, and cooperation is proving today more than ever to be a valuable contribution to the expansion of friendly and good-neighborly relations.

Peaceful cooperation between the GDR and Sweden has good prospects, which require the further personal support of the members of the friendship movements in the two countries, said Guenter Mittag. As an expression of the high regard for the weighty contribution made by the Sweden-GDR Society to deepening friendship between the two peoples, he presented Professor Arvidson, president of the Sweden-GDR Society, with a watercolor painting showing a panorama of Stralsund.

Honecker Meets King, Queen

LD262006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, was received on Thursday by King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden and Queen Silvia. At the meeting in the royal castle of Stockholm, Erich Honecker expressed satisfaction with the renewed opportunity to meet the king and queen. He was able to note the pleasure that there was a high measure of agreement in the two sides' standpoints on all basic issues of peace preservation and detente.

Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, invited King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden and Queen Silvia to pay an official visit to the GDR. After the meeting, the Swedish king gave a dinner in honor of Erich Honecker.

The dinner was attended by: Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Sweden, and other public figures.

Participants on the Swedish side were: Queen Silvia; Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister; Sten Ruthud, marshal of the realm; Sten Andersson, foreign minister; Mat Hellstroem, foreign trade minister; Carl Henrik Sihver Liljegren, Swedish ambassador to the GDR; Kjell Larsson, state secretary to the prime minister; Ambassador Hans Dahlgren, advisor to the prime minister; Peter Osvald, head of the First Political Department in the Foreign Ministry; Hans Corell, head of the Legal and Consular Department in the Foreign Ministry; Sven Olof Hedengren, head of court administration, as well as the first adjutant and other staff of the court.

Fischer, Anderson Hold Talks

LD262007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden, Oskar Fischer and Sten Andersson, met on Thursday at the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm for a friendly talk. The ministers stressed with great satisfaction that the course of the state visit by Erich Honecker to Sweden allowed one to assert that the high expectations of each side for the visit would be met in every respect.

Honecker Meets With Carlsson

LD262046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden, continued their discussions on Thursday. The talks centered on the exchange of views on international questions that began yesterday.

The two sides expressed their concern about the aggravated international situation. They described the reduction of worldwide tensions, a halt to the arms race on earth and the prevention of it spreading to space as the most decisive tasks of the present.

Erich Honecker underlined the GDR's determination to make the greatest possible contribution to the stabilization of world peace. The future destiny of the entire civilization is at stake today. Mankind must not come to an end in a nuclear inferno. A new, responsible approach to questions on which war or peace depend is required. The GDR therefore gives its full support to the Soviet Union's peace program of January this year. It offers mankind the opportunity to enter the year 2000 without nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

In his statements, Erich Honecker referred to the appeal by the Warsaw Pact states of 11 June 86 on the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. With this appeal, addressed to the NATO members and all European countries, the socialist states have underlined and stated more precisely their comprehensive disarmament program.

It covers all weapons types, whether nuclear, chemical, or conventional, and includes all the necessary control measures, both national measures and international procedures, right down to on-site inspection. Erich Honecker described this program as a new, immediately negotiable basis for effective disarmament steps.

In the talks, the conviction was expressed that it is possible to bring about a change for the better in international relations if every state makes an active contribution, and if all those interested in peace and peaceful coexistence unite forces.

Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson in particular spoke in favor of a halt to all nuclear tests, which would be an important step on the path of overcoming the nuclear arms race.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the Swedish efforts for an effective reduction in military confrontation, as expressed, among other things, in the proposal for a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in central Europe and in the active commitment within the framework of the 6-state initiative. He spoke about the intensive efforts of the GDR to set in motion negotiations on the creation of a corridor free of theater nuclear weapons along the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In this the GDR is acting in the spirit of Olof Palme.

In their exchange of views on nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones, the partners in the talks said that they regard their activities aimed at the creation of such areas as a specific contribution in the international struggle to preserve peace.

The partners in the talks expressed the hope that all contentious international questions will be solved by peaceful means. The both stressed that the GDR and Sweden would in the future not let up in their efforts to promote the expansion of peaceful relations between the peoples and states and at the same time to contribute to reducing confrontation in international relations.

Both sides favored of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures in Europe reaching positive results.

Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson expressed the conviction at the end of their talks, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, that the positive results of their discussions would contribute towards a further deepening of the friendly relations between the GDR and Sweden, which would also have positive effects internationally.

Erich Honecker invited Ingvar Carlsson to make an official visit to the GDR, which was accepted (?with thanks) by the Swedish prime minister.

Honecker Meets Party Chairman

LD262138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a talk on Thursday in his residence in Stockholm with Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Workers' Party (Communists), about topical questions relating to the joint struggle for the preservation of peace and cooperation between the two parties.

Erich Honecker spoke about the successful realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stressed that the elections on 8 June constituted a unanimous decision by the citizens of the GDR in favor of the continuation of the path of political stability, economic dynamism, and the securing of peace.

Rolf Hagel, who headed the delegation of the Workers' Party (Communists) to the 11th SED Congress, expressed his high regard for the impressive development of the GDR as a stable factor of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe. Through their imaginative and constructive policy, the socialist states are making a decisive contribution to curbing the most aggressive circles of imperialism and to securing peace.

Erich Honecker and Rolf Hagel agreed in affirming that, in view of the dangerous world situation, brought about as a result of the continued arms escalation and confrontation policy of the Reagan administration and its closest allies, the prevention of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind and the securing of peaceful relations between the states has become a decisive precondition for further social progress in the world.

The partners in the talks agreed that the far-reaching, concrete, and realistic proposals made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact to liberate the world from nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000, and for a significant reduction in conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe, are in complete agreement with the vital interests of the people. The peoples hope that the United States and NATO will take advantage of this opportunity, so that the decisive change comprised in a reduction in military confrontation and in disarmament can take place in honest negotiations. The world does not need any so-called strategic defense initiatives, but real strategic peace iniatives.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the active support of the Workers' Party (Communists) for peace, for friendly Swedish relations with the GDR, the Soviet Union and other socialist states, and for its solidarity with the national and social liberation movements.

He recalled the living traditions of the common struggle of the German and Swedish Communists against fascism and war and wished the Swedish comrades the best of success in the realization of their goals.

The partners in the talks affirmed that the relations between the two parties are developing well in the spirit of the proven principles of the communist movement.

Present at the talk were: Alf Loevenborg, deputy chairman of the Workers Party (Communists); John Takman, member of the Politburo of the Workers Party (Communists) Central Committee; Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador in Sweden, and Heinz Lehmann, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Honecker, Carlsson View Talks

LD262349 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Late this afternoon the official talks between Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman in Stockholm concluded.

Following the official talks, several agreements were signed in the presence of Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson and other personalities from the two countries, agreements to promote the further development of our relations with the Kingdom of Sweden. Following this, Erich Honecker and his host faced questions from journalists. Erich Honecker commented on GDR-Swedish relations and on the Stockholm conference.

[Begin Honecker recording] I think that the international authority of Sweden and Swedish foreign policy are a weighty contribution to securing peace in the world. Contributing to this is the fact that the GDR and Sweden work closely together in order to increase the chance that world peace is preserved. We want the Stockholm conference to end with good results and we have laid the basis for this in the form of the Helsinki Final Act. I, too, am a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act. From our side one can expect every accomodation, but you know where the resistance and no readiness comes from, as in Bern. [end recording]

[Correspondent Albrecht Molle] I had the opportunity to interview Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson briefly for GDR radio.

[Begin recording] [Molle] May I ask you perhaps briefly and in German to give an account of your talks with Mr Honecker?

[Carlsson in German] Yesterday we had 2 and 1/2 hours of discussions on bilateral and some international issues. The bilateral issues concentrated particularly on trade. We have an exchange of trade, but we believe that in both countries an increase in these contacts is possible. We now have a formal agreement to have such a development.

[Molle] Perhaps a few sentences about the international issues that were discussed?

[Carlsson] We discussed the Stockholm conference. The Swedish Government is very interested in ensuring that this conference is successful. We have only a few months left for work. I believe that both our governments agree that it is an important conference, and that we ought to have a proper final document.

[Molle] Prime Minister, will this dialogue between the GDR and Sweden be continued? In other words, have you received an invitation to visit the GDR and. if so, have you accepted it?

[Carlsson] Yes, I have received an invitiation and I have said yes. I can also tell you that our foreign trade minister, Hellstrom, will visit the Leipzig Fair at the end of Agusut. We have had a very constructive discussion about our trade cooperation and we have also discussed environmental questions, energy cooperation. These two bilateral questions were in my view the most important. We have discussed various areas, but I will not go into details here. In general, we are to broaden and deepen our cooperation, and we believe that we have good opportunities here because the GDR and Sweden are both industrialized countries and have technical competence. [end recording]

Further Reportage

For further reportage on the visit of Sweden by Erich Honecker, see the Sweden subsection of the Nordic Affairs section of the 26 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH SWEDEN, FRG

PM261141 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Jun 86 p 13

[Interview with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, by Christina Jutterstrom and Disa Hastad: "An Antifascist of the Old School"]

[Text] Tomorrow GDR party and state head Erich Honecker comes to Stockholm. He will hold talks with Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and lunch with the king and queen. His visit returns the visit to the GDR by Olof Palme 2 years ago.

DAGENS NYHETER Chief Editor Christina Jutterstrom and East European correspondent Disa Hastad interviewed him in East Berlin last week.

DAGENS NYHETER: The warm reception given to our late Prime Minister Olof Palme in Stralsund 2 years ago gave us Swedish journalists the impression that the old ties between our countries are still lively. What does this mean to the GDR?

Erich Honecker: That is a correct impression. The political, economic, cultural, and scientific ties between our peoples which are a result of the close contacts during the 17th and 18th centuries have left traces which have been preserved right up to our own times.

For us, keeping German-Swedish history alive also means placing the humanist values, all the artistic, spiritual, and scientific results achieved as a result of mutual efforts, at the service of our peoples so that we can understand each other and live well together. There have been many such achievements, especially since the din of the Thirty Years War died away.

It is against this background that we in the GDR are also celebrating the 200th anniversary of the death of the Stralsund-born chemist, Wilhelm Scheele, whose magnificent scientific achievements were so closely connected with Sweden.

DAGENS NYHETER: When were you last in Sweden?

Erich Honecker: Unfortunately it was in connection with a tragic occasion -- Olof Palme's funeral. Olof Palme and I got to know each other in Greifswald and Stralsund. Our conversations were warm and deep. I had the impression that they were also important to Olof Palme.

DAGENS NYHETER: Sweden now has agreements with many countries which means that visas are no longer required for its citizens to visit Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary, for example. Is such an agreement desirable between Sweden and the GDR too?

Erich Honecker: Talks about this are being held at present. There is friendly traffic. People go to Sweden in connection with family reunifications.

DAGENS NYHETER: What arguments are there against an agreement to eliminate visas on your side?

Erich Honecker: For a long time we were a country under construction. Now we can tackle such issues as tourism. Here we must use the practices that apply between countries with different systems. But this is a process, and tourist traffic can be improved. The will is there, but there is also the currency question.

DAGENS NYHETER: What are the most important questions that you will be discussing with the Swedish Government during your visit to Sweden?

Erich Honecker: I am looking forward with great expectation to my talks with Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. They will cover the international situation, as well as bilateral questions. You understand of course that I do not want to make predictions about the talks.

Naturally, I ascribe special importance to the exchange of views on the current, most urgent questions -- arms limitation and disarmament, the continuation of the CSCE process, and the solution of regional conflicts.

As far as bilateral questions are concerned, we want to exchange ideas with the Swedish side in those areas in which there is in our view a mutual interest in deepening and further developing relations.

This covers political dialogue, commercial and industrial relations, and relations in the fields of environmental protection, communications, science and culture, school and health care systems, and others.

The GDR attaches great importance to cooperation in the Baltic region, particularly where agreements covering the saving of human life and cooperation in combating pollution in the Baltic are concerned, including the delineation of areas of responsibility.

Thus there are many different questions to discuss. The aim behind everything is to make a contribution to an improvement of the international climate through fruitful, indeed exemplary relations, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

DAGENS NYHETER: Is it possible that our two countries could work together for an environmental program, even an international program of this type?

Erich Honecker: Yes, since we have good lessons from such cooperation. The foundation for this is the government agreement between our two countries signed 10 years ago.

I also remember the multiplicity of joint activities which take place within the framework of the Baltic convention and the convention on long-range cross-border air pollution.

The GDR is prepared to continue to expand its existing contacts with Sweden and other countries because active environmental care is only possible today through international cooperation.

DAGENS NYHETER: What is your view of the peaceful use of nuclear power after the reactor accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union?

Erich Honecker: Nuclear power does play a certain role in our energy program. But only 3 percent of our total energy requirements are met by it at present. As in the past, the major part of our energy requirements -- 90 percent -- are met by coal.

Safety equipment and operating regulations in the GDR are of a high standard, and of course we will continue to pay a great deal of attention to these questions.

We support Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for deepening international cooperation on the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy, which, from the international viewpoint, is something we cannot do without in the short term.

We also support Gorbachev's initiative for convening an international conference under the aegis of the IAEA.

The reactor accident in Chernobyl has strengthened our conviction that we should move even more forcefully against the danger which emanates from the military misuse of nuclear energy.

An extremely important first step would be a ban on nuclear tests for both peaceful and non-peaceful purposes -- something that the whole world is demanding and that the Soviet Union has been practicing since August last year.

DAGENS NYHETER: You say that in the short term we cannot do without nuclear power. Are you prepared to completely abolish nuclear power as a source of energy in the GDR?

Erich Honecker: As I said, nuclear power accounts for only 3 percent of our energy consumption. We are now investing in an expansion of it. But we are waiting for the detailed report from Chernobyl. We will study it and discuss the matter. I, myself, do not consider that nuclear power is the last word. But for countries which rely on nuclear power for 40 to 60 percent of their energy, it is, of course, something that is difficult to renounce.

But I can tell you that solar energy is not on the agenda for the GDR.

DAGENS NYHETER: Will the GDR suffer any economic harm as a result of the export losses after Chernobyl?

Erich Honecker: No. Our exports are not being affected.

We have been running checks here around the clock to measure the risks, but there appear to be no risks. We have been able to sell our vegetables and salad products. Salad and vegetables are washed. After all, at home there were six of us children, and Mother always rinsed the salad.

I heard Mikhail Gorbachev, when we met recently at the Warsaw Pact meeting, describe what tragedies were enacted when people understood that they could not return to their homes. From this -- what can happen when you cannot keep peaceful nuclear power under control -- one gets an idea of what could happen in a nuclear war.

DAGENS NYHETER: Does Sweden's democracy have any advantages over the GDR's political system?

Erich Honecker: As far as the relationship between our two countries is concerned, this question is of no importance. We are, as you know, in favor of close cooperation, regardless of the different types of social system. This is the basic prerequisite for successful cooperation between our countries and peoples.

I do not intend to try to convince you of the advantages of our political system.

In our political system, democracy is understood in its original meaning of the rule of the people, and it is being realized more and more. In the GDR the most important social task in politics is to motivate every citizen to take part in working, planning, and governing. The 8 June election results have again clearly shown what a great success this has been.

DAGENS NYHETER: How have the GDR's policies been influenced by the 27th CPSU Congress?

Erich Honecker: The 27th CPSU Congress was an event of international scope and influence. It has of course given considerable stimulus to the policies of our own party.

Let me mention just one example: The comprehensive program approved by the delegates to rid the world of all nuclear arms by the year 2000 and create a system for international security produced a positive echo throughout the world.

This accords fully with our ideal of creating a world without weapons, and we will work actively to achieve this.

Together with the Soviet Union we will get to grips with major plans for the future as formulated in the long-term program for cooperation in the field of science, technology, and production through the year 2000. That is why we need peace above all else.

DAGENS NYHETER: During the Soviet and Czechoslovak party congresses there was much talk about inefficiency and the need for reforms. However, in your speech to the party congress in Berlin, you said that few countries have had such a positive trend for such a long time as the GDR. Does this mean that the GDR is in a better economic situation than the other socialist countries?

Erich Honecker: At the party congress, Mikhail Gorbachev and I discussed the problems we have in our respective countries. He stated clearly that, as in the past, the GDR currently finds itself in the thick of intensive economic development. It is not that we are cleverer than other poeople. The GDR is a small country with small resources, which is why we moved up to a greater intensity at an earlier stage, and that in turn has led to greater efficiency. If you compare us, not only with the socialist countries but with everyone, in the last few years we have had a 4 to 5 percent increase in national income.

DAGENS NYHETER: But has West Germany not played some part in this trend? It would be interesting to hear your comments.

Erich Honecker: I do not think so. You could also put it another way: Does the Federal Republic not benefit from its trade with the GDR? Some 70 percent of our trade is with the socialist countries, but the Federal Republic accounts for a large part of the remainder; our trade with it is now worth M15 or M16 billion.

We are now trying to push what we are good at: technical apparatus, such as Zeiss/Jena, chemical products, shipbuilding... coal mining and coal-processing. That is where we have the most modern methods in the world. We have now converted all our industries from oil to coal. Coal processing is our invention.

DAGENS NYHETER: But does the use of coal not bring with it greater environmental problems?

Erich Honecker: Environmental problems? Yes, they are of course greater than with nuclear energy. But we are happy that we opted for coal and not nuclear energy.

DAGENS NYHETER: You have long been planning to visit West Germany, but so far this visit has not happened. As recently as April the summer seemed to be a reasonable time for it. When will the visit take place?

Erich Honecker: My visit will take place when both sides have agreed on a suitable date -- suitable for talks on both international and bilateral questions.

DAGENS NYHETER: What circumstances would make normal relations possible between the GDR and West Germany? How would you describe normal relations?

Erich Honecker: In GDR-West German relations, the overshadowing question is guaranteeing peace. Some of this has already been achieved. I would describe normal relations as those that are based on the principles of international law, that are mutually beneficial, and that above all ensure peace.

In this connection I am thinking of the Basic Treaty and many other international legal agreements between the GDR and the Federal Republic. However, there is much work still to be done before such conditions are created and war can never again emanate from German soil -- only peace. The GDR is ready for this.

The 12 March 1985 joint declaration issued by myself and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the inviolability of existing borders and on respect for the integrity and sovereignty of all European states within their present borders is a step in the right direction.

DAGENS NYHETER: We cannot return to Sweden without asking the question: On what terms could you demolish the Berlin Wall?

Erich Honecker: I have an old answer: When the circumstances which led to its being built no longer exist. There is a German proverb. The best man cannot live in peace if his nieghbor does not want it.

I do not mean to say anything bad about the West Berliners by this. They are well disposed toward us. But I am talking about politics.

I would like to stress expressly that in the last 15 years a great change has taken place. Some 2 million GDR citizens annually are allowed to travel to the West and 4 to 5 million people come to us from the West.

It is very clear that the traffic has increased and will continue to increase. This is detente, not confrontation, and it brings us closer together.

DAGENS NYHETER: The GDR sees itself as the bearer of the German socialist tradition. But now you are about to celebrate the 200th anniversary of Frederick the Great, and a few years ago you celebrated the memory of Luther. Do Prussia and Luther then form part of the GDR's historical inheritance?

Erich Honecker: Everything progressive in German history is part of the GDR's historical inheritance. We have now begun to view history in a new way. We were long opposed to the monarchy, which blocked the road to democratic developments. But once a republic has been declared, progressive features inevitably emerge in history. We have not forgotten that Frederick the Great maintained lively contacts with French Enlightenment figures.

As far as Luther is concerned, during the Reformation we were allied to the Swedes, although we have to regret that this happened during a war.

DAGENS NYHETER: In the current World Cup soccer competition, we have been told by East Germans that if the GDR is not taking part in matches they support West Germany. Do you do so too, Mr Honecker? Should we take this as a demonstration of German unity?

Erich Honecker: I do not think so. If you are a real soccer fan, you support the best team. I am unwilling to see this as a political demonstration. We are a people interested in sport, and we also show this at the Olympic Games. We are among those who have even been able to beat the U.S. superpower.

As far as soccer is concerned, you have to be very careful because there are many different views. My minister for state security particularly supports his team, which is called Dynamo (the police and military team in East Berlin).

DAGENS NYHETER: Mr Honecker, you have often stressed that the GDR is a peace-loving country working for international detente. What concrete results have you achieved so far?

Erich Honecker: The GDR has always worked for the reinforcement of those parts of European politics on which rests peaceful cooperation between states. Let me mention the system of European agreements, the agreements from Moscow, Warsaw, Prague, the four-power agreement on West Berlin, the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the Federal Republic, and the whole CSCE process.

With a realistic policy for reconciliation and mutual advantage, the GDR did everything in its power to work for the creation of these two latter agreements.

Similarly, we considered and consider it necessary to avoid everything which could create or increase tension, put a strain on relations between states, or even threaten security and in this way undermine peace.

We are in favor of businesslike dialogue. How would one otherwise, particularly in difficult times, be able to create mutual trust and help the policy of reason and realism to make a breakthrough?

Thus Palme's well-known proposal for the establishment of a zone in Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons has an important place in the East-West dialogue. As in the past, the GDR supports this proposal and is prepared to make its territory available for its implementation. It is part of the comprehensive program for nuclear and conventional disarmament which the Warsaw Pact put forward in Budapest recently.

In their appeal to the NATO members, to all European countries for the reduction of fighting forces and conventional arms in Europe, as in the communique from the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, our countries are pointing to the possibility of solving the important problems facing all mankind through practical disarmament measures under effective control.

We see these as an acceptable foundation for new results to benefit detente and peace.

DAGENS NYHETER: Mr Honecker, you are now 73 and have for many years occupied the highest offices in your country -- and that means hard work. It is said that you take part in sports to keep fit. May we ask how a typical working day of yours looks?

Erich Honecker: I get up at 0600, have breakfast, travel in to Berlin at 0745, and after that my calendar determines everything. Recently we have been busy with preparations for the party congress, and then we prepared the elections in the GDR. It is exhausting, but you also have to meet the people. Such a program keeps one young.

Recently I made a trip to Erfurt and Soemmerda, visited a farm, and went to Jena. Then I spent 2 days in Karl-Marx-Stadt (Honecker's own constituency). When I got home the work had been piling up, and we had meetings and the Politburo. I accredited new ambassadors. We also had talks with our allied parties here in the GDR and with the mass organizations.

DAGENS NYHETER: What is the nicest thing to do when you are not working?

Erich Honecker: The most pleasant thing -- to go out into the forest to relax and prepare for new tasks.

DAGENS NYHETER: You come from the Saarland in the west and now you rule the GDR. How do you imagine things look today in your birthplace of Neunkirchen?

Erich Honecker: Everyone thinks about the place where they were born. But you must remember that I lived there for one very short part of my life -- a mere 3 years. During the Hitler era, 1933-35, I was in many places in the so-called Third Reich; then I was 10 years in the "sanatorium," as you know. Of course I feel a sense of affinity with my birthplace, but there are other places where I have worked: the Ruhr, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hessen, and Berlin. I now view myself as a Berliner!

DAGENS NYHETER: During your long life, in which you have witnessed many major changes, when were you most pessimistic and when did you feel most hope?

Erich Honecker: Pessimism is not in my nature. When I was arrested I did of course become a little despondent about the future. At the time I could not predict how things would go and what other forces would emerge. But I have to say that I have stood up to things. Worst, of course, were the bombings over Berlin. At that time I was in a death squad working as roofers. We were lucky enough not to be hit.

No, my basic outlook is optimistic, otherwise you just could not stand things. Everyone has serious thoughts, but I would not described them as pessimism.

'AUTHORITIES' DENY SOLDIER KILLED DURING ESCAPE

LD262033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun (ADN) — It has been stated by the relevant authorities that the AP report about an alleged escape attempt by a soldier of the GDR border troops in the evening hours of 25 June is devoid of any foundation. It is confirmed by a reliable source that the border soldier, Juergen Zoeller, suddenly felt unwell and wanted to summon assistance by sending off signal shots. Doctors determined that he had suffered from a heat stroke.

Those West Berlin circles who make use of every opportunity to spread lies in the world are urgently advised to behave in a more responsible and serious way.

BRIEFS

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINKS WITH AUSTRIA — The GDR and Austria on Wednesday agreed to deepen scientific and technological cooperation in post and telecommunications in a working plan for 1986-87. The document was signed in Vienna by Dr Heinz Aull, GDR deputy minister for post and telecommunications, and Dr Josef Sindelka, director general of the Austrian post and telegraph authority. The working plan envisages in particular the preparation and use of digital exchanges technology, the development of beam wave guide technology, the forming of data networks, and automation and mechanization in the postal system. Both sides stressed the positive results of cooperation to date. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1848 GMT 11 Jun 86 LD]

SWEDISH CULTURAL TIES -- Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) — An agreement on cooperation in the fields of culture, education, and science for the years 1986-88 was signed by the GDR and Sweden in Berlin on Wednesday. The agreement includes, among other things, measures to promote direct cooperation among institutions from both states in the fields of science, research, higher and vocational education, national education, and professional training. In addition, it was agreed to exchange cultural and artistic exhibitions, as well as artists and scientists for study and research visits. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0947 GMT 11 Jun 86 LD]

NEW HISTORY INSTITUTE -- Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN) — An institute for general history was founded in Berlin on Wednesday as part of the GDR Academy of Sciences. The new institute is to undertake research on the history of the socialist countries and selecting developing countries. It is to contribute towards the further shaping of the international dimension of the Marxist-Leninist historical picture. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 25 Jun 86 LD]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONVENES IN BUDAPEST

Sarlos Opens Session

LD261017 Budapest MTI in English 0925 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- The summer session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened in Budapest on Thursday. Those present included Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Presidential Council and the government. Heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest also attended the opening session.

The session was opened by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly. After accepting the agenda, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance gave a report on the draft bill on the implementation of the 1985 state budget of the Hungarian People's Republic and the 1981-85 financial plans of councils.

Proceedings Reported

LD261231 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Geza Foldvari report from Parliament buildup]

[Excerpt] At the moment the ministers' chairs and benches are empty because there is a break in today's parliamentary meeting, which was opened at 1000 by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly. He submitted the proposal of the Patriotic People's Front's national council according to which Dr Rezso Bognar should be relieved of the position of chairman of the Cultural Committee as he has been elected member of the Presidential Council. The deputies accepted the proposal, and elected Dr Peter Horn as chairman of the Cultural Committee.

The draft law on the implementation of the budget for the year 1985, and the councils' financial plan related to the past 5 years was submitted by Dr Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance. He said that expenditures had developed in accordance with plans; however, revenues had fallen short of what had been approved.

Finance Minister Views Economy

LD261601 Budapest MTI in English 1223 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- On Thursday, at the summer session of parliament Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, put forward a bill on the implementation of the 1985 state budget and the budget of local councils for the period 1981-1985.

In compliance with the country's economic policy, the great efforts aimed at maintaining solvency and safeguarding the living standards were also reflected by the budgetary processes, Istvan Hetenyi said.

In 1985 the expenditures of the state budget amounted to 610,000 million forints as planned. Revenues lagged behind the target and accounted for 594,000 million forints. The state budget showed a deficit of 15,700 million forints as against the planned 2,500 million.

Higher deficit can be financed from payments by companies and individuals, and from foreign resources that are larger than expected. The minister of finance asked Parliament to give its consent to the Council of Ministers covering extra deficit from bank loans. He added that insufficient revenues were mainly due to a halt in economic development, and an unfavourable trend in the net incomes of national economy.

Last year, in spite of several favourable partial results in the national economy, the national income decreased, and the proportion of production and distribution was less favourable than planned. Output and income increased only in some branches to an acceptable extent, while several branches showed a decrease. In certain branches, for instance in agriculture, it can be considered a temporary trend but in other branches it indicates acute structural problems. It is to be appreciated, however, that the country could halt the years-long trend of decreasing investments and real wage. Hungary achieved a foreign trade surplus which was considerable even if it lagged behind the 1984 figure. The country preserved its solvency but foreign debts increased as against the plan.

It is encouraging that despite the difficult circumstances several economic organizations achieved steadily good and, in some cases, even improving results. On the other hand, low efficiency led to an accumulation of problems at other companies. It laid a great burden on the state budget as the loss-making companies caused an additional expenditure of 3,000 million forints.

In 1985 the taxation system became more reasonable. The regulation of earnings-level expanded the companies' scope of action. Further modifications were not made in the regulation system last year.

Despite strict regulations companies increased profits by an average 9 per cent. There were considerable differences between the companies. On one hand there were some highly profitable companies, on the other hand 23 companies had a deficit over 100 million forints (altogether 6,400 million forints). At present there are 30, mainly large companies, with the problems of which the government has to deal with. In some cases a rehabilitation process has started but the majority of companies have to get straight through own effort. This process will be encouraged by a new decree which will make it possible to liquidate insolvent companies provided that their solvency is not restored with the involvement of creditors within a short time.

The taxes, fees and social insurance rates paid by individuals increased by 30 per cent last year and accounted for 9 per cent of revenues. In 1985 the output of small partnerships went up by 30 per cent and their tax and social insurance payments by 64 per cent. The independent small partnerships and small cooperatives engaged in full-time activities have been integrated in the economic system. The economic working communities operating at well-organized workplaces help reduce costs and expand assortment. At the same time they pose a challenge, mainly at workplaces where full-time work is organized inadequately and capacities utilized insufficiently.

We do not strive either for granting preferences to them or limiting their activities. The organizations working normally, under social and financial control should operate where it is required and reasonable from the economic point of view. Better organization of full-time work, incentive wages, and the strengthening of the self-accounting system of brigades and groups will surely make a part of small organizations unnecessary.

338,000 million forints, 55 per cent of expenditures, were spent on the running and maintenance of institutions financed by the state budget. In the past five years these expenditures went up by an annual 8.4 per cent in nominal value and 2 per cent in real value.

Last year 131,000 million forints were spent on social insurance, 9.5 per cent more than the previous year. 92,000 million forints of the sum was spent on pensions.

Support of organizations financed by the state budget went up by 9 per cent, and that of organizations financed by local councils by 11 per cent. Support increased by 1,600 million forints more than planned. Finances required for the work of the institutions, were granted last year.

For the 6th 5-Year Plan, Parliament allocated a central support of 249,000 million forints to local councils. As a consequence of intrim price, wage and social-welfare policy measures, Parliament, on adopting the annual budgets, increased support to 279,000 million forints. The surplus enabled local councils to increase expenditure. With the help of central support, revenues from other organizations or generated through active organizative work, local councils improved living conditions of the population and realized the most important development targets. The new management system of local councils introduced this year further encourages initiatives and organizing skills at councils. Transition to the new system of management was essentially smooth.

In the first five months of 1986 economic growth lagged behind the level that appropriately supported targets, the minister said. Imports increased more rapidly than exports, and incomes in foreign currency were diminished by price losses. As compared to inadequate growth, wages and salaries increased relatively rapidly. The deficit in the budget shows a trend of increase.

Consequently, the government is to take measures to accelerate structural transformation which would improve efficiency and balance. Both the existing capacities and the additional investment projects will be more concentrated on stepping up exports to hard-currency markets. Development is also served by the talks with the CMEA countries, first of all with the Soviet Union, that are aimed at a greater expansion of economic relations than planned. We must undertake radical measures if they serve an upswing and reasonable austerity as a further deterioration in the budget seems unavoidable even if such measures are taken.

The 7th Five-Year Plan is based upon the transformation of the production pattern. The budget and the credit sphere are to be more taxed this year to retrieve losses caused by inefficient production and help the branches and companies meeting such difficulties. The government has decided that companies in deficit will not be given financial assistance unless they can show possible recovery plans.

The main purpose of the governmental measures of the government is to secure the surplus balance of foreign trade required for preserving solvency and the stabilization of real wages, on the basis of higher performances and with more moderate price increases than previously, the minister of finance said in conclusion.

Marjai Addresses Economic Issues

LD262049 Budapest MTI in English 1614 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers, contributed to the debate over the first point of the agenda. He pointed out, that our economic policy tasks and aims, are defined by the resolution of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the government programme and the 7th Five-Year Plan. We have no reason to diverge from this line and there is no other realistic way.

Many-sided and comprehensive participation in the international division of labor is indispensable for our existence and development. Our place and role in socialist integration continues to be decisive for us. The strategic line of integration -- which was confirmed by the top-level economic conference and our party congresses -- has been extended to the elaboration of far-reaching concrete measures. The ever intensifying work, which is closely associated with internal objectives, covers the updating of our entire cooperation, the increase of its efficiency, and the joint accomplishment of aims in key areas of cooperation. Hungary has a most direct interest in the succesful implementation of this new strategy. Such cooperation with the countries of the socialist community may increasingly help to create extra resources for the development of our national economy and provides more stable positions for mutually advantageous cooperation with other regions of the world economy.

Realization of this process has started mainly in the field of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. We have a close and substantive work programme on setting up new forms of cooperation, joint companies and direct company contacts.

The government carries out far-reaching active work in international organizations, towards regional integration and in the field of bilateral relations in order to eliminate the artificial market obstacles raised in the way of Hungarian goods, reduce customs disadvantages, particularly in the traditional large markets of Western Europe and the EEC countries, and to ensure better conditions for the work of our companies. Recently we have created frameworks which allow for an increased involvement of active foreign capital in the form of joint companies and ventures.

Persistent and increasing effort by the entire society is indispensable for reaching a higher level of development, and for keeping pace with the rapidly accelerating technical revolution and the related changes in the production pattern. To this end, we should continue to improve our entire social system, including economic and production relations, and have to go ahead with the reform.

Adequate increase in production and national income is one of the most important aims for the years to come, Jozef Marjai pointed out.

The 1986 National Economic Plan is only partly based on last year's economic work, mainly because -- and self-criticism here is justified -- the economic forecasts we adopted in 1985 successively proved overtly optimistic and incorrect in practice. Therefore, only part of the measures which totally complied with the conditions and aims could be included in the plan and regulation. This also played a part in the continuation of last year's unfavourable tendencies at the beginning of 1986, when the government had to adopt a number of supplementary and auxiliary measures.

There can be no plan and regulation always and equally favourable to all. Our programmes are realistic and viable, but they require a strict order of priority for the aims and a clear concentration of means in implementation.

The requirement of higher production should be closely lined to increased efficiency. We should make a more economic use of resources and manpower. There is still much to be done by the government in this respect. We have to be more energetic in regrouping superfluous manpower to other areas, as it is not only a state, but also an important company interest which is to be supported by company management. There must be no further delay in taking measures to consolidate labour discipline. To safeguard the worktime fund, a number of government decisions have been taken to increase opportunities of using services after official work hours, and to extend the office hours of organisations handling the affairs of the population beyond official work time.

Although these measures are put into practice continuously, it has turned out that sufficient changes in the field can only be achieved with a more comprehensive series of measures.

The consequences of lax civic discipline is causing grave harm, directly or indirectly, also to economic work. We have the duty to take firmer action -- also by administrative means if the economic fail -- against incomes gained without work, money-grabbing, corruption and profiteering.

The demand of greater austerity with expenditure equally applies to the budget organizations, institutions and economic units. Cooperation and transport relations among companies have recently showed deterioration in a number of areas. Better internal cooperation ties and more disciplined and honest cooperation among companies are indispensable to achieve the goals of improved efficiency laid down in the plans. This is also a condition for successful work on foreign markets.

On economic regulation, Jozsef Marjai stressed that although it has become more flexible and more reasonable on the whole, mature changes will not be abandoned in the future.

Primarily the price and financial system, including taxation, needs to be improved. The price system required should more realistically reflect the efficiency of company management and better promote the work of efficient companies. There is need for a tax system which meets the standards of social justice and proportionate sharing in public burdens.

Our economic organizations, companies and the various forms of enterprises should be given equal treatment and conditions in a way that their objective specific advantages could prevail in cooperation and competition.

All our assessments and analyses confirm the necessity to increase our efforts, step up action and improve work so that we can close the year 1986 with the best possible result, and could at least approach the aims of the national economic plan in the key areas. Failure to do this would involve serious consequences, as we would not only have to reckon with greater problems in 1986, but the economic development of 1987 and the years to follow would be seriously affected, Jozef Marjai said in conclusion.

Assembly Adopts 1985 Budget Bill

LD262106 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Following the reply of Finance Minister Istvan Heteny; to the interpollations; the Hungarian National Assembly unanimously adopted the bill on the 1985 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic and the implementation of the 1981-1985 financial plan of local councils in its entirety and details, according to the original text submitted.

The next point on the agenda was the report of Defence Minister Ferenc Karpati on the implementation of the 1st Defence Act of 1976.

Karpati Summarizes Defense Act

LD262129 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- In his address to Parliament session on Thursday Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, spoke about the implementation of the Defence Act, passed ten years ago.

"There is no special reason for discussing the issue today. However, it is well known that we have been living in such international situation for long that requires the state to pay special attention to the development and maintenance of the level of defense.

"Considering the experiences of the past decade, we can state with satisfaction that the act serves well the cause of the protection of the homeland and assures the high level and efficiency of defense. The fact that the act had to be modified only once during the decade also indicates that its regulations are lasting and practicable. Otherwise, the sole modification was the reduction of military service from 24 months to 18 months, to everybody's satisfaction. In keeping with regulations of the Defense Act, the defense management system has been established and strengthened, functioning well from government organizations to local councils. In accordance with our national and international interests, the National Assembly confirmed our participation in our joint defense alliance, the Warsaw Treaty, last year.

"Taking realistic demands into consideration, the Council of Ministers steadily takes a stand for the training and development of the Army and assuring defense budget and maintain defense readiness."

On the Warsaw Treaty the minister states: "Our Armed Forces maintain good and cordial cooperation, and coordinated and purposeful division of labour. All this includes development, training and other joint tasks such as the protection of borders, hinterland and civil defense issues, and policy activity, if necessary."

The minister stated that the defense policy of Hungary is based on firm principles and its target is the protection of the country's independence, socialist achievements, and peace. By implementing our foreign and defense policy, we coordinate our tasks with the fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Treaty."

"Over the past decade we have continued the modernization and streamlining of the Hungarian People's Army. As a result of a planned and resolute work, modern weapons and military technique have been introduced in our Army," stated the defense minister.

Our People Army also takes part in the implementation of construction targets. Our honourable duty is to educate young people in socialist spirit during their military service. We also pay special attention to the general and professional training of young people. The majority of soldiers, after initial difficulties, fulfil their duty orderly and devotedly.

"Social development has raised further demands in military life and service too. Taking them into consideration, we have to provide more modern accomodation, food, clothes and health service. We have achieved significant and concrete results, although the implementation of our targets is often limited by financial-material means. It is also a significant achievement that conscripts' fee was increased by 100 per cent on January 1, 1986."

Ferenc Karpati stated that general compulsory military service is enforced in accordance with the regulations of the Military Act. Under the act men are obliged to do military service in a regulated way. Women do unarmed military service in certain fields only in case of war. Privates do the general 18-month military service which is enough to obtain military skills.

The minister recalled that ten years ago, when the Military Act was passed, the world lived in a period after the Helsinki Final Act on detente and its development, and hoped that detente would include the military sphere too.

"The socialist world, particularly the countries of the Warsaw Treaty, have made great efforts to reach the target. However, the initiatives of the Soviet Government and the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, have not met favourable reception and understanding. Instead of seeking for agreement, the responsible circles of the United States of America and NATO concentrate their activity to the establishment of the possibilities of confrontation and increased arms race, which the U.S. Administration tries to extend over the outer space too.

Starting from that there is a possibility for averting the danger of war, the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Budapest on June 11, submitted further initiatives to the United States and the NATO countries. In addition to proposing the stopping of nuclear tests, the reciprocal and full elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, the halt of space armament, the elimination of chemical weapons and their industrial bases, the Political Consultative Committee also initiated the significant reduction of armed forces and coventional weapons in Europe.

"The interests of the Hungarian People's Republic fully coincide with the efforts of our allies. Our people's opinion is also included in the conception that the socialist countries do not want to achieve military superiority and do not allow anybody to gain it. Therefore, as long as the responsible circles of the United States and NATO do not realize the realities of our age, it is our duty to assure our security.

"The Military Act, passed ten years ago, provides an adequate framework for our further tasks, deriving from the present international situation. In this context we hold it important to maintain the standard of our Armed Forces in compliance with the readiness of our opponents and brothers-in-arms.

"Adequate social judgement on the reason of military activity is indispensable in order to maintain the good general condition of the Army. The social acknowledgement of military service is based on realizing the fact that the most precious value of mankind is peace and the staff of the Armed Forces and soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army have an important role in our present peaceful life," stated Minister of Defence Ferenc Karpati.

Karpati's Report Approved

LD262312 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- After the reply of Defence Minister Ferenc Karpati to the interpollations, the National Assembly approved the defence minister's report on the implementation of the 1st Defence Act of 1976 and his reply to the interpollations.

Then discussions were held behind closed doors on amendments in the standing order of Parliament.

Standing Orders Text Adopted

LD262314 Budapest MTI in English 1959 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- At its Thursday closed session, the Hungarian National Assembly discussed and adopted the proposal on the amendment and standard text of the standing orders of Parliament.

Social and economic progress, the development of socialist democracy and the expansion of its system of institutions have made it possible and necessary to adjust the working rules of the legislative body to the new requirements. Despite the considerable number of changes, the newly worded orders include several previous provisions, and even the new elements are only adaptations to current practice.

There are a number of fields where previous practices are set as a rule, including election of the government, the filling of vacant m.p. posts on the national list, and the adoption by Parliament of a resolution after the discussion of reports.

A former practice enacted as a rule covers the obligation of competent state authorities to thoroughly consider the proposals of the Parliament's standing committees, and inform the committee concerned on the outcome of their survey. Under a new regulation, the competent committee should take a stand on deputies' proposals before they are discussed by Parliament.

The amended orders consider it reasonable to discuss particularly important economic plans in two rounds. The first round includes a general debate and comments on the draft, and the second decides on the finalized plan.

With regard to interpollations, the new standing orders make a difference between questions to be considered interpollations and simple questions of informative nature.

Interpollations can be made if a deputy wishes to criticize a central measure for being against the law, having no satisfactory effect or being totally ineffective. In such an event, Parliament will decide whether to approve the reply of the competent minister or head of a national authority, to control the implementation of acts. The possibility of interpollations enables the deputies to obtain the required information.

Maintaining the practice of open ballots in general, secret voting has been introduced for the election of Parliamentary officials and the filling of vacant posts on the national list of elections.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY TURKEY'S PRESIDENT EVREN

Received by Kadar

LD251056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party, member of the Presidential Council, has received in Parliament building, Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey. At the discussion, held in a cordial atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the international situation, on the possibilities for averting the dangers threatening international security, for confidence-building of countries with different social systems, and for developing mutually advantageous cooperation. Reviewing Hungarian-Turkish relations, the mutual intention of developing cooperation was unanimously affirmed.

Participating in the meeting were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs.

Losonczi Hosts Honorary Dinner

LD252130 Budapest MTI in English 2018 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council gave a gala dinner in Budapest's Parliament in honour of Turkish President Kenan Evren, currently on an official visit in Hungary. The two heads of state raised toasts at the dinner.

Pal Losonczi pointed out, "the common relics of our history are being preserved in Hungary and Turkey alike, something which also contributes to strengthening our present-day relations. These ties, which set an example for successful cooperation between states with different social systems, are being developed further on the basis of mutual advantages. The fact that our countries' links are not burdened by unsettled or disputed political issues facilitates the advancement of relations.

"The present visit of Kenan Evren may open new vistas for the development of relations between the two countries. The just signed agreement on cooperation in agriculture and energy industry creates a new opportunity for the expansion of economic cooperation.

"The improvement of Hungarian-Turkish relations serves the good of our peoples, and also contributes to the political settlement of debated international issues and is indispensable for confidence-building, too. Our talks have made it clear that both Hungary and Turkey want to avoid a world war, curb the arms race and advance the process of detente. We also have similar positions on a number of other major questons of the international situation.

"The Hungarian People's Republic strives to help reduce tensions and guarantee equal security on the lowest possible level of armaments To this end, it is ready to engage in dialogue and cooperate with all realistic political forces which feel responsible for the fate of humankind," Pal Losonczi said in his toast.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD262330 Budapest MTI in English 2115 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Headed by Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a Hungarian party delegation visited Bulgaria from June 23 to 26 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

Discussions were held on ideological tasks in the implementation of the congress resolutions of the two parties, with special regard to the role of consciousness factors in achieving the aims of economic construction work.

The delegation met Stojan Mikhajlov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

U.S. POLICY ON POLAND EXHIBITS 'ARROGANCE'

LD251308 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 — The second white book entitled "Polityka Stanow Zjednoczonych Ameryki Wobec Polski w Swietle Faktow I Dokumentow (1984-1985)" (A Policy of the United States of America Towards Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents (1984-1985) appeared here, TRYBUNA LUDU reports.

The purposefulness of publishing it can be substantiated by two reasons: firstly, the Polish Government deems it necessary to tell public opinion about new facts causing the bad state of U.S.-Polish relations and, secondly, to show causes for which the U.S. Administration is to blame, the daily continues.

Most generally speaking, "U.S. policy towards Poland in 1984-1985 is characterized by the continuation of the course of restrictions and interference in the internal affairs of our country and attempts to isolate Poland in the international arena and to give political and material support groupings struggling against Poland's constitutional authorities, and propaganda aggression."

Most broadly speaking, also in the two years discussed above no important changes took place in Washington that could testify to overcoming the period of frustration cause by the breakdown of the earlier hopes to pluck Poland out of the socialist systemic and political frameworks and her international alliances and bonds, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

The U.S. Administration opposes its own great power chauvinism and arrogance to our sovereignty and dignity, which is expressed both in keeping up the most burdensome economic sanctions, linking all, even the so-called small steps of improvement, to conditions entering the area of our internal policy and in carrying out propaganda to divide society.

One should recall that over the past four years Poland's losses in virtue of these restrictions approximated 15 billion dollars.

Economic restrictions, pressure and difficulties are accompanied by Washington's political chicanery that can be seen both in bilateral relations and in the international arena. The best example in this area is the way of approaching the accreditation of the U.S. ambassador here. Poland proposed to link this issue to broad dialogue promoting normalization of political, economic, scientific and cultural relations. In response, we received a demand for accreditation — resembling an ultimatum and bearing a thirty-day deadline — without an answer to any substantial proposal to negotiate. Moreover, over the past two years, the U.S. several times made attempts in the international forum of various organizations and conferences to exploit Polish issues to pursue confrontation and isolate Poland. This happened so at successive sessions of working groups of the CSCE, ILO and other U.N. agencies.

The worst example of interfering in the internal affairs of our country was the setting up of the "foundation of Assistance to Solidarnosc" patronized by a group of the most conservative congressmen led by Jack Kemp.

The published book documents the continuity of our strivings at normalization, as these strivings are the foundation of Poland's foreign policy based on peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all states, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'USES DIFFERENT YARDSTICKS'

LD270841 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 27 Jun 86

["Double Measure and Cynicism" -- PAP headline; by Boleslaw Zamczewski]

[Test] Warsaw, June 26/27 -- The U.S. foreign policy is closely watched and assessed by everyone, with particular attention by the Poles. Nearly every day supplies one with material for evaluation of that policy, confirming on and on it is the same arrogant, masterful towards those weaker than oneself, brutal and ruthless to those who are found to be a nuisance or are unsubmissive.

We, the Poles, know it very well from the harm being done to our state through the policy of restrictions and "sanctions" which have just been brought back to attention by publication of a second volume of the white paper on "U.S. Policy on Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents 1984-85," a collection of historical documents showing the vastness of losses inflicted on Poland by the United States. And yet the white paper is not something isolated, being a sort of an indictment and testimony that that is not the way to regulate relations between two sovereign states. One of these, Poland, is prepared to shape mutual contacts along the rules of mutual interest, while the other one, the U.S., refuses to give up the road of dictate, blackmail and pressure.

This happens at a time when world opinion is struck by U.S. refusal to impose economic sanctions against the inhuman racist regime of South Africa, because it would not be in line with U.S. interests.

A lesson of manners that Washington has been teaching the world these days is being constantly refreshed. The world has just witnessed an unheard-of-development: With ostentatious openness and cynicism, the U.S. parliament is pondering the question of abolishing a legitimate government of a sovereign state, which has its embassy in Washington, and what is more -- approves 100-million-dollar aid to support those who are trying, arms in hand, to destroy the constitutional government of another state -- Nicaragua, in no way a threat to the U.S. giant. This surprises and moves everyone who is guided by universal criteria of good and bad.

One could say the recent time has been one of a truth on those matters, a naked truth that is obvious to everyone: the U.S. Administration uses different yardsticks, depending on whether things are in line with the U.S. own, egoistic and imperial goals. But this pessimistic picture has one bright point. It is that such a policy is not fully supported inside the United States. May this trend for reason, adherence to sense of justice, and will to serve the cause of building proper relation with other states, be there stronger and stronger.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS SENT TO LCY CONGRESS

LD260816 Warsaw PAP in English 2158 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 -- The PUWP Central Committee has sent its warmest greetings and wishes of fruitful debates to the delegates who gathered for the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Close cooperation between the two parties and states is of special significance in the present times when the developing modern world brings about new challenges, the message reads.

Our desire is to continue reinforcing our close relations by way of fruitful development in the Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in all fields.

The PUWP, just like the LCY, comes out for peaceful coexistence of all nations and states, liquidation of all threats posed to the nations by forces of imperialism and neocolonialism. A goodwill forces worldwide are necessary to eliminate nuclear and other mass-annihiliation weapons, to create an efficient system for international security.

As for our part we doing and will continue doing our best, together with our allies, the Soviet Union and other socialist community states, to actively stimulate the development of international situation towards the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

Poland follows with recognition the activities of the Nonaligned States Movement, which Yugoslavia is playing so an active and important role. We positively evaluate the efforts paid by this movement for the cause of reinforcing worldwide peace and solving the problems of contemporary world.

COMMUNIQUE ON MONGOLIAN VISIT PUBLISHED

LD182009 Warsaw PAP in English 1914 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Press Communique" — PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 18 -- Member of the Mongolian People's Revolution Party (MPRP) CC, Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Mangalyn Dugersuren paid an official visit to Poland on June 16-18 at the invitation from PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. The Mongolian guest was received by PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner. Mangalyn Dugersuren laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and at the mausoleum of Soviet Army soldiers here.

During their talks, the Polish and Mongolian foreign ministers briefed each other on the situation in both states, as well as on the resolutions of the 19th MPRP Congress and preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress. They also reviewed the state of and prospects for developing Polish-Mongolian relations, and exchanged views on current international issues, with particular regard to situation in Europe and Asia.

Both ministers stated with satisfaction that Polish-Mongolian relations were developing favourably in all fields, in the spirit of traditional friendship, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They stated that meetings of both states' leaders are of especially vital significance for the further tightening of fraternal friendship and cooperation.

The sides stressed the significance of both states' fraternal friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community for the sake of successful socialist building in Poland and Mongolia.

While discussing international situation, Mrian Orzechowski and Mangalyn Durgersuren agreed that dangerous tension is persisting worldwide, mainly due to the confrontation-oriented policy of imperialism. The sides emphasized the necessity to urgently halt the arms race on earth, bar it from spreading into outer space, to struggle for disarmament, and develop international cooperation.

The ministers stressed the importance of tight cooperation and coordination of actions by states of the socialist community in favour of security and development of international situation the world over. The sides voiced support for comprehensive Soviet peace proposals, submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev and developed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The ministers emphasized the crucial character of proposals submittee by the Poilitical Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, during its debates in Budapest. The proposals offer another chance to halt the arms race, and ease international tension.

The talks between the two ministers passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and revealed a complete concordance of opinions and attitudes to all issues discussed.

Minister Duegersueren thanked the Polish Government for hospitality and warm reception, and invited Minister Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Mongolia. The invitation received with satisfaction.

'SABOTAGE' INVESTIGATED AT BELCHATOW POWER PLANT

LD262039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Army prosecutor's office in Lodz is carrying out an investigation into sabotage carried out on the premises of the power station at Belchatow. The Belchatow power station is the most important link in the Polish power generating industry with almost 3,000 megawatts. The functioning of the entire industry largely depends on the efficient functioning eight power generating sets.

Andrzej Bieganski worked in Belchatow as a boiler maintenance man. In a short period of time, the committed sabotage twice. First, he pulled out the cables from a control panel. Later, he put the emergency switches on the fume and air ventilators out of action. In both cases the result was the same. Two generator sets ceased to function. A further two worked at reduced capacity. The losses suffered on this account exceeded 5 million zlotys. Only the speedy discovery and repair of the breakdowns saved the country's energy system from even more severe consequences. After his arrest, Andrzej Bieganski said:

[Begin Bieganski recording] I wanted the country's economy to suffer losses, since the greater the losses that I would cause the greater would be the manifestation and honoring of the anniversary of Fighting Solidarity [solidarnose walczaca] functioning underground. [end recording]

For a short while, from an exporter of electrical energy Poland became an importer of such energy, paying for it in foreign currency [passage indistinct].

[Begin Baginski recording] I have come to a certain conclusion that young people -- for instance, at such an age as mine, or perhaps a little older -- should rather consider what it is that they do, and the only living example in me, here, now. I don't know, perhaps my conversation with all you will beneficially influence, somehow, those young people who, I do not know, perhaps consider what they are doing, perhaps not. [end recording]

The Army prosecutor of the garrison prosecutor's office agreed to the filming of the suspect and the revelation of his name. We shall return to this matter.

RADOM FOOD RIOTS COMMEMORATED WITH MASS

AU252004 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Radom, Poland, June 25 (AFP) -- A message from Pope John Paul II was read out Wednesday [25 June] evening at an open-air mass at Radom cathedral commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Radom food riots. The message said the Pope was "spiritually united with the people of Radom" whom he "congratulated on their determination to base their lives on justice, love, and respect for one's neighbor."

Another message, from Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, said: "Your tears and your efforts were not in vain. They paved the way for Solidarity."

According to reports from Radom, police Tuesday [24 June] arrested and kept in custody some 30 Solidarity militants preparing to celebrate Wednesday's strike anniversary. Police also called in another 100 persons and warned them not to attend the commemorative mass.

'Scores of People' Detained

AU252040 Paris AFP in English 2031 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Radom, Poland, June 25 (AFP) -- Polish police detained for questioning scores of people here Wednesday at a ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of local food riots. The people were picked up after taking part in an open-air mass at Radom Cathedral. They had formed a kind of cortege after the mass, filing silently toward a monument commemorating the strikes. Police moved in after the crowd, having placed flowers on the monument and sung patriotic and religious songs, was breaking up. Among those detained were foreign television crews, including from West Germany and the United States.

WALESA QUESTIONED AGAIN IN BUJAK INVESTIGATION

AU261941 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and two other Polish opposition figures were questioned Thursday [26 June] by police as part of investigations resulting from the May 31 arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, the underground opposition leader, Solidarity sources said. Mr. Walesa together with Jacek Kuron, the founder of the KOR (Social Self-Defence Committee), and former Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyskiewicz, were told to report to the police again Saturday [28 June].

Mr. Walesa, who was also questioned Tuesday, refused to answer police at his hometown of Gdansk, but they warned him not to give details of the interrogation, the sources said. He read a declaration to them saying that Polish unionists were determined to continue their fight for the ideas of the banned union, the sources said.

"They can throw us in prison, injure us, kill us, but we will not be beaten," he said.

Mr. Walesa also denied accusations made by the deputy interior minister, General Wladyslaw Pozoga that Western secret services had formed Polish "terrorist" groups and secretly supplied arms to Solidarity underground groups. Police have arrested or detained dozens of trade union and Solidarity militants in the run-up to the Polish Communist Party congress, which begins Sunday and will be attended by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

PRESS BRIEF ON PRECONGRESS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD262256 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 -- In the course of another press conference held at the press centre of the 10th PUWP Congress, Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary, Henryk Bednarski, PUWP CC secretary, and Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the PUWP CC Ideological Department, presented to Polish and foreign journalists the main lines of ideological work within the party between its 9th and 10th Congresses. They also spoke of the basic components of pre-congress debate on party documents drafted for the congress.

While presenting the origin of works on draft PUWP programme, Henryk Bednarski recalled that the need for elaborating such a programme was formulated already at the extraordinary 9th PUWP Congress in July 1981, when delegates made a critical review of the ways in which the party exercised its leading role in society until that moment. The programme in question is also specified by the need to cope with the new requirements of contemporary world and also the need to work out a truly long-range plan of action to reach out into the beginnings of the next century.

"The great nationwide discussion, which started four months back, was a vital factor in the work on the draft programme," Bednarski said. "Members of practically all basic party links spoke their mind in the course of that discussion. Taking part in it were also broad masses of members of the allied political parties, youth organizations, and a great number of non-party people".

While presenting the current lines of the party's ideological work, Bednarski pointed to two fundamental trends of that activity: The first one embraces broadly conceived restoration of the normal pace of life of society, economy, and state. The second trend means materialization of the idea of national agreement viewed as civic integration of all groups and communities around targets specified by the party and pertaining to Poland's fundamental interests.

The speaker went on to say that despite hard conditions accompanying materialization of the current social and economic tasks, the party has managed to step up its ideological activity. It's also managed to strengthen its organizational, ideological, and political cohesion based on the theory of Marxism-Leninism. In this context Bednarski pointed to the period between the two congresses, namely, "Declaration on What We Are Fighting For, Where We Are Heading To" and the draft PUWP programme.

"It was for the first time in the history of our party that such vital documents were discussed on such a mass scale," Bednarski declared.

While speaking of the influence of pre-congress debate on ideological and political stimulation of party ranks, Bednarski stressed to the formidable theoretical ideological output of the PUWP Central Committee's full sessions. In this context he presented a wide range of crucial social, political, and economic issues tackled in the period separating the 9th and 10th PUWP Congresses.

Making reference to hostile propaganda aggression directed against socialist Poland, Bednarski pointed to the limited effect of those actions within Polish society.

While answering numerous questions from newsmen, Bednarski emphasized that remarks on the draft PUWP programme addressed to all party links have been fully employed by a special Central Committee commission in the final version of that draft. As a sign of applying those remarks, the present version of the document significantly differs from the one tabled four months back. Nearly one-third of the text is completely new, while another one-third remaining unchanged. Also, the structure of the document has undergone significant transformations: The original version was composed of eight chapters, whereas the present one contains six, a fact related to an integrated approach to some of the issues, as was the case with economic matters or the leading role of the working class. Also, targets of the country's socio-economic development have been arranged according to their ranks, with special stress being put on a solution to the housing and food problems.

Jozef Czyrek, who was the next to answer questions from the audience, said that in its influence on the ideological and political awareness of its members the party has never resorted to administrative means of shaping human consciousness and will never do so in the future, which is also stressed in the present version of the PUWP programme.

"The starting point for the draft party programme are general valves and principles of scientific socialism, which are common for all parties building socialism. What is typical of Poland is specifying of the conditions for attaining those targets, conditions which are charateristic of Poland and its people. We are not using the term 'a Polish path to socialism', as in the current political strife the term has been used not to specify the essence of our activity but the differences or to oppose the Polish path to socialist transformations in other socialist countries," Czyrek said emphatically.

He rejected a hint that young people in Poland took no interest in party matters. "This is not true," he declared, stressing that vast numbers of young people in this country are interested in the PUWP policy and attach to it ever higher expectations. As evidence of the growing party influence on young Poles, Czyrek quoted the increasing number of young people joining PUWP ranks, with work youth forming the majority of the newly admitted members.

In that context, Czyrek referred to the present position of the party in Polish society, stressing that tengible and clear evidence of increased social confidence in party policy was the outcome of elections to people's councils and parliament. "That confidence is in some measure given for granted, in connection with the party's announced course at socialist renewel and the latter's determined implementation," he stressed.

Answering other questions, Czyrek noted the importance of attainments of the fraternal social parties for the PUWP's draft programme, singling out as particularly significant the resolutions adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU. "We consider our policy of socialist renewal to be in the same current of socialist development as approved by the CPSU 27th Congress following the April Plenum," he said.

Referring to the PUWP's guiding role in society, he noted that implementation of that role had in the past been deficient in that there had been excess reliance on command and administrative means of management, which had overwhelmed the political and ideological forms of influence on society.

He rejected a suggestion from one of the reporters implying that preparations for the congress had allegedly coincided with increased anti-American propaganda in Poland.

Czyrek stressed Poland was not interested in maintaining bad relations with the U.S., and noted that all initiatives aiming to worsen these relations had come from the American side.

Asked about possibility of his being proposed for first secretary of the party, Czyrek said he was not planning to stand for the position.

CC Ideological Department head Wladyslaw Loranc discussed the various forms of political, economic, and propaganda aggression against Poland.

"It is not us who want to inflame relations with some of the countries. In our responses, we try to maintain an adequate scale," he said, adding: "We are holding an open dialogue with society so that every Pole can better understand the intentions of authors of aggressive, anti-Polish moves. Our surveys have shown that a vast majority of society, more than 80 percent, have indicated that the U.S. policy was extremely dangerous.

"Today, people have a better understanding of who uses hollow rhetoric and does measurable harm to Poland. Also the rhetoric used by some of the journalists who are now in this room no longer has such an easy reception in Polish society.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES PRECONGRESS MEETING

AU261048 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLOSCI in Polish 24 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and national defense minister, at the 23 June precongress meeting of the inhabitants of Nowa Deba, Tarnobrzeg Voivodship]

[Text] Speaking at the meeting, F. Siwicki stressed that his profession and official functions make it necessary for him to tackle the issue of strengthening Poland's security, especially in light of the present external dangers. We are living in a divided world, he said, and various disquieting features, including armaments and wars, continue to worry us. Disarmament and general peace are the basic issues of the present times. The issue of our security is closely related to the situation in Europe and the world. Tensions that can produce conflicts and real dangers continue to abound. The "Geneva Spirit" was expected to stimulate political imagination, to blaze the trail for peace initiatives, and to encourage dialogue. Eight months after the Geneva meeting the term "dialogue" is being heard with ever decreasing frequency in political language. Expectations and hopes that a better, more peaceful, and safe world would emerge continue to be acutely frustrated by NATO, especially the United States, all the time.

F. Siwicki also discussed selected problems of the political-military situation in the world and problems of Poland's defense. We know, he said, that defense cost money, but our history tells us that defense is incomparably cheaper than war and its ravages.

Do we use our defense funds exclusively for defense purposes? Not only. Our Armed Forces are part and parcel of the setup of our state, and that is why a part of our defense funds is used for the benefit of our social and economic life. This means that our Armed Forces are not an exclusive consumer of the funds allotted to them by the state. They fulfill their defense functions and continue to make their significant contribution to the country's economic development. The value of every public zloty assigned to our Armed Forces continues to be effectively increased through the effort of all our soldiers.

In other words, a large part of the national defense funds continues to be indirectly used for the benefit of all our people, and a part of these funds continues to be returned to our people in the form of our Armed Forces' activities in favor of our national economy.

The threats to our security compel us to strengthen our defense alliance and potential. This potential is as strong as the strength of the economy. Precisely thanks to this defense potential we have been able to live in peace for the past 40 years. We are doing all we can to preserve peace. F. Siwicki also discussed the country's internal situation on the eve of the 10th party congress.

Referring to the issues discussed by the participants in the meeting, F. Siwicki stressed the role and importance of the coming 10th party congress and said that the deliberations of the delegates to the supreme party forum as well as the congress discussion and resolutions will be of great importance for our social and economic life. Nevertheless, much of our life depends on the initiative, enterprise, and industry of the people in the countryside, he said. Many issues depend on local decisions and on the implementation of these decisions through social militancy.

F. Siwicki thanked the inhabitants of Tarnobrzeg Voivodship and of Nowa Deba for their good management and militancy in social and occupational life, and praised the results of their industrious efforts.

HOUSING COUNCIL MEETING DISCUSSES FUTURE PROSPECTS

LD262301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Housing problems and the fulfillment of construction tasks were discussed by the Presidium of the Council for Housing Affairs. The meeting was chaired by Premier Zbigniew Messner. The Presidium acquainted itself with the introductory theses concerning the fundamental principles of housing policy in the next 15-20 years. A great deal of attention was paid to the assumptions of the plan for the current 5-year period, indicating that limited possibilities exist for a sudden growth in apartment building. Members of the council expressed their approval of the assessment of the situation in housing construction contained in the draft PZPR Program. Detailed opinions from the proceedings of the Presidium of the Council for Housing Affairs, as well as some studies by working groups, were given for use to the congress commission and the specially appointed housing construction team.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE LAUDS ARMY ACHIEVEMENTS

LD241630 Warsaw PAP in English 1358 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 24 -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) National Defence Committee, debating today in Warsaw with deputy Henryk Jablonski presiding, reviewed a report on the completion of the state budget in 1985 and the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 as concerns the Ministry of National Defence. Following a discussion and additional reports delivered by the deputy minister of national defence and other representatives of the ministry, the Supreme Board of Control and the Government Planning Commission, the committee approved the report and decided to ask that the government be granted a vote of acceptance of account. In an adopted resolution the committee stated that the Ministry of National Defence has achieved further significant accomplishments in the realization of defence and economic tasks in difficult economic conditions. The committee highly assessed the notable contribution of the Army to the development of the national economy in 1985. The committee also reviewed and adopted a report on the activity of the Supreme Board of Control in 1985 in the field of national defence and highly [words indistinct] branches of the board.

ANDREI MEETS WITH VISITING CHINESE DELEGATION

AU261608 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1986 — Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on Thursday, June 26, a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party led by Wan Shaofen, member of the CC of the CPC, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Committee of the CPC, that paid an exchange-of-experience visit to Romania over June 19-26 upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the talk reference was made to the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CPC, between the two countries and peoples, that have steadily been developing in keeping with the summit talks and understandings, in the interest of building the new social system in Romania and China.

During their stay in Romania, the delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party had interviews at the headquarters of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activities, the Bucharest city RCP Committee, the Brasov and Sibiu County RCP Committees. The Chinese guests paid visits to industrial enterprises, farming units and sociocultural establishments in the capital city and in the country.

SOVIET AIRCRAFT MINISTER RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU261856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1986 — RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, June 26, A. S. Systsov, minister of aircraft industry of the USSR, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere stress was laid on the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples that see steady development, in keeping with the summit understandings. Reference was made to the possibilities of further expanding bilateral economic collaboration, in the aviation industry included, with emphasis on the significance of the Romanian-Soviet, cooperation in that domain just as in other spheres according to long-term agreements and understandings which should impart them stability and prospects. It was assessed that the development of collaboration between Romania and the USSR in the economic, technical-scientific and other fields of activity was in the interest and for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The interview was attended by First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Prime Minister Nicolae Constantin, and Marin Nedelcu, minister of the machine-building industry.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

AU261854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/06/1986 — Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on Thursday, June 26, A.S. Systsov, minister of aircraft industry of the USSR. New ways and modalities of developing economic collaboration and cooperation in and specialization of production between the two countries (?were discussed.)

The same day the Soviet guest was received by Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister.

PACT APPEAL SHOWS ROMANIAN 'DETERMINATION'

AU191532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1431 GMT 19 Jun 86

["For Detente and Security in Europe and in the World" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- The recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, held in Budapest, proposed a realistic and concrete set of measures for achieving disarmament and improving the international relations, stressing anew the firm attachment of these socialist states to the ideals of peace and collaboration, the high responsibility which they feel for mankind's destinies, their determination to do everything for this year, proclaimed International Year of Peace, actually to mark a good-omen beginning in the elimination of the threat of a nuclear conflict, a return to detente in international life, in order to secure the uninterrupted progress, in a climate of durable peace, of their own peoples and of all nations alike, writes the Romanian weekly LUMEA in the opening article of its June 19 issue.

The commentary shows inter alia: President Nicolae Ceausescu, led, as is know, this country's delegation to the meeting, where he edifyingly presented Romania's principled, consistent, highly constructive positions established by the RCP's Thirteenth Congress, which fully correspond to the vital interests of the Romanian nation and of all other nations as well.

The fundamental issue of the present time is to check the dangerous course toward nuclear catastrophe to determine the passage to disarmament, first of all to nuclear, which detaches from a mutltitude of phenomena and processes the primordial exigency of our time. [sentence as received] President Nicolae Ceausescu has constantly promoted the imperative of taking united action before it gets too late in order to save mankind from death, to ensure the existence, freedom, independence and life of all peoples. This idea is clearly expressed in the communique of the meeting which, proceeding from the absolute preeminence of peace, from the truth corroborated by life that at present there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence, to the dialogue between states with different social systems, lays down the main lines of action with a view to stopping the arms drive on earth and in space, and to embarking on actual disarmament.

The proposals on disarmament and the improvement of international relations made by the meeting contain ideas and measures for the implementation of which Romania has been declaring along the years most constantly and in support of which it has had, as is known, many an initiative. The RCP and Romanian state are steadfastly working for the realization of a complex programme of general disarmament central to which are nuclear armaments and which should comprehend the chemical weapons, all the conventional weapons and troops, so that by the turn of this millennium the existing troops and arsenals should be cut at least by half, maximum limits of them being also established mainly for the great powers.

The practicial measures of arms reduction and of disarmament would permit -- as was stressed at the meeting -- to channel the huge material, financial and human resources for peaceful construction, including for liquidating economic underdevelopment. Romania is acting most firmly for the attainment of such an objective considering that far from affecting the states' security, the substantial reduction of military spending would save immense forces and resources which now are wasted, would supply the means for socio-economic progress in the world, and first of all in the development countries, would help consolidate mutual confidence, diminish strain, and reinforce global peace.

Passage to such perfectly realistic measures would benefit all the states, be they big or small, more or less advanced, because slashed military budgets would give them the possibility of increasing allotments for the implementation of development programmes, for the thriving and improvement of standards of life and of civilization of all peoples.

The weekly then quotes President Nicolae Ceausescu's appreciation of the program endorsed at the meeting on cutting down conventional weapons, in which connection the Romanian head of state said: "We think this program is very important, since the achievement of the 25 per cent cut of arms, effectives and military expenditures by 1990 will allow for a passage to further measures to that, by 2000 an at least 50 per cent cut be made in the conventional weapons and military expenditures. In this way confidence and peaceful collaboration will grow, and huge material, financial and human means will be released, to be used for the socio-economic development and improvement of the general welfare of every nation."

As for the appeal of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty to all NATO member-states, to all European countries, for a programme of reducing troops and conventional weapons in Europe the review shows that it is a document of great significance, as the programme of measures in this appeal has a very inspiring nature. The reivew highlights that the meeting of the chief delegates of the Warsaw Treaty states also expressed their common determination to strengthen collaboration for economic advance, the wish being also voiced to actively promote the multilateral collaboration with the other socialist states with a view to making headway on the path of building the socialist and communist society. Naturally, the intensification of collaboration between socialist countries must not be regarded as a narrowing of their sphere of action for it implies a broader work-together with all states, irrespective of their socio-political systems LUMEA writes.

The commentary reads in conclusion: The activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, to which the party and the entire people are giving a high appreciation, was a new expression of Romania's determination to fully contribute, along with the other socialist states, and with all countries and peoples of the world, in the struggle for disarmament and peace for the free and independent develoopment of each people, for building a better and juster world placed at shelter against the outbreak of an all-destroying conflict. It is the belief of public opinion in Romania, of the entire Romania people that the proposal made by the meeting will be studied carefully by the other states, that they will stimulate even more the broad movement in Europe and in the world in favour of peace, of understanding and collaboration, this being the vital desideratum of all peoples of this planet.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION

AU261742 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 86 p 3

["Resolution of the 23-24 June 1986 RCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a plenum of the RCP Central Committee 23-24 June 1986. The plenum highly values the speech made by Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the opening of the plenum proceedings. This speech is a document of outstanding theoretical and practical value which defines, with scientific discernment and in full accordance with existing opportunities, the main guidelines of Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, in keeping with the targets established by the 13th Congress.

In full unanimity, the plenum decides that the theses and orientations included in the party secretary general's brilliant speech -- a mobilizing and inspiring action program for Communists, all working people, and the entire nation -- should lie at the foundation of the entire activity of party bodies and organiaztions and all socioeconomic units so as to exemplarily fulfill the plan tasks for 1986, the provisions of the current 5-year plan, and the bright party program.

On this occasion, the plenum again points out the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in resolving the major problems of the intensive development, at a steady pace, of industry, agriculture, and all sectors of activity, continuously raising the people's material and cultural living standard, and formulating and implementing the entire party-style activity for the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism.

With the best sentiments of gratitude, high regard, and profound esteem, the plenum emphasizes Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's essential contribution to substantiating the documents of nationwide significance submitted for discussion, and the party secretary general's revolutionary and creative concepts concerning the formulation of our socioeconomic development strategy in direct relationship to the goal of Romania's transition to that higher development stage in which the communist principles of work and life will strongly assert themselves in all fields.

The plenum expresses the Communists' and all our people's full endorsement for Socialist Romania's actions and initiatives concerning the attainment of peace, disarmament, detente, security, and international trust and cooperation as well as full endorsement for our party-state foreign policy promoted with unflinching consistency by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, prominent personality of the contemporary age, who enjoys great appreciation throughout the world and is recognized everywhere as a great and untiring hero of peace.

1. The RCP Central Committee plenum, after examining and unanimously endorsing the program for the implementation of the goals put forward by the 13th RCP Congress and aimed at the intensive development of the national economy in the 1986-90 period, stresses the particular importance of the programs of measures per branches, ministries, central departments, and enterprises established at the initiative and under the direct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, programs designed to ensure an intensive development and better organization of production and work, the importance of technologies, the maximum utilization of productive capacities, and the commendable fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan targets.

The plenum considers that these programs -- finalized in the spirit of recommendations made by the party secretary general during their examination in several meetings at the Party-State Council Commission headed by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education -- lay the foundation for a resolute transition to an intensive economic development and create the necessary premises for accentuating qualitative aspects in industry, agriculture, and other branches of the national economy. They ensure a stronger mobilization of existing resources, increase the participation of our country in the world exchange of material values, and further raise efficiency in all fields of activity. In accordance with the decision of the party leadership, the efforts to improve the organization and modernization of production processes will take place in stages, the first one in 1986 and the second one in 1988 up to 1990. This is in accordance with the requirements of the new scientific-technical revolution, the new agrarian revolution, and the attainment of a higher quality of work and life for all the people.

The plenum asks the collective management bodies at all levels and party bodies and organizations to firmly act in a spirit of communist and revolutionary responsibility to commendably implement the program of measures to improve the organization of production and work, by fully utilizing existing capacities; raising the technical and qualitative level of production; applying the socialist principle of remuneration in accordance with the quantity, quality, social importance of the work performed; strengthening workers self-management and self-administration as well as order and discipline at each working place; and substantially raising efficiency in the entire national economy.

The plenum decides that the entire activity of working people's collectives should focus on fulfilling and exceeding the itemized planned production, particularly the one earmarked for export; attaining all plan indicators; modernizing technological manufacturing processes by broadly promoting technical progress; raising the quality of products and their competitiveness on foreign markets; reducing material and energy consumption and cutting down on production costs; increasing the efficiency of fixed assets; further raising labor productivity; applying the overall and direct contract system; training and continuously improving the labor force; and better utilizing all material and human resources available to the national economy.

2. Discussing and endorsing the program on perfecting the system of financing and granting of credits for economic activities and on economic-financial norms, the plenum stressed that the implementation of the historic decisions of the 13th Congress requires, as an objective prerequisite, the improvement of the new economic-financial mechanism and the self-financing system.

The plenum points out the important role played by the further development and strengthening of socialist ownership, the sure basis of our national wealth growth, and asks the management bodies and all working people to resolutely work to radically improve the economic financing and credit system and the economic-financial regulations; administer all material, work, and monetary resources with high efficiency and responsibility; accelerate the production and sale processes; and attain results and profits capable of increasing the contribution of productive units to setting up society's general funds and ensuring the necessary means for self-financing. The plenum stresses the fact that, by improving the financing and credit system and economic-financial regulations, one should ensure the full and efficient utilization of existing productive capacities and built-up areas, reduce specific investments, and set strict norms for stocks of raw and other materials and fuel, in strict accordance with the volume and structure of the planned itemized production. One should also aim at further reducing material and energy consumption; intensifying scientific research; strongly raising labor productivity; substantially reducing costs for each product and overall production costs, particularly general and administrative costs, basing the entire productive activity on efficiency criteria; and increasing personal responsibility and the responsibility of collective management bodies.

In light of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and orientations, the plenum asks the ministries, central departments, enterprises, financial-banking and planning bodies, and bodies in charge of technical-material supply to strictly observe established measures and regulations, eliminate any kind of waste, and do away with the trend of unjustifiably raising prices, so that all enterprises can finance themselves from their own incomes, fully or to a large extent, thus radically reducing the need for credits.

The plenum decides that firm action should be taken to apply the new economic-financial mechanism in all branches and sectors of activity, rationally utilize all material resources and establish a strict system of savings and rigorous financial discipline, and improve and enhance financial-banking control, primarily the preventive one, with a view to increasing the spirit of responsibility of each collective of working people in observing the country's laws, administering the means entrusted to them with the greatest possible efficiency, and ensuring greater profitability.

3. Examining and unanimously endorsing the draft national plan for the socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, the plenum points out the party secretary general's decisive role in the entire activity of formulating and substantiating the plan orientations and provisions, which ensure the steady development of industry, agriculture, and the entire national economy.

The plenum also highlights Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu's contribution to elaborating the scientific-technological research program, which ensures the faster intensive development of all branches of the national economy.

In stressing the importance of expanding -- in the 1986-90 period -- Romania's own raw material and energy base, of primarily developing key areas in the processing industry, of constantly perfecting the organizational framework and modernizing the production processes, and of utilizing all resources in our country with maximum efficency, the plenum asks the government, the ministries, industrial centers and enterprises, the party bodies and organizations, and mass and civic organizations to take energetic measures to smoothly implement all plan provisions; to more vigorously increase coal, crude oil, iron ore, and electrical energy production; to optimally fulfill export tasks; and to achieve a higher efficiency in all areas of activity.

4. Examining and endorsing the Draft Development Plan on Agriculture and Food Industry for the 1986-90 period, the plenum stresses that its provisions reflect the recommendations and guidelines of the party secretary general on the intensive development and modernization of agriculture, utilizing lands and the material-technical base with greater efficiency, increasing vegetable production and livestock, increasing the utilization rate of raw materials in the food industry and diversifying its yields; on the complex utilization of the hydro-technical potential, reducing material and energy consumption, and on increasing economic efficiency -- priority goals of the new agrarian revolution in our homeland.

In making proposals for the current 5-year plan, account was taken of the goals included in the national program on achieving secure and stable crops, in the program on self-administration and regional self-sufficiency, and in the other programs on increasing grain yields and industrial plants, on developing vegetable growing, wine and fruit growing, livestock and the fodder base, silkworm breeding and beekeeping.

Assessing that the draft plan for the 1986-90 period ensures proper supplies for all our people and meets the other requirements of the national economy, the plenum asks all responsible officials, state and cooperative agricultural units, and party bodies and organizations to act with great determination to increase the productive potential of lands, increasing vegetable production; to ensure the complete and effective utilization of all lands, applying improved technologies, producing better quality varieties, hybrids, and seedlings; to rationally and effectively administer natural and chemical fertilizers, harvesting and sowing crops during optimal periods of time, increasing livestock, and achieving better production in the animal breeding sector; and to implement the national program on land improvement.

5. The plenum examined and endorsed the Report on the Application of Law Provisions on Territorial, Urban, and Rural Planning, stressing that all areas on our country's territory, irrespective of their purpose or who they belong to, are a part of the uniform land stock of the SR of Romania, a national property that must be utilized, protected, and improved in conformity with the interests of our whole nation.

The plenum decides that, in the spirit of the law on systematization, urban and rural localities must be organized better, plots of building land must be utilized fully and efficiently, any form of waste must be eliminated, and the country's agricultural lands must be increased by all means.

The plenum asks the government, all central institutions in charge of this field, and people's councils to take measures to strictly apply the norms on judiciously measuring localities in terms of area, number of inhabitants, and economic role and position.

Stressing the need to take firm action to reduce building areas and to observe approved legal norms in this respect, and to utilize all available lands in urban and rural localities and reclaim them for agriculture, the plenum decided that, beginning with 1987, lands available in cooperativized areas shall become the property of agricultural production cooperatives and be used as secondary plots by these cooperatives who are obligated to achieve all planned yields. In noncooperativized areas these plots of land shall be taken into the records of people's councils and the agricultural yields that have to be achieved shall be established in keeping with crop plans.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives shall present -- by 1 October 1986 and in keeping with norms established for each agricultural unit -- a program of measures aimed at reducing building plots within agricultural units that exceed norm provisions and at returning them to the agricultural land stock.

By 1 October 1986, the Council of Ministers will forward for approval a program of measures aimed at reducing -- within established norms -- the areas occupied by industrial units, storages, institutions, and other units.

The plenum decided that following these measures, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture should also include in their annual production plans the plots of land that exceed the maximum norms permitted for localities and for each economic unit and accordingly, establish tasks for itemized production.

The plenum assesses that all these measures play a particularly important role in raising the level of civilization and bringing the work and living conditions in cities and villages closer, so that by the year 2000 the action of urban and rural planning and organization will be concluded in general terms.

6. The plenum highly appreciated the activity of and particular contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to formulating the important documents adopted during the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact and the excellent way in which our party and state leader presented the principle, consistent, and profoundly constructive position of Romania on the problems discussed, a position that is fully in keeping with the guidelines of the 13th Congress, the supreme interest of our whole nation, and the cause of peace, disarmament, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

The plenum fully endorsed the assessment by the party secretary general that the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee made important decisions that reflect the desire of the socialist members to do all they can to change the dangerous trend in events and achieve a policy of detente, disarmament, and peace.

The plenum believes that the appeal program, adopted by the meeting, on reducing weapons, troops, and military expenditures by 25 percent by 1990 is of particular importance and, for the first time, opens real prospects for also proceeding -- along with reducing nuclear weapons -- to a substantial cut in conventional weapons. Thus, the possibility is created to achieve a cut of at least 50 percent in weapons, troops, and military expenditures by the year 2000. On this basis huge material, financial, and human means can be economized to be utilized for socioeconomic development purposes and for supporting the efforts by all people aimed at progress, particularly the efforts of the developing countries.

Stressing that the international situation continues to be particularly serious and complex, the plenum assesses that the basic problem of the present-day world is safeguarding peace, halting the arms race, and proceeding to tangible measures for disarmament. More than ever before it is necessary for peoples and progressive forces throughout the world to intensify their efforts and to cooperate closer and closer to eliminate the danger of a world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, which would destroy the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet.

The plenum reaffirms Romania's consistent position to struggle with determination to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and to reduce conventional weapons in order to prevent the threat of a new world war and to achieve a world of peace, cooperation, and understanding among nations.

On this occasion, too, the plenum highly appreciates Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's untiring activity and initiatives of great international resonance dedicated to peace and disarmament, to the quietude and security of peoples, and to protecting the supreme right of nations and people to life and a free and dignified existence. This has constantly increased Romania's prestige in the world and has won our country numerous friends in all parts of the planet.

All our party and people will do all they can in the future, too, so that in the spirit of actions and guidelines by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the 13th Congress decisions, they will promote with great determination the policy of detente, disarmament, cooperation, and peace in the world in the belief that only thus will they be able to ensure the implementation of the bold plans and programs on our homeland's socioeconomic development.

Greatly inspired by the mobilizing appeals and calls in the extensive speech made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the participants in the plenum fervently appeal to the party bodies and organizations, the Communists, all working people, and the whole nation to spare no efforts and to act with great dedication and revolutionary devotion to commendably fulfill the itemized and export plan tasks, the other indicators, and to ensure the fulfillment of the programs on the intensive development and modernization of all branches of the national economy and concluding the grain harvesting campaign as soon as possible in order to raise the overall activity to the highest qualitative and efficient levels.

Let us do all we can to resolutely implement the historic goals put forward by the 13th Congress and to commendably implement the great party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, a program that ensures the elevation of Romania to higher and higher peaks of progress, well-being, and civilization!

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 13TH LCY CONGRESS

Krunic on Economic, Political System

LD251404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1040 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav society will not be able to overcome the present crisis unless everything that enables the reproduction of statist relations in the economic and political system is eliminated, said League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Bosko Krunic at the 13th LCY Congress today.

In his opening statement at the session of the congress Commission for the Development of the Political System, Krunic said that the development of socialist self-management, whose conflict with statism is increasingly acquiring the features of a class struggle, is the condition for surmounting the crisis. It is of major importance that the self-management system be up to its historical task of surmounting the crisis, that it be "economically effective in conditions of commodity production, politically democratic and that it ensure social security," he said.

Krunic assessed that the political system has meaning "only as an effective instrument of support to the further development of socialist production relations" which will provide for highly-productive methods of economic operation, capacitation for operation in market conditions instead of under state patronage, and breaking up of tendencies toward insularity in the economy and society.

The LC's key commitment in developing the political system is not to change it, but to consolidate its foundation: the position of workers and the working class in production and society, the equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the country's federal system and its nonaligned position, and the concept of total national defense, Krunic said.

Changes in the political system should lead to faster integrational processes in the country since tendencies toward disintegration in the economy and the society as a whole are currently Yugoslavia's most serious problem. The question, however, is whether the integration will be based on the power of monopolistic capital, state unitarianism, or the free, self-management association of workers. It is therefore necessary to find solutions providing for the more immediate presence of associated workers in the overall process of delegational decision-making in the Assembly of Yugoslavia and other federal bodies.

Noting that "we find ourselves in difficult times, in an economic crisis and serious social contradiction, which must be resolved without delay," Krunic concluded by saying: "We communists have the strength to bear the greatest burden since the LCY has developed unity of views and has a clear strategy in long-term economic development, ways out of the crisis and the lines of socialist self-management development."

Ideopolitical Commission Reports

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[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- Two introductory reports were submitted in the Commission for Ideopolitical, Organizational, Action and Cadre Training and Activity of the LCY and statutory questions.

Hamdija Pozderac spoke about the ideo-political and action training of the League of Communists, while Budimir Vukasinovic explained the essence of the proposed changes and amendments to the LCY Statute.

Introductory Report by Hamidja Pozderac

The questions of ideopolitical, organizational, action and cadre training and activity of the LCY deeply cut into our orientation, way of thinking and action as a whole, Hamidja Pozderac stressed in his introductory report in the commission dealing with these problems. We are, he added, facing the task whereby our organization and our movement should ensure that the present economic crisis and crisis situation in other areas of life, including also the visibly upset unity and action capability of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, are not disorientated or directed off the main path, which seems to offer the only opportunities for a speedier way out of the existing situation.

Our task is to define the historical moment and within it develop those characteristics of the League of Communists which speed up the socialist self-managing trasnformation of Yugoslav society. The League of Communists is duty-bound to involve in this process, as much as possible, all creative social forces. Improving and development development alternatives, Pozderac concluded, demands the widest possible political involvement of the working class and the larges socialist forces of our society.

Pointing out that the objectively contradictory position of the League of Communists, both as a party and as a movement, is the cause of many of our present difficulties, Hamidja Pozderac then spoke at length about the confrontation between self-management and statism. Destatization and democracy, with which we were taking apart the federal centralism in order to create the federation of associated labor, have produced some kind of quite chaotic, insufficiently linked polycentric statism, with all of our partializations of consciousness and action. This has also led to the pragmatization of economic life, transforming socialist forces into the extended arm of state organs and to other negative consequences. All this, Pozderac pointed out, considerably decreases the efficiency of the social system. Because of this, Pozderac went on, we are holding the 13th LCY Congress under the sign of struggle against statist and technocratic usurpations of self-management. The first and unavoidable step in the series of tasks is the control by the working class over social capital, which lead to the working class taking control of integrational and coordinative functions in social reproduction. To identify in precise terms, in the political sense, the forces which offer resistance to this orientation of ours and to undertake very concrete measures to rid them of their monopolistic positions is the task of this congress.

Pozderac then stressed the need to urgently open up new and wider spaces of destatization. "The republics and provinces can implement their responsibility for the total development of Yugoslavia more successfully only on the basis of their own self-managing transformation, their own speedier and more democratic material and self-managing development. Because they themselves, this is now clear everywhere, cannot develop further with republican statism, as much as our society could not survive and develop with some kind of statist centralism. Socialist self-management has not had much luck with either, not to say that both lead to destruction. Each delay in the self-managing transformation of the republics, provinces and the federation, and delays in their development and transformation into self-managing democratic communities of working people and citizens, nations and nationalities, make more difficult the self-managing integration of our multinational community, bring into danger the propserity of our nations and nationalities and hinder the strengthening of independence, integrity and security."

Hamidja Pozderac then spoke at length about the democratization of internal relations in the League of Communists, which is the only basis on which its unity can be erected. The conviction has matured that democracy is not something which will be added to self-management at a particular stage of its development, rather it is the unavoidable prerequisite of its present survival, development and future. The task of the congress is to practically establish what sort of means, procedures, solutions and what sort of overall climate can speed up this process.

In the structure of the League of Communists, a number of its members and their capability, we have a completely new solution and special tasks, Pozderac said, and in this context he presented the information that over 305,000 new members were admitted to the League of Communists from 1981 to 1985. However, because of the exacerbation of contradictions of the economic and overall social situation, as well as because of signficiant departures from the proclaimed policy of the League of Communists, we have had a reduction in the number of new admissions and a higher number of members leaving the League of Communists, in particular workers from direct production and other production structures. Meanwhile, the participation of members from nonproductive structures has increased. Therefore it is not an accident that in our policy compromises have been made even when there was no need for them.

Pozderac then stressed that democratic centralism is the expression and the most adequate organizational prerequisite of ideological and action unity of the LCY. Its application presupposes a democratic discussion and struggle of views, with the obligatory acceptance and consistent implementation of the majority decisions. As the main principle of internal LCY life, democratic centralism represents a prerequisite for its existence and activity as a united organization, as a prerequisite for organization and the influence of the working class.

I am convinced that in this way -- united, and this means democratically and with the struggle for various views on the same path -- we will reach the resolution in the proposal of which we clearly said that our force was in our unity, Hamidja Pozderac said in conclusion in his introductory report.

Introductory Report by Budimir Vukasinovic

Explaining the text of changes and amendments to the LCY statute, Budimir Vukasinovic, who submitted the second introductory report in this commission, stressed that this document reflects in a satisfactory way the real needs of the LCY and opportunities on offer at this juncture and that it would contribute to achieving the results expected from the LCY. The statutory solutions provide a basis and obligation for the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists to realize a comprehensive insight into everyday manifestations and problems and direct them how to act and behave in everyday social and political life, Vukasinovic said at a session of the Commission for Ideopolitical, Organizational, Action and Cadre Training and Activity of the LCY and Statutory Questions.

Explaining the essence and significance of some of the most important changes and amendments to the LCY statute, Vukasinovic said that in a public discussion on this document there were suggestions that the text of the preamble of the proposal on the historical role of Josip Broz Tito should be revised or extended. The most numerous were the views that the present text should be retained, which was done. The stand that this same text should be in the statutes of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists were also retained.

The public discussion, Vukasinovic said, as well as the entire historical experience has confirmed the justification of the further development of the LCY as a united revolutionary organiation of the Yugoslav working class. The unity of the LCY is particularly significant and topical in the situation characterized by the trends of autarchy and disintegration, group-property relations and bureaucratists etatist monopolies and when we are experiencing the isolationism of the national economies, which not only limits the overall reproduction of socialist self-management into the integral system of social relations, but also in themselves carry tendencies of the federalization of the League of Communists and the danger from its increasingly stronger "turning toward" state and administrative structure. Therefore the ideological, political and actional unity of the LCY presents itself as the essential prerequisite for the change of the existing situation.

Unity is reached through analyzing differences and through a democratic dialogue about them, and then through responsible implementation of established stands, rather than through dogmatic glossing over differences and bureaucratic preventions that they do not come out, Vukasinovic said, explaining formulations on the unity and independence of the republican Leagues of Communists and the united LCY. Developing and realizing unity, he added, presupposes a democratization of the internal life and relations in the League of Communists, including all the differences in views expressed during discussions and making decisions -- those who are a minority on some questions in a discussion, can be in a majority on others. Contrary to this political process is the institutionalizing minority, since this would lead to fractions and make impossible the realization of the democratically expressed will of the majority, turned into stands, conclusions and decisions.

Whenever unity is discussed on the working and class basis, Vukasinovic stressed, we should not lose sight of the national component of this unity. Each discussion in which, even indirectly, the existence of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists, which within the framework of the LCY exist as an expression of the multinational composition of Socialist Yugoslavia, and their certain independence within the framework of the LCY, is questioned, and is backward and unacceptable. Similarly, according to Vukasinovic, neither the role nor the tasks of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists could be reduced only to the struggle for independence and implementation of their republican and provincial interests. They are also responsible for the entirety of the content of revolutionary trends in Yugoslavia.

Budimir Vukasinovic then recalled that special attention had been devoted to statutory solutions which more clearly and in more precise terms develop democratic centralism as a general basis for overall relations in the LCY. Democratic centralism is not pulling "authority" of any of the organs over others, it is not a hierarchical vertical linking of committees, or leaderships of various ranks with the aim of centralizing and concentrating power in some circles and groups. It is not the form for replacement of will and mood of the membership by the will of individuals and informal groups and it is not a curtailed principle which would be valid up to the level of the republics and allow the possibility of appropriate behavior at the level of central organs, Vukasinovic said.

With the formulations on democratic centralism, attempts were made to answer the question how in the current situation of critical disturbances and accumulated contradictions this principle should become the instrument for overcoming contradictions and developing their unity.

The statute strengthens the obligation that the principles of democratic centralism should be applied in a unified and continuous fashion by everybody from basic organization up to all organs and forums of the LCY, Budimir Vukasinovic said.

Without the category of independence of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists, he went on to say, it would not be possible to express national, socioeconomic and other characteristics and special features of the role of the LCY. Independence, however, does not mean independence and sovereignty in a dogmatic or state and legal sense, rather, it means the right and obligation to establish and realize the policy of the LCY. The LCY Central Committee is duty-bound to adopt the policy which is of joint interest for the entire LCY, to ensure its implementation and undertake measures for consistent realization of this policy. That is why in the statute the relation between the LCY organs and the organs of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists is developed more clearly and comprehensively.

The amendments to the statute also stress the obligation that the League of Communists should constantly strengthen and develop ideopolitical and action unity. It is necessary to formulate a norm in the statute for the obligation of the League of Communists to comprehensively shed light on the phenomena in society and establish their real causes. Measures for strengthening responsibility in the League of Communist are particularly developed, together with the significant development of the methods of criticism, self-criticism, struggle of views, and so forth. The stands on the cadre policy are developed in more precise terms, with the stress on the need for their socialization. As Vukasinovic explained, the LCY Central Committee is duty-bound to define in precise terms the criteria for registering, proposing and adopting proposals for candidates for delegates of forums and members at all levels of organizing of the LCY.

With the changes and amendments of the statute it is envisaged that the LCY Congress should elect the Central Committee, Statutory, and Supervisory Commissions. From these structures the LCY Central Committee elects the Presidium as an executive political organ. Another innovation is that presidents of presidiums are elected in the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists. This is not only a formal harmonization of titles and functions. Rather, it is of essential significance for developing the collective work and responsibility of the organs of the League of Communists, Vukasinovic said. Only some of the corrections of the solutions thus far on establishing the unified membership fee for the LCY, as defined in the statute, were entered into the statute. It was left for the LCY Central Committee to find an appropriate solution for the membership fee, in consultation with the Central Committees of the republican Leagues of Communists, provincial committees of the provincial Leagues of Communists and the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Vukasinovic also mentioned some unacceptable proposals for the changes and amendments of the statute put forward in the public discussion. They are, as he said, suggestions that, apart from being a united organization, the LCY should also be a monolithic organization, some kind of social superstructure and command center, as well as suggestions to abolish the self-centeredness of the republican and provincial leagues. Also untenable are proposals which, if they were entered into the statute, could lead to negations of national interests and particular features, and on this basis to abolishing the independence of the republican and provincial organizations. Suggestions to turn the LCY in to some kind of ideological or "political administrator," of either a centralist or decentralist type, are unacceptable, and we should take a resolute stand detaching ourselves from them.

The statute cannot regulate all questions, it cannot have a solution for every situation and circumstance. It is not omnipotent, but it should not be powerless either. A clear, precise, principled, and concrete statute is a safe support for increasingly more successful and responsible activity of the entire LCY, Budimir Vukasinovic said in conclusion of his introductory report at a session of the Commission for Ideological Questions and the Statute of the LCY of the 13th LCY Congress.

The first participant in the discussion and the oldest delegate of the congress, Kresimir Britvic, stressed that the rank and file expect a great deal from this congress.

Stevan Bjedov proposed several amendments to the LCY statute, among them the proposal that in the LCY there should be a unified way of regulating the duration of the mandate for the presidents of the Presidium, Central Committees and provincial conference of the League of Communists to 2 years, plus another 2, and of executive secretaries to 4 years, with the possibility of an additional mandate. He in particular stressed the need to strengthen the ideological capability of secretaries and secretariats of the basic organization of the League of Communists.

A proposal that the mandate of congress delegates should last until the next congress was supported by Drago Rakocevic, who then proposed several amendments to the proposed statute. Among them is the proposal that Article 28 should explicitly state that professing a religion and nationalistic behavior is incompatible with LCY membership. Drago Rakocevic in particular pointed out the need for differentiation among the ranks of the LCY. Differentiation is being carried out intolerably slowly, starting with Kosovo all the way up to the lack of implementation of economic stabilization and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee. I am not speaking in favor of a campaign, or purge, but of strengthening responsibility and of settling accounts with those who break the rules of party behavior, Rakocevic said.

Radovic Opens Education Session

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[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- It is not enough that a clear ideological platform of a socialist self-management transformation of education, science and culture be defined by highest party forums, but the League of Communists must wage a battle for its implementation in the daily social practice, as LCY Presidency member Miljan Radovic said today at the 13th LCY Congress.

Opening the work of the congress Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Science and Culture, Radovic set out that the development of the Yugoslav science and technology was a primary prerequisite of the country's further economic development, an economic development which must proceed from the necessity of the national economy's openness to the world and its more forceful presence on the international market.

Special measures must be taken to insure a continued financing and work of the approved common scientific macro-projects in the country, and a greater balance between the basic, developmental and applied research, as Radovic said.

The overall education system in Yugoslavia, as he set out, must be further developed along the line of gradually overcoming the predominating tendency of averageness in quality and, at times, a negative personnel selection. It is necessary, without any hestitation, to open new and greater possibilities for detecting, stimulating and developing research talents in the course of schooling, and for systematically employing and following the work of talented researchers, as he said.

It is extremely important, as Radovic assessed, to introduce an integrated information system which would insure a speedy flow of scientific, technological, economic, financial and other types of information necessary for a successful implementation of developmental, economic and business policies.

If the LCY is successfully to exercise its leading role, all necessary conditions must be insured for theoretical work and research, especially in social sciences, as Radovic said. This, as Radovic elaborated, would enable a deeper understanding of contradictions in society, point to optimal developmental solutions, disclose new possibilities of socialism and self-management, and contribute to the further development of the socialist self-management consciousness and of the working-class essence and values of the Yugoslav socialist society.

The League of Communists, as Radovic said, must more vigorously than so far mobilize all social forces and potentials which can contribute to a successful implementation of the basic principles of the education reform.

In all educational institutions, starting from kindergartens, it is necessary to step up the creation of conditions for the full equality of members of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities in terms of their schooling in their respective mother tongue and more even conditions in which they acquire the basis for higher education, as Radovic noted.

Radovic termed the battle for quality in education the main battle Communists must wage in the respective area. Communists must decisively struggle against those who indoctrinate the young from anti-socialist and anti-communist positions and who belittle the achievements and values of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, as he underscored.

Radovic drew attention that it was indispensable also to launch an action for improving the situation in the area of culture. Culture must not be left to whims of the market, monopolies, bad taste, administrative scissors, narrow or clan interests of individuals or groups. A greater circulation of theatrical and music performances, art exhibits and museum displays, and a better utilization of the library funds would create the most favourable conditions for culture to spread beyond the big urban centres, contributing to the fellowship and better mutual understanding in the Yugoslav multi-national community, as Radovic said.

Education Commission Session

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[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- On the 2d day of the work of the 13th LCY Congress in the Commission for Education, Science and Culture, the first to take the floor was Gordana Kosanovic. Having noted that some congress resolution recommendations are generic, she spoke in favor of introducing the commitment whereby social accords by the republics and provinces in the domain of education should be consistently carried out. The Communists is associated labor and in self-management interest communities, too, should be put under the obligation to treat the strategic programs in the educational system as production and not as consumption.

Division is still present in assembly halls and in schoolyards where the teachers and the youngsters of different nationalities sit separately. Sonja Bulga demanded categorically that this must be abolished. She stressed that it was the teachers who were most responsible for that state of affairs. In the Titova Mitrovica area, there are still some communes where a number of educational workers are employed in the educational institutions who do not accept the LCY's policy and they must be removed from such institutions.

Intranational relations in culture were discussed by Ciril Zlobec, who did not agree with the assessment that few mistakes are committed in our society. The contradictions are economic, cultural and pertain to the domain of civilization. He added that on several occasions praise was heard of the joint educational core subject matter. However, Slovenia rejected them, believing that they constituted an attack on its national integrity.

I do not claim, Zlobec stressed, that national consciousness a priori leads to nationalism. In his view, to reject core subject matter is not separatism, but an unconstitutional manifestation. The responsibility for education has been handed over to the republics and provinces, and, in this specific case, this is not being abided by.

Zlobec illustrated this by saying that a Slovene pupil reads 70 percent of the texts translated from the other languages of the Yuglosav nations and nationalities, while in other environments this is not the case.

This drew a riposte from Oskar Davico, who considered that Zlobec's method of thinking about joint core subject matter was erroneous. Literature does not admit percentages and quantities: The overriding fact in literature must be quality.

Preoccupied by many major problems, we are not aware of the extent to which nonintegration and fragmentation in science will make us dependent on the world developments in this area, Mirceta Djurovic stressed. In his view, the problem is not only with our economic difficulties, but in the unsuitable nature of many of our systemic solutions. Science is firmly entrenched behind the republican, regional and municipal borders and tinged with separatist interests. It is not surprising therefore, Djurovic said, that its institutions give way to political movements.

Speaking at length of the "stupid cadre solutions," Fadil Hadzic pointed out that people with a cultural background are represented least of all in our diplomatic and consular missions because, in his view, the creative intelligentsia is considered to be politically unsuitable by the very fact that they are involved in culture, whereas the bureaucrats are "professsionally specialized" to the job.

Having stressed that political opponents should not be allowed to have the initiative of working on the awareness of the masses, Mihailo Lalic stressed that there are still some institutions which one could join if one has asserted himself as an adversary of the L.C. He asked: Who is controlling the channels for the people leaving for specialization, who published libelous books which bristle with hatred of all achievements of the revolution and of anything to do with socialism? He noted that there are institutions maintained by social funds in which the insults hurled at the communists are appreciated.

We again swear by science, and yet despite that our science is vegetating at the bottom of the European ladder, ahead of Albania, Joze Ciuha remarked. He expressed the view that the time has come to stop telling the tales about what "should and must" be done. Instead, a transfer to revolutionary action is required in which everyone knows what his duty is and everyone is responsible for his work. Is it not paradoxical, Ciuha wondered, that some journalists and cultural workers are to be found among the culprits for all sorts of mistakes made in our society.

Drago Rakocevic and Katica Hedrih concentrated on scientific and research work. Rakocevic drew particular attention to scientific work in the Yugoslav People's Army, insisting on cadre investments and cooperation between the Army and other educational institutions. Katica Hedrih briefed delegates on the experiences of Nis University, which are motivated by a desire for the strengthening of new blood in the sciences, better cooperation with the economy, and a request to revive morale and evaluate knowledge and work.

Listening to everything said at the congresses so far, it seems as if there is nothing new in this outburst of words, Zivan Milisavac said, adding that one wonders to whom and why all this is being said. Who is competent enough to unite this country, economically, ideologically and intellectually, if not the ones who had made it such, Milisavac noted, adding that nationalism and chauvinism are not being nipped in the bud. We are hitting the snake on its tail, Milisavac stressed, and within this context he mentioned the organization of Yugoslav writers which has not enough strength to overcome nationalism as the past, as the 19th century. Thus, writers resemble the politicians with whom they are usually angry. Milisavac recalled that at a time when anthologies of European and world literature are being compiled, we cannot agree on the terminology: Yugoslav literature or literatures. I declare that I am not a unitarist, nor do I want to negate national literatures, nations or nationalities, he added. In his reply to Ciril Zlobec, he stressed that he did not understand the panic of losing national identity. It is a disgrace that writers have become advocates of outdated ideas. Milisavac warned of decay and rot, which has particularly penetrated the top strata of our society, pointing out that this is not the result of the revolution but its negation. We are ideologically disunited and broken up, and the LC must discover the causes and eliminate them. So-called common nuclei did not only cause damage to the Slovene people; the whole thing is badly made and has caused damage to all of us because the basic criterion of moral is the greatness of a literary work, and not a national belonging.

Georgi Dimitrovski said that there is no separatism in Yugoslavia, but, above all, regional egotism. One should say clearly that federalism also implies responsibility toward others, and not only the right to national independence. However, culture ought to be something different, a factor of integration. I feel that I am a Yugoslav, Dimitrovski stressed, but I say that I am Macedonian because the negation of my people today also negates my existence.

Ciril Zlobec replied again, saying that he respected such an aspect of national awareness as well, but different sentiments should also be respected, Speaking about nuclei, he did not have a percantage in mind, but the fact that one should respect the desire of a nation to be on an equal footing with the world, and also Yugoslavia.

Our overall cultural situation is not good. Some cultural workers try to outdo one another by shouting across the republican and provincial borders, completely forgetting about our fellowship. There is an increasing number of ideological novels. Some write them themselves, and some been dictated, but it is always the matter dogmatic ideology. Having said that, Prvoslav Ralic was greeted with spontaneous applause.

Delegate Ratko Zanetic dwelt on some questions concerning the further development of science and spoke about the Communists' duty to fight against a sectarianist isolationism of science, the alienation of its results from creative application in production, as well as against its educational role and elitist development.

Petar Rakocevic, Djordje Jovic and Jakim Petrovski joined in the demands of the delegates for a speedier integration of Yugoslav economy, science and education, while Aleksandra Ninkovic and Gordana Stanojevic spoke about the problems of education and the employment of young people. Those who completed their working life should retire and show their trust in young people, said Gordana Stanojevic. If they think that they have never taught anyone anything, I wonder what they have been doing all their lives.

So far 66 delegates and guests have taken part in the work of the Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Science and Culture, and another 29 will participate in tomorrow's debate.

Political Commission Addressed

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["13th LCY Congress: Commission for the Political System" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26Jun (TANJUG) -- By calling for more intensified process of ideopoliticial differentiation in the entire LCY and in its leaderships, in particular, for establishing unity in deeds and not words and for tightening the discipline and responsibility from the "top" to the "base"... Cirilo Blazevski, the first participant in today's work of the commission indicated tht the tenor of the discussion would be more frank and criticial.

Expressing his support for the congress draft resolution on the political system, Dusan Popovic stressed that the document clearly defined the nature of the changes which the LC is advocating. They are progressive changes from the historic-class point of view, the champions of which are the immediate producers, i.e. workers in associated labor. In his view, individual members of the LC cannot decide, each on his own, what is revoluntionary at a given moment and conduct his "own private revolution" since the LC is an organized and effective vanguard of like-minded. We cannot give our support to such slogans as "We are for changing everything" or "We are for everything that is different from what we already have" - We must reject all the calls for changes which could lead to bourgeois private ownership monopoly or the monopoly of centralist etatism, Popovic said.

The Critical Analysis states that an informal mechanism of decision-making has replaced and pushed aside the delegate system. This statement, Pasic said, is correct but failed to be further developed. The protagonists of power are hiding under the cloak of self-management, they are here, among us and are actively involved in the campaign against and denunciation of bureaucratism and the attempts to usurp self-management. All the institutions of self-management have acquired their surrogates whose professional-administrative stratum represents a monopoly of local, regional, factional and other interests. The most dangerous, however, is the monopoly of politicial centres which favor national interests since it gives rise to the conflict between the national states and the federation.

Pasic also warned of the attempts to distort the fundamental principle of national equality which, in his view, must not be achieved at the expense of the rights of the working people and citizens, and should not be reduced to the level of mechanical parity and nationality "key" in which case it will become its own contradiction and be a direct cause of nationalism, Pasic concluded.

In Ljiljana Zorkic's view, our journalists have succeeded in fulfilling the tasks which society placed before them. They have exposed many negative phenomena, particularly etatisms. However, in doing this they often remain on their own for which reason they are sometimes the butt of sharp criticism even when they called for a speedier implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization or for normalizing the situation in Kosovo. Ljiljana Zorkic drew attention to the difficult material position affecting the media. If it is allowed to continue it could soon jeopardize their ability to carry out their duty of informing Yugoslav and world public about events in the country on time and in the best possible manner.

The Critical Analysis of the functioning of the political system does not defend all the aspects of the system, as is being maintained. It supports only those basic aspects which have been affirmed in practice, Josip Vrhovec noted. It is not true either that the Critical Analysis suggests conclusions to the effect that the system itself is good but the people are evil, he added. The document calls for changes in everything that failed to be affirmed in practice, be it laws or institutions. However, the problem is that we often failed to gain support by the subjective forces, including the LC.

Vrhovec went on to stress that numerous tasks set at the 12th LCY Congress had not been implemented in practice. The basic omission in his view is the fact that the LCY was not separated from the state. The consequences of this is that workers are seceding from the LC. Here lies, in his view, the basic cause of the present social and economic crisis which, in fact, began with the adoption of the unrealistic medium-term 1976 development plan. Tito and Kardelj had warned about this omission but the republican and provincial development plans which had no hope of succeeding had not been revised. This led to large debts abroad.

While the republics and provinces became stronger, the federation became weaker but, Vrhovec believes, the Constitution is not to blame for this. What is to blame is lack of respect for the Constitution. The LC has also isolated itself within republican and provincial borders. Consensus was abused at the expense of common Yugoslav goals. The LC was not able to resist all this and thus we arrived at a stage in which the ideological divisions became identical to republican and provincial borders, Josip Vrhovec said.

Marjan Rozic believes that the past party congresses in the republics and provinces only diffidently pointed out that the frontal LC activity has been reduced to the least, impermissible extent. This error should not be repeated at this 13th Congress too. Rozic went on to say that the LC activity in the socialist alliance is misunderstood -- as if the LC should be in power there. This expresses doubt in self-management and in turn is conducive to strengthening statism.

Just like Vrhovec, Rozic too pointed to the collusion between the LC and state organs. This is also the reason for the SAWPY not being the motivating force of society and yet, without a politically organized people, a swift way out of the crisis cannot be expected either, Rozic stressed.

When we speak about the continuity and future of our socialist revolution depending in a crucial way on the extent to which the young people are the champions of its ideas and goals, then we must also literally understand this premise and in practice adopt a corresponding attitude to it and not see it merely as a theoretical premise which binds no one, Kemal Buzaljko stressed, in speaking about the social role of the young generation.

Ilija Nikezic said that weaknesses of society also had a negative influence on the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a significant segment of society. The main problems of society, such as weakening of the leading role of the working class and of self-management, in addition to the strengthening of nationalism, unemployment, a fall in the standard of living, and the spread of disintegrational processes in the political and economic system, are also "eroding" the defense system. Because, as he pointed out, the Army is not in a glass house isolated from what is going on in our society.

Nikezic emphasized in particular the problem of strengthening nationalism and recalled the dangerous theses about the Army being a "supranational, unitarist-centralist and bureaucratic-dogmatic structure" which has no understanding for national identity and intranational relations. It would be very wrong indeed were the LC to underestimate the consequences of such views, Nikezic said at the end of his statement in the debate.

Implementing constitutionality and legality in our society is not and should not merely be a juridical question, Bosa Nenadic warned. She spoke critically about the parts of the resolution which refer to the implementation of these principles and she stressed that the sociopolitical essence of these principles, which protect the class foundations of the system, should not be forgotten. Implementation of the constitutionally and legality is not merely a question of the judicial hierarchy, nor should it only be the task of state and judicial organs. The LC has often stood idly by when these principles were violated, while individuals, including organs of sociopolitical communities, had often taken part in this themselves, she added.

We want to know who is dividing the working class of Yugoslavia, who is separating those employed in material production from those working in the nonproductive branches of the economy, said Simo Mamula. He proposed that the term "working class" no longer be used, for by this term many take it only to mean immediate producers. Instead, Mamula added, one should use the term "working people", to prevent turning the workers -- the immediate producers -- against those we cannot do without, such as engineers, physicians, economists. In the same way, he pointed out, it is untenable to always turn to the basic party organization which we consider omnipotent in resolving our problems. In fact, we must primarily turn to higher party forums, such as central committees, with such demands.

Vukadin Rakovic, Cvetan Mircevski and Bora Andjelkovic also took part in the discussion. The commission resumes work this afternoon.

In order to overcome the crisis, which is very deeply rooted, we must break down resistance, particularly ideological resistance, if we are to change the situation. The consolidation of the united Yugoslavia, which is the expression of the need of our every nation and nationality, should be the focal point of our overall activity, particularly the activity of communists stressed Mihailo Brailovic. One of the fundamental tasks of this congress is to establish a clearly defined program to ensure the unity of the country, Brajovic said.

Marko Martinovic also pointed to the seriousness of the crisis citing nationalism as the main evil of our present time. Nationalism, he added, threatens to lead to bloodshed. That is why there can be no compromise with nationalists as they are the enemies of both their own and other peoples.

Nenad Bucin noticed that when it comes to priority duties of communists and their organizations and organs, our party document of 2 or more decades ago has been much more articulate, explicit, direct and above all clearer.

How do we transfer the contents and the ideological potential from public debates to "papers" and our own action programs? Among selected and avoided political demands are there also those which are not refuted on the political scene in a convincing enough and democratic way? What is meant by opening a "public discussion" together with a simultaneous panoramic labelling of all the possible "anti-stands", "anti-demands" and "anti-interests"? Asking whether this is encouragement or a stimulus or else an effort to discourage, Nenad Bucin stressed that his reservations to such a method are not only of a methodological but also of a fundamental nature.

Ivan Cudina and Mirko Raca talked about a need for a speedier solution to the problem of unemployment, that is the restoration of dignity to associated labor, assessing that the LC must be the main exponent of the action here.

Stressing that lack of vigilance on the part of LC organs contributed to the escalation of nationalism in Kosovo, Kriste Bekaj warned of a need for party organizations to exert maximum efforts in the realization of tasks from the platform on Kosovo which, as the main goal, outlines the indispensable need to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. But, he emphasized, we also need the broad support of the subjects outside the province in order to succeed. The working class has not lost and cannot lose trust in the LCY, said Sretenka Loncar, explaining that one can only lose trust in organs and leaderships, starting from the basic organization, up to the LCY Central Committee. She asked that we stop referring, in an impersonal way, to the exponents of resistance to the implementation of the long-term stabilization program, bureaucratism, statism...The first and most important step after the congress must be to carry out a differentiation from these forces and to identify them.

We have never ended the corrections to the political system because, in the opinion of Metodija Duskovski, the LC has an opportunist attitude to this task. He expressed his fear that something similar might happen with the proposals from the "Critical Analysis" and the discussion held on this document.

Branko Manasiev, Pavel Ungur and Kosta Jancevski also took part in this afternoon's discussion.

Dizdarevic at International Commission

LD261435 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- The existence and activity of the Nonaligned Movements' policy exert a constant pressure against intensifying divisions and confrontations, and represent the broadest buttress for a way out of confrontation and for negotiations and reaching of agreements on genuine universal detente.

It is precisely such a development which tallies with the interests and needs of nonaligned countries. This was stated by [Foreign Secretary] Raif Dizdarevic in his speech in the debate which resumed today at the Commission for Issues of International Cooperation of the LCY and of the Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia.

He devoted his speech to the situation in the Nonaligned Movement, the role and tasks of the movement in the existing exacerbated international political and economic situation, relations in the Balkans, and the interdependence between Yugoslavia's international position and its internal situation.

Dealing with the period since the last congress, Dizdarevic noted that world relations had experienced grave tribulations, manifested above all by powerful pressures exerted on the progressive achievements in international relations. This refers to attempts to halt the great historical progress toward the emanicipation of international relations, thwart the strengthening of the principle of all countries' equitable participation in international relations, preserve and intensify the domination by the interests of the richest in international economic relations, and use the differences in the development and the problems of the nonaligned and developing countries as a means of exerting pressure on their internal development and behavior in international relations.

The absence of a dialogue in relations between the North and South, which have been pushed by East-West relations onto the sidelines, was described by Dizdarevic as an explosive powder keg which would further endanger economic development, cooperation, stability and world peace.

Adding to this the growing confrontation between powers and blocs, and also the arms race, Dizdarevic went on to stress that holding negotiations and reaching agreements is today a necessity, both for the West, the East and the whole world. Everyone needs the prospects of security, and this aim will grow and nullify strategies which offer the prospects of a threatened existence. In this context, he deliberated on the immense role and historical tasks of the Nonaligned Movement. This great movement, in Dizdarevic's words, does not align itself either with confrontations or with negotiations in favor of one power against the other. The Nonaligned Movement is aligned to its own principles, goals, interests and stances.

He expressed the conviction that this would also be reiterated in Harare.

It is this attitude which Yugoslavia always adopted in its activity. As Dizdarevic stressed, among other things, Yugoslavia always assesses any policy according to its content and its contribution to peace, cooperation, equality, detent, disarmament, development of all countries, and so forth.

Recalling the 25th anniversary of the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade, Dizdarevic said that the movement had played a major role in mankind's most recent history and that nonalignment had provided a powerful impact to progressive thought and the practice of international relations. The movement had grown constantly, while at the same time, Dizdarevic stressed, there had not been at the same time any major spread in blocs or the formation of new military alliances; some military alliances (CENTO, SEATO) had even disappeared, and this is undoubtedly the result of the influence exerted by the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

We must not idealize the role of the movement and the situation in it; the movement is not only part of a greatly interdependant world, but also one of great differences and deep contradictions.

History has left the nonaligned countries a grave legacy. In this context, Dizdarevic noted that any attempt at introducing ideologization into the movement and causing political divisions within it would be reactionary because it inflicted harm to the positive role of the movement and to its contribution to world progress.

Dizdarevic noted that since the New Delhi summit, the situation in the movement had consolidated on the basis of its original principles and goals. He expressed the conviction that conditions are being created to have the forthcoming summit in Harare open up a new stage in the way the movement operated, a stage in which its activities would be less in the nature of declarations but orientated more toward actions.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed in particular that Yugoslavia continues to enjoy the prestige of being one of the most active and most influential nonaligned countries.

Raif Dizdarevic went on to emphasize that only by respecting the historical legacy and the realities in the Balkans is it possible to develop cooperation and create conditions for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation.

He stressed that all responsible protagonists in the Balkan countries must deliberate on what they would bequeath to future generations: understanding, mutual respect, comprehensive cooperation, rapproachement and friendship; or mistrust, greater national aspirations, fanning of nationalistic passions and hatred and illusions that aspirations which had been rejected by history long ago as irretrievable forever, could nevertheless be achieved.

Yugoslavia constantly aspires, Dizdarevic went on, to contribute through its policy of goodneighbourliness to cooperation, peace and understanding in that area, and it would continue to do. The policy of goodneighbourliness based on the well known principles and accompanied by full respect for them, has been and remains the priority of the Yugoslav foreign policy.

At the end of his speech, Raif Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia's stable development and unity had in a crucial manner determined its international position and influence. We would make a mistake, he said, were we not to understand that our internal difficulties and our tardiness and inefficiency in resolving them, in particular the manifestations of disunity, phenomena of nationalism and national, or rather, nationalistic narrow-mindedness and egoism, are altering the view the world has of us. In his words, the strength of Yugoslavia's resistance to external pressures lays in the stability of its internal situation.

Svetislav Popovic spoke on, among other things, the dangerous consequences of the U.S. armed attack on Libya, and denounced looking for pretexts to violate generally acceptable norms of international behavior and lend legitimacy to new dangerous methods in the behavior of superpowers toward small independent countries.

Popovic stressed that the existence of Macedonia and of the Macedonian people could not depend on any arbitrary assessments from foreign quarters. In condemning Albania's interference in our internal affairs, he said that we could discuss with Albania all aspects of cooperation, but not Kosovo, which is our internal affair. Popovic also criticized the manifestation of various trends in our country, such as articles in some papers about the events in Kosovo, and he concluded by saying that in a nutshell, Kosovo is a Yugoslav problem.

Anton Vratusa also spoke about relations with neighbors. He advocated that the policy of open borders and good-neighborliness be continued. Such cooperation, he said, is not only in the interest of speedier progress of our national minorities in neighboring countries, but also in the interest of the development of economic relations with other countries. Good-neighborliness, he continued, is an expression of the Yugoslav nonaligned policy and of adherence to the spirit of Helsinki.

Delegate Angela Kuhar spoke about the position of nationalities in Yugoslavia and about their significance in spreading cooperation and understanding among neighboring countries. She spoke in favor of the consistent implementation of LCY policy in resolving the position and implementing the rights of nations in Yugoslavia and in neighboring countries.

If we want to resolve the problem of foreign debts, the condition must be set to tie the debts of developing countries to the possibility of selling their products and earning convertible currency, Janez Stanovnik said in speaking about the present juncture in international economic relations.

Brana Markovic spoke about the peace movements in the world, particularly in Western Europe. He pointed out that they are among the forces with which Yugoslavia shared many common goals. He advocated that closer cooperation be realized between the Socialist Alliance, the Youth Organization and the Yugoslav League for Peace and these movements.

Danilo Zorn spoke about Yugoslav-Italian border cooperation. He stressed that this cooperation is of major significance to the progress of our national minorities. However, he said, there are still major difficulties in implementing the bilateral Osimo agreements, particularly in the economic sphere.

We have never renounced the principle of socialization of our foreign policy, Trajan Petrovski said. In this context he also pointed out the contribution which the SR of Macedonia made to the affirmation of Yugoslavia in the world.

Speaking about the policy of good-neighborly cooperation, Petrovski dealt in particular with attempts by some neighboring countries to negate the existence of the Macedonian nation. He noted in this context that declarations made by governments of these neighbors stating their wish to promote good-neighborly cooperation with Yugoslavia are not in line with failure to recognize the Macedonian nation.

In addition, Petrovski described attempts by some circles abroad to create the impression that the SR of Macedonia pursues a foreign policy which diverges from the policy of Yugoslavia, as absurd.

Branko Pribicevic asked that the draft resolution should define in more precise terms the formulation referring to the reformist course in socialist countries. He spoke in favor of the LCY presenting a more open all-round assessment of the development of socialism in the world. Pribicevic in this context proceeded from the view that recent years were marked by a stagnation in this development, and that some traditional premises had not withstood the test of time. Socialist forces in the world, he said at the end of his speech, are just now facing the reexamination of some of the premises which historical practice has not confirmed. The future belongs to those who are open-minded about this practice.

Commissions End 2d Day Debates

LD262140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- Five of the six commissions of the 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress ended the second day of their debates here this evening. The Commission on Economic Development will continue its debate until late tonight since another 75 delegates have registered to speak. The large number of speakers demonstrates that the country's economic problems are in the focus of delegates' attention.

The commissions are expected to close their debates tomorrow morning. The second plenary session of the congress will be held in the afternoon. It is expected to adopt a report of the LCY's activities in the last four years. Elections for top party bodies will also be held tomorrow afternoon.

CHAMBER COMMITTEES DEBATE 'MAY ANALYSIS'

LD261643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1800 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the session today of the Planning Committee of the SFRY assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, at which the delegates discussed the implementation of the socioeconomic development policy as laid down by this year's resolution, the "May Analysis", the view was expressed that while unfavorable economic trends require fresh measures, more precise analyses of the causes of the disruptions are also necessary. The delegates' assessment was that the "May Analysis" rests on statistical indices and does not examine the causes of the troubles in any great detail. There was fear that the scope of the latest measures would also not be as extensive as hoped for.

The "May Analysis" was also the subject of debates in several other committees of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Assessments similar to that made at the above committee were voiced. Measures introduced by the Federal Executive Council were supported by the delegates at the Committee for Issues of the Speedier Development of the Insufficiently Developed but the warning was sounded that excessive administration manipulations should be avoided, as they fuel inflation.

At the Market and Prices Committee the question was raised as to whether the Federal Executive Council has both the means and opportunities to ensure consistent implementation of its moves. Measures have been adopted before but the expected results have not been achieved. Delegates at the Credit and Monetary System Committee were told that lower interest rates will start on 1 July.

The Economic Relations With Other Countries Committee devoted most of its attention to the trends in the country's balance of payments. Although all the obligations and interest on foreign credits falling due and amounting to $2,482,000,000 have been paid in the 5 months of the year, this has required great efforts by the Yugoslav economy because this amount represents 44.2 percent of the country's current foreign exchange earnings. In conditions of spiraling inflation at home and flagging motivation for exports, Yugoslav deliveries to other countries in this period fell by 4.4 percent which, along with reduced imports of 0.5 percent caused a high trade deficit and worsened the supply of the industry with reproduction material.

Since at the same time the foreign exchange earnings from services and remittances have not come up to expectations, in current payments with other countries, a deficit of $520 million has been registered. Such trends cast doubts on the planned increased in the surplus of the country's balance of payments this year of about $900 million. It is thus extremely important that the planned measures of the Federal Executive Council as stated at this committee, do not merely extinguish the fire but provide long-term incentives for increase in exports. In extending their support for these measures, the delegates did point out that they should, as an entirety, halt inflation since inflation, if not extirpated, would nullify the benefits derived from exports incentives and from the influence exerted by a realistic exchange rate of the dinar."

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSION ON CRIME

AU261653 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14-15 Jun 86 p 7

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- The struggle against political and economic crimes, which have over a number of years been more and more in evidence, is excessively concerned with norms while the number of real political actions that would secure the solution of this problem is still insufficient. In that struggle we rely more on the state than on the consciousness of the workers and their readiness and ability to solve problems. This was stated at the session of the LCY Central Committee's Commission for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. It was concluded that the state of cadres and the material position of the judiciary are not satisfactory. The juiciary is burdened by other weaknesses. Thus, there have been some instances where the same political and economic offenses have been treated differently in different places. One of the LC's tasks is to establish a more uniform judiciary practice. In solving these problems our society must not rely on the work of the judiciary organs and prosecution organs. The LC action should be directed toward removing the causes in these cases.

RELIGION, LC MEMBERSHIP SAID 'INCOMPATIBLE'

AU261652 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 19 Jun 86 p 2

[S. Sagolj Article: "Religious Persons in the Party"]

[Excerpts] Can a religious person be a member of the LC? -- this is the question asked by a part of the clergy and us, "socially organized forces" as we are usually referred to, almost regularly before every congress, including this 13th party congress. This question is even more topical considering, for example that the Italian and some other communist parties have permitted this through their statutes in order to make their parties mass parties. In recent times a number of the party's statutory commissions issued a warning that our parctice has become too diverse ever since the 8th LCY Congress did not regulate in the statutes the relationship between the faithful and the LC. The draft statute prepared for the 13th congress does not mention this either. And the reason is that the general opinion says that there is no need to solve with a statuet something that has already been clearly said, namely that practicing religion is incompatible with membership in the LC.

Historic and other conditions in which our party or the LC was founded and works are not the same as the conditions of other countries, especially considering how strong the clerical-nationalist currents are even today, although they were historically compromised during the revolution.

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HUSAK SPEAKS AT FOREIGN POLICY SEMINAR

LD262321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today took part in a seminar on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th Congress in the foreign policy sphere, which is taking place in Prague with the participation of workers of the diplomatic service, foreign trade, officials of party organizations abroad and other institutions.

In his speech about the current tasks of internal and foreign policy of the CPCZ Gustav Husak stressed that we are entering the period of realization of the demanding program of the 17th Congress which demands a marked improvement in the quality of management and organizational work in all areas. He also pointed out that workers of all parts of our foreign service are faced with a demanding task, to overcome deep-seated routine, to implement more effective methods in realizing congress tasks, in implementing the political and economic interests of our state, and in popularizing the results of the work of our people abroad. He also pointed out the need to increase initiative and activity in fulfilling the goals of our peaceful foreign policy, the joint peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized the importance of efforts for the unification of peaceful, progressive and realistic forces in the world in the struggle for the aversion of the threat of war, for strengthening peace and for the development of constructive international cooperation.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS SEOUL SUMMER OLYMPICS

AU251111 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jun 86 p 8

[Vladimir Slobodzian article: "Realistic Proposal"]

[Excerpts] From the moment the members of the IOC awarded the 24th Summer Olympics to South Korea at the 84th session of the top agency of the Olympic movement, in Baden-Baden in 1981 the Olympic movement had had to grapple with a number of difficulties connected with that decision.

The complexity of the political situation of the Korean peninsula, which was divided after 1948 and the DPRK in the northern part of the country embarked on the path of the construction of socialism, was even more aggravated by the imperialist war waged 1950-53 by South Korea and the United States against the people's democratic system. Since that time, the unification of Korea has been systematically thwarted by the resistance of the South Korean military regime, supported by the United States, although the wish of the overwhelming majority of the Korean people is to the contrary. And this is precisely the main motive of the endeavor of the National Olympic Committee [NOC] of the DPRK to have a part of the competitions held also in the northern part of the country.

For a long time the International Olympic Committee [IOC] was deaf to wish of the Koreans to express the community of a 60 million-strong nation and the aspiration to unite with the help of Olympic agency, supported by the government of the dictator Chon tu-hwan.

However, the third meeting of the representatives of the IOC of the two Korean states, held in Lausanne on 10-11 June, might have brought a fundamental turn, maybe because the IOC proposal still depends on the agreement of the two involved parties. In the name of the IOC, J. Samaranch proposed to the two NOC chairmen, Kim Yu-sun (DPRK) nad Kim Chang-hu (South Korea), that the competitions in archery, table tennis, cycling, and some soccer matches of the tournament be held in the DPRK.

By 30 June, the NOC's of the DPRK and South Korea must announce whether they accept the IOC proposal; in that case they would have to meet in Lausanne at a final, fourth meeting by the end of July.

The IOC's Lausanne communique states, among other things, that "the proposal corresponds to the spirit of the Olympic Charter and is in harmony with its changes adopted at the 11th Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden in 1981."

The IOC's offer is another proof that conservative and reactionary forces in the Olympic movement opposing the DPRK demand have had to back down before reality. How the NOC of South Korea reacts, is something we will find out in the very near future.

TESTS AT DOKOVANY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

AU282057 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 86 p 3

[CTK report: "Testing the Third Block in Dokovany"]

[Text] Dokovany (CTK) -- A series of hydrotests on the third block of the Dukovany nuclear power plant, which is being completed, began on Tuesday [24 Jun].

The cold running-in of the six main circulating pumps will -- as of Wednesday -- continue with 5-day trials of the airtightness of the operations' are through overpressure. After Sunday, there will begin the warming-up of the primary circuit for pressure and tightness tests, with which will begin the program of 20-30 days so-called hot tests on the third block of the Dukovany power plant.

The third 440 MW Dukovany block is to reach full performance regarding the generation of electricity by 31 December 1986. The two completed 440 MW blocks operate reliably.

GORBACHEV, CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVE IN WARSAW

LD281751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] We have learned that a delegation of the CPSU has already arrived in Warsaw for the 10th PZPR Congress. It is headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet guests were welcomed at the Warsaw Okecie Airport by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner, and other members of the leadership of the party and state as well as by high Warsaw officials.

10TH PZPR CONGRESS OPEN IN WARSAW 29 JUN

Jaruzelski Opens Congress

LD290854 Warsas Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Opening statement by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee to the 10th PZPR Congress held in the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpt] At this very moment Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Willy Stoph, member of the SED Central Committe Politburo and premier of the GDR Government; Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, are entering the hall. All the delegates have risen from their chairs. Also entering the hall are members of the PZPR leadership, members and candidate members of the Politburo, and members of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat. The 10th PZPR Congress is opening its deliberations. [applause]

[Jaruzelski] Lead in the standard of the Polish United Workers' Party! Esteemed comrade delegates. Esteemed guests. The 10th PZPR Congress begins its proceedings.

You, comrade delegates, have received a report on the work of the Central Committee and on the implementation of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress resolutions. You have also been handed reports from the Central Auditing Commission [CKR] and the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP]. You should be familiar with the Central Committee theses that were the subject of precongress discussion, and a preliminary draft of the socioeconomic plan for the current 5-year period. You also have a draft party program -- reedited after wide discussion -- as well as a draft 10th Congress resolution.

Today the Central Committee report will be presented to you. Additional light on particular issues will be cast by the chairmen of the congress commissions groups. We shall therefore have at our disposal extensive preliminary material for creative discussion and for fruitful work during the 10th PZPR Congress.

Esteemed comrades, 107 foreign delegations have come to our congress. I would like to address warm words of welcome and thanks to all our guest for accepting our invitation and for taking part in the proceeding. [applause]

We warmly welcome the delegation of the party of Lenin -- the CPSU -- led by the general secretary of its Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, [applause] our great friend with whose name important initiatives in the struggle for peace and socialism are connected.

We warmly welcome the delegations of the fraternal parties from the socialist countries. [applause] With the awareness of internationalist ties, we cordially welcome delegations of communist and workers' parties from Western Eruope, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. [applause] With feelings of solidarity, we greet delegations of revolutionary and democratic parties and national liberations movements. [applause] With sincere satisfaction, we also greet delegations of socialist and social democratic parties with which the PZPR maintains contacts and cooperates. [applause]

I wish to express the conviction that such widespread participation by foreign guests in the 10th Congress proceedings will strengthen the our party's ties with the international communist and workers movement, with the forces of democracy, progress, and peace in the whole world.

Comrades, today we pay tribute to all those who created our party and shaped its Marxist-Leninist aspect, who built the foundations of an independent, socialist existence for our nation. I cordially greet the representatives of generations of veterans of work. [applause]

I greet the representatives of applied parties, the ZSL delegation led by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Committee and Speaker of the PPR Sejm, [applause] and the SD delegation led by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State. [applause] I greet the PRON leadership with Jan Dobriczynski, chairman of the National Council [applause]. I greet representatives of the trade union movement led by Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord [CPZZ] and member of the Council of State, who together with numerous other trade union activities is a delegate to our congress. [applause] I greet delegations of representatives of the scientific and cultural world, youth and social organizations, and eminent non-party members, from various spheres of our country's life. [applause] I welcome all the guests that have been invited. I welcome all you women and men, comrade delegates. [applause]

Esteemed comrades! The past 5-year period has seen death remove Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka, a leading founder of the PZPR and of People's Poland, a former first secretary of the Central Committee and an outstanding Polish statesman. During this period many merited veterans and selfless members of the party have departed from our ranks. Let us honor their memory with a minute's silence. [silence]

Esteemed comrades! In the precongress period working people and numerous workers' and youth collectives undertook and implemented many social and production deeds. Confident that I am expressing the feelings of us all, I wish to convey to them works of sincere gratitude and profound acknowledgement. [applause]

Our congress is a result of the efforts and aspirations of the whole party. The successful implementation of the decisions we make here will also depend on the party. Allow me, on behalf of the 10th Congress participants, to convey sincere greetings to all PZPR members and candidate members. [applause]

On behalf of the Central Committee I declare the 10th PZPR Congress open. [applause] I aks Comrade Jozef Czyrek to assume the chairmanship of the deliberations.

Czyrek Chairs Congress Voting

LD290924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0750 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Procedural voting on composition and agenda for commissions at the 10th PZPR Congress chaired by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member; at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrade delegates! We are about to examine the necessary procedures. First of all, I propose the election of a scrutinizing commission to count the votes cast in open voting. You have received, comrades, in your materials, and specifically in this booklet here, the draft composition of the commisson together with the proposal that its work be directed by Comrade Andrzej Galus, a delegate from Katowice Voivodship.

It is proposed that the commission number 17 persons. This composition, and those of all other congress commissons, were discussed with delegates in the voivodships. In connection with these proposals, have you, comrades, any comments regarding the number of persons making up the scrutinizing commission for counting votes in the open ballots? I do not see anyone. Who is in favor of the election of the scrutinizing commisson in the proposed composition? Please raise your cards. Thank you. Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare that the congress has unanimously elected the scrutinizing commisson for counting votes in the open ballots. I ask the comrades selected for the commission to begin work.

Delegates! The congress deliberations are led by its Presidium, whose executive body is the Secretariat. Their composition was also discussed with all delegations in the voivodships. In the course of those consultations, you, comrades delegates, agreed to a Presidium composed of 161 persons, and a Secretariat of 18 persons. It was also agreed during the consultations that for organization reasons the persons proposed would take their places in the Presidium before the congress began. As you see, comrades, this agreement has been fully implemented. I appeal, therefore, to you, comrade delegates, to confirm by a vote our previous decisions. Who is in favor of the election of the congress Presidium and Secretariat in the proposed number and composition? Thank you. Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare that the congress Presidium and Secretariat have been unanimously elected.

Let us pass on to the examination of the draft agenda for the deliberations for our party's 10th Congress. Do you, comrade delegates, have any comments on the proposed agenda for our work? I do not see anyone. Who is therefore, in favor of the adoption of the agenda for the deliberations? Please raise your cards. Thank you. Who is opposed? Who abstains? The agenda for the deliberations has been unanimously approved.

Next, we are to examine the draft regulations for the deliberations of our congress. Have you, comrades, any comments on the proposed regulations? Who is in favor of the adoption of the regulations for the deliberations? Please raise your cards. Thank you. Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare the regulations for the deliberations approved unanimously.

Let us proceed to the election of the 10th Congress commissons. Delegates have received proposals for the composition of the mandates commission, together with the suggestion of the mandates commission, together with the suggestion that its work be headed by Comrade Krystayna Karczewska, delegate from Lodz. Are there any comments regarding these proposals? Who is in favor of the election of the mandates commisson in the proposed composition and of entrusting the function of chairman to Comrade Krystyna Karczewska? Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare that the congress has elected the mandates commission in the proposed composition and has entrusted the chairmanship to Comrade Krystyna Karczewski.

I now propose that we elect the commision for the 10th Congress resolution of this commission and the person of its chairman? I do not see anyone. Let us proceed with the vote. Who is in favor of the election of the commisson for the 10th Congress resolution in the proposed composition and of entrusting the function of chairman to Comrade Tadeusz Porebski? Thank you. Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare that the congress has elected the commission for the 10th Congress resolution and entrusted its chairmanship to Comrade Tadeusz Porebski.

Let us proceed to the election of the commission for the PZPR Program. Are there any comments regarding the proposed composition of that commission and its chairman? I do not see anyone, so I propose that we vote. Who is in favor of the election of the commission for the PZPR Program in the proposed composition and of entrusting the function of chairman to Jozef Czyrek? Thank you. Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare that the congress has elected the commission for the PZPR Program and entrusted its chairmanship to Comrade Jozef Czyrek.

Now, I will propose the commission for the PZPR Statute. Would the comrades like to suggest any motions concerning the draft that has been submitted, the composition of the commission, and the candidate for its chairmanship. No motions. Who is in support of the electon of the commission for PZPR Statute affairs with the suggested membership and of te entrusting the function of chairman to Comrade Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak? Thank you. Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare that the congress has elected the commission for PZPR Statute affairs and entusted its chairmanship to Comrade Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

Now we will elect the electoral commission. Are there any motions concerning the draft for this commission's composition? Who supports the election of the 81-people-strong electoral commission with the suggested membership and supports Comrade Marian Wozniak as its chairman? Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare that the congress has unanimously elected the electoral commission with the suggested membership and entrusted its chairmanship to Comrade Marian Wozniak.

Comrades delegates, Let us now elect the appeals commission for the 10th Congress. Do the comrades have any remarks as to its suggested composition? No motions. Who is in favor of electing the 55-people-strong apealls commission with the suggested membership and entrusting its chairmanship to Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski? Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare that the congress has elected the 10th Congress appeals commission with the suggested composition and entrusted its chairmanship to Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski.

With this we have now concluded the election of the 10th PZPR Congress commissions. Now, I request Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, to deliver a report for the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

POLICE BREAK UP POZNAN DEMONSTRATION, ARREST 10

AU291709 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Poznan, Poland, June 29 (AFP) -- Riot police broke up a demonstration here Sunday of more than 5,000 supporters of the banned Solidarity union and made at least 10 arrests, eyewitnesses said. The demonstrators, who gathered after an open-air mass celebrated at the city's cathedral by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, were on their way to a monument dedicated to the victims of the June 1956 workers riots, in which 70 people were shot dead by security forces. The demonstrators chanted slogans such as: "We want Lech (former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa) and not Wojciech (Jaruzelski, Polish leader)," "Free the political prisoners," and "No freedom without Solidarity.")

In his sermon, Mgr Glemp paid tribute to the victims of the June 1956 incidents and denounced the "cynicism" of the authorities of that time. But the church, he said, is "always prepared to work for national entente."

Earlier, the archibishop of Poznasn, Mgr Jerzy Stroba, praised the Poznan rioters and stressed "the people's right to truth, freedom, and dignity."

ITALIAN MP AMONG ARRESTED IN WARSAW DEMONSTRATION

AU301121 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 30 (AFP) -- Eight demonstrators, including an Italian member of parliament, were arrested Monday while pleading freedom for Polish political prisoners in front of the building where the Polish Communisty Party Congress was being held. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was scheduled to address the meeting at the time of the demonstration.

Italian Radical Party MP Franco Corleone and another two Italians, a Frenchman, two Belgians and two Spanish women were arrested shortly after they unfurled a banner proclaiming "Free political prisoners."

As three police vans arrived, two demonstrators chained themselves to a stairway handrail and others lay down on the pavement of Warsaw's principal Marszalkowska Avenue, lined by numerous onlookers.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES 13TH RCP CC PLENUM

AU261001 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jun 86 pp 1,3 and 4

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 23 June Bucharest opening of the RCP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Dear Comrades; the party Central Committee plenum is discussing the socioeconomic development plan for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period and certain measures to better organize production and work and improve the financing system, proceeding from the need to firmly apply self-management and self-administration in all fields of activity.

This plan is based on decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure our country's progress toward communism.

As is well known, the plan was discussed in detail by all ministries and units; hence, everybody is familiar with this plan, which reflects the thinking of all management cadres and, one can say, of the working people from all socioeconomic units.

Concurrently with drafting the national plan, we formulated programs per branches and subbranches, with a view to ensuring a balanced development of all sectors.

The main target of the Eighth 5-Year Plan is Romania's transition from the stage of developing country to the higher stage of an averagely developed country. One can say that the 1986-90 5-Year Plan is decisive for implementing the party program, which aims at ensuring that our country becomes a comprehensively developed one by the year 2000, in which the communist principles of work and life are strongly asserted in all fields.

We have wonderful provisions, hence we must resolutely work to implement them in order to raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization, increase the people's overall well-being, and strengthen the country's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

The plan provisions submitted for discussion ensure the transition to an intensive development of industry, agriculture, and other branches of activity, in accordance with the 13th RCP Congress decisions. We aim at firmly working to implement the new scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution, which must lead to modernizing and raising the entire socioeconomic activity to a higher stage. We must achieve a new quality of work and life.

The new stage of socioeconomic development requires a further increase in the role of science, education, culture, and the political-educational activity of fashioning the new man, as a decisive element of pooling all the people's efforts to implement the goals of the 13th RCP Congress. (loud applause).

As you have been able to see from the documents examined here, industrial production will increase by 40-45 percent during the 1986-90 5-Year Plan at an annual rate of 7-8 percent, in accordance with the 13th Congress provisions

Agricultural production will increase by 35-40 percent, at an annual rate of 5-6 percent. The other economic branches will also develop accordingly.

The program of measures for the intensive development and better organization of production and work, for the improvement of technologies, and for the maximum utilization of productive capacities has shown that, beginning with this year, we can obtain a supplementary production of several hundreds of billions of lei until 1990. As a matter of fact, we must approach the 5-year plan proceeding from the supplementary program, hence we must take all steps to organize the activity of all ministries, central departments, units, and all counties in such a way as to commendably fulfill the provisions included in the supplementary programs.

Likewise, in agriculture we aim to attain an additional production of 20-30 billion lei for the entire 5-year plan period. The plan accordingly provides for increases in all other sectors.

Small-scale industry and services will also register a strong development; by 1990 they must expediently meet the working people's requirements. To give an example, services should increase by more than 80 percent during the current 5-year plan.

All programs are an integral part of the 5-year plan and I again stress that they must be at the basis of the activity of all ministries and units and must be commendably fulfilled.

Particular attention should be paid to developing the raw material base and implementing the energy program. By 1990, we must generally resolve the electric power problem. However, this presupposes resolute steps to fulfill the program for developing the energy base and commission coal-based power stations, hydropower stations, and nuclear power stations on time. In this respect, we reached the conclusion that we must review the nuclear energy program, proceeding from the need to increase its safety level.

At the same time, we must take firmer steps to further develop and increase new energy sources. It is also necessary to further increase the amount of recovered and recycled materials in all fields, including energy sources. It is up to each unit to find the surest way to secure the material and energy base, which means the rational utilization and continuous reduction of energy and material consumption. All working people's collectives must pay daily attention to special programs drafted for these fields.

Everybody knows the provisions for recovering and recycling materials; their implementation must lead to ensuring 50 percent of the required raw materials in many fields, and even more than 50 percent in certain fields. Hence, the implementation of these programs cannot be left to chance. One must properly understand that smooth technical-material supplies and the fulfillment of programs for the country's overall development depend on this.

The intensive development requires, as an objective prerequisite, the further improvement of the quality of production and an increase in the technical level of production. We have a special program for this field, also, and must take all steps to implement it. Everything we produce must be at the highest possible quality level, comparable to the best similar products at the world level.

It is necessary to take resolute steps to increase labor productivity by 10 percent annually and to implement the supplementary provisions included in the program of measures submitted to the Central Committee.

The good experience of enterprises that applied measures for organizing and improving technologies shows that labor productivity has increased by 2-2.5 times. There are fields where labor productivity has increased by 5-6 times.

We should now generally introduce, as soon as possilbe, the good experience acquired and unflinchingly implement the measures established for branches, subbranches, and units. We should proceed from the fact that we must double labor productivity by 1990. We must never forget that a high labor productivity is the decisive factor in implementing the party program and the 13th congress decisions and that labor productivity is decisive in asserting the superiority of the socialist society and the creative power of the working people and all the people, who have become masters of their destiny and are consciously building their own communist future. (loud and prolonged applouse)

Along with the increase in labor productivity, we are thinking about a transition, during the current 5-year plan, to reducing the working week to 42 hours. This requires a better organization of shifts and of the working week in all units and sectors.

The unswerving implementation of measures envisaged in the program for organizing production and work must lead to strengthening order, discipline, and the responsibility of management bodies and all working people, and to increasing the revolutionary workers spirit, as a decisive prerequisite for the smooth development of activities and the commendable fulfillment of the plan.

In their capacity as owners and producers, the working people in each unit and the collective management bodies are fully responsible for implementing all measures, attaining maximum productions in each unit, and further increasing the national wealth and income, which represent the decisive way to ensure the fatherland's overall development and raise the people's overall well being. (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, in the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will implement a volume of investments of about 1,400 billion lei, thus ensuring the necessary means for the further harmonious development of the forces of production. We will carry out large energy projects, will prepare the Arges River for navigation on the Bucharest-Danube route, and will complete irrigation systems on about 2.5 million hectares. In 1990, fixed assests will reach 3,800 billion lei, of which almost 3,100 billion lei will represent productive assets. You can see the huge efforts made by our people and party to ensure the necessary means for enlarged reproduction and for the development of the technical-material base of socialism and communism! We can now assert, with justified pride, that these efforts proved that the only way to ensure the victory of socialism and communism is to further develop the fixed assets, the technical-material base, and the enlarged reproduction. Only with a strong material base can we ensure our firm progress toward the golden dream, communism! (loud and prolonged applause).

Likewise, it is worthwhile stressing at this plenum the correctness of our party's policy to rationally distribute the forces of production throughout the country. On this basis, all counties and localities in our fatherland have registered and will continue to register a strong development. In 1990 there will be no county left with an industrial production under 20 billion lei or per capita production of less than 50,000 lei. This will ensure increasingly better living and working conditions for all of our fatherland's citizens, thus actually guaranteeing full equality of rights among all working people and all citizens, since only by securing working and living conditions can one ensure true equality of rights. (loud and prolonge applause)

In view of the large volume of investments, we should take resolute steps to complete all envisaged activities in good time and to commission all productive capacities. At the same time, we must ensure the proper functioning of existing capacities, within established parameters. In this respect, we must ensure their proper maintenance and thoroughly plan major repairs at appropriate dates.

I do not wish to dwell now on certain negative states of affairs in the sphere of production and investments. We have discussed them many times. We discussed them in detail over the last few months, when we prepared the materials submitted to this plenum for discussion. Everybody should realize that all ministries, central departments, enterprises, working people's collectives, party county committees, and party organizations must act in a spirit of high responsibility to eliminate negative states of affairs as soon as possible and to ensure the commendable fulfillment of plans and programs. Only thus can we guarantee the expedient fulfillment of plans and programs; only thus can we guarantee the expedient fulfillment of the 5-year plan. We must do all we can to ensure that the entire party and all our people work in a spirit of communist and revolutionary exactingness in all spheres! (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, the fulfillment of the 13th congress decisions presupposes, as an objective prerequisite, the improvement of the new economic-financial mechanism. Each socioeconomic unit must operate on this basis of self-administration. We have often discussed these problems, but we must openly admit that we have not yet implemented the provisions of this new economic mechanism. There is a great deal of talk about it, but little has been attained. It seems that certain comrades act in the spirit of Caragiable [classic Romanian author of satirical theater plays], namely: "Let there be changes, but everything should stay the same!" It seems that this is how the comrades from the financial and economic field thought: Let us have a new mechanism, but we should work on the basis of the old one. In actual fact, we work almost entirely on the basis of the old mechanism. We must resolutely throw it into the garbage can, as the saying goes, and we must firmly introduce the new mechanism, namely self-management and self-administration. Each unit should operate on the basis of self-management and self-administration! It is inadmissible to continue with the present situation, namely to function at the expense of the state budget and the work of others! (Lively applause)

The programs on perfecting the self-financing program and the new financial measures aim at eliminating anarchy and waste and at setting forth compulsory financial norms for all fields of activity.

We must work resolutely to reduce production costs, primarily material expenditures.

We must put an end to the trend of unjustifiably raising prices in certain sectors. The increase in profits and profitability must not be attained by raising sale prices but by reducing expenditures and further expanding the itemized production.

The new measures aim at ensuring that all units can finance themselves entirely or to the largest extent from their own incomes, by radically reducing credits.

The financing system on the basis of credits has proven to be inappropriate. It has become an obstacle to the application of the new economic-financial mechanism and has led to an unjustifiable increase in material stockpiles and unfinished output.

We will have to accelerate the production and sale processes and shorten the production-commodity-money cycle. We must proceed in such a way as to ensure that each unit takes steps to utilize available means and raw and other materials, take into production and process good quality products quickly, sell its produce, and cash its sales as soon as possible, in accordance with its prices and production costs. On this basis, each unit can secure its finances and means for resuming the production process.

The current situation is inadmissible: Stockpiles have increased by more than 20 billion lei in the first months alone, including unfinished production and unsold commodity stocks, while the units have resorted to credits to finance their activity further.

This is a very serious problem, which we must eliminate as soon as possible. Financial and economic bodies and enterprise managements must realize that society cannot finance poor activity, stockpiles, and those who fail to fulfill their obligation to carry out their activity properly!

We should improve management and planning, on the basis of workers' self-management and the greater responsibility of management councils and of the general meetings of owners, producers, and end-users. Let us harmoniously blend the spirit of initiative, autonomy, and self-administration with the uniform national plan and the uniform management of the entire economy.

We have many unit managers, management councils, and, why not say it, even ministries which have understood and understand self-management as meaning that they should spend as much as possible and demand as much as possible from the state; they do not understand it in the spirit of the country's laws and party decisions which, when the issue of self-management was raised, set out from the need that each unit and working people's collective should administer the means entrusted to it with maximum efficiency and ensure maximum profitability. It is high time we put an end to this state of affairs!

I said that I do not wish to dwell on shortcomings; but I find it very hard to abstain from referring to the very negative states of affairs which were apparent even this month, and to the lack of responsibility of certain ministries and units in fulfilling the production earmarked for export. We will pay particular attention to this problem during the plenary debates. We use raw materials, spend money, and stockpile products, while failing to attain the production earmarked for export. This is an inadmissible attitude and I suggest to the plenum that we should make those who continue along these lines account to the party and people for their inadequate activity. We cannot further tolerate this state of affairs which runs counter to the interests of the people and socialism! (lively applause).

At the same time, we must firmly apply the new remuneration on the basis of the overall contract system, which ensures the implementation of the socialist principle "From everybody according to his capacity, to everybody according to his work." The incomes of all working people in all sectors must only be decided by their work results. Always proceeding from the fact and the socialist principle that there is "no work without bread and no bread without work." Nobody may live in our society without work. We have permanently eliminated exploitation, oppression, and the possibility that people may have incomes without work, hence, we must firmly apply the principles of socialist equity in all fields!

We are building a society of free work, in which everything that is being produced belongs to all the people and ensures the overall development of the fatherland and the further increase in the material and intellectual well-being of the people. (loud applause).

Dear comrades, our intensive development and the implementation of the 13th Congress' decisions require that we lay emphasis on the new scientific-technical revolution. We have a special program for scientific-technical revolution. We have a special program for scientific-technological research. We must strengthen the links between science, education, and production. Socialism and communism can only be successfully attained on the basis of the latest achievements of science, technology, and overall human knowledge.

Since I am talking about the intensification of the activity of scientific-technological research, I would like to draw attention to the fact that this presupposes a high spirit of responsibility and perseverance in further improving production processes and technologies, while always bearing in mind that the new products and technologies should ensure a reduction in consumption and expenditures and an increase in labor productivity.

Last week I visited an exhibition of machine-tools. Certain good results were displayed, but I noticed that a number of machines and installations with lower material consumption have doubled their selling prices. We were told that the new machines will lead to higher productivity and turn out more products, hence they thought that they should also increase their prices. This runs counter to the country's laws and we cannot accept this situation at all! The new products and technologies available must obviously be better from all viewpoints, and this new equipment should lead to a production increase several times over. But this does not mean that we should increase the selling price of a given machine; on the contrary, by reducing its material consumption and weight we must also reduce its price. Concerning the products I saw on display at that exhibition, we must achieve a 20-30 percent reduction in costs, not a doubling of the selling price.

In this respect, we have appropriate bodies in charge of prices, planning, and research which are responsible for supervising all these facets. The new regulations envisage certain measures that would prevent this practice of increasing prices. But no matter how good the decisions and laws may be, we must ensure that people apply them and that a revolutionary change occurs in the thinking of leading cadres in units, central departments, and ministries; the ministry, central department, the enterprise, and all who work there are to be blamed, particularly the minister who permitted such prices to be set for the new products, as well as the ministry management and the financial and price bodies which accepted these prices. This example proves once more what I have already said, namely, that many economic managers continue to think along outdated lines and stick to the trend of acquiring incomes without work and causing damage to the national economy. This indeed means causing damage to the national economy. I dwell on this problem because it is not an accidental case, but rather a general trend which we should eliminate. As a matter of fact, since we are talking about the scientific-technical revolution we should complete it with a revolution in people's consciousness. We must change the awareness of our management cadres and bring about a revolution in the way of thinking and acting of economic managers in all sectors. Without such a revolution in the consciousness and thinking of the people, we cannot attain a true scientific-technical revolution! (loud applause)

We should also take resolute steps to improve and raise the level of all of education. Let us proceed from the need to modernize instructional textbooks and the entire educational activity, with a view to mastering the latest achievements and closely linking education to practice and production. We will have to combat trends toward narrow specialization which, in many cases, are not determined by the need for such specialization but rather by the desire to ensure another teaching chair and a department head, who believes that his specialized knowledge entitles him to such a chair.

We must proceed from the need to arm youth with all-round knowledge, by obviously giving priority to basic subject matters, but also by training them in such a way as to endure that -- during their activity, in accordance with the requirements of the national economy and society in general -- the working people have a sufficiently thorough training to allow them to move easily to another specialized field.

We will have to pay greater attention to implementing the programs for raising the professional and technical training of cadres by thoroughly organizing the recycling of cadres in all sectors of activity. In practical terms, we must ensure that every few years, let us say every 5, each working man attends evening courses to improve his skills.

The ever more modern equipment and the latest achievements of science and technology which we are introducing into the production flow require people with high training, hence the need arises periodically to raise their qualification level. As a matter of fact, man is the decisive element of progress, hence -- in order to implement the scientific-technical revolution in all sectors -- we must concern ourselves with training the men who will carry out this revolution.

Dear comrades, the 5-year plan has important provisions concerning the development of our international economic relations and production sharing. We will have to work resolutely to develop ties with the socialist countries belonging to CEMA in order to implement the long-term economic program, attain production sharing and specialization, and fulfill the comprehensive scientific-technical program up to the year 2000. All this must ensure the strong development of each socialist country, the implementation of programs adopted by party congresses in each socialist country, the successful construction of socialism and communism, the increase in the general well-being of our nations, and the growth of the prestige of socialism in the world.

At the same time, it is ncessary to broadly develop economic relations and production sharing with all socialist countries.

An important role must be played by relations with the developing countries and the expansion of production sharing with these states. Likewise, we must intensify economic relations with the developed capitalist countries. We must actively participate in the international division of labor and the world exchange of material and cultural values.

It is necessary to pay great attention to exports, to attaining the production earmarked for export and selling it as soon as possible by delivering it to our partners. I believe that we should take special steps, as I have previously said, in order to attain, in a timely and commendable way, export production at a high qualitative level. We should probably review the way in which the overall contract system is applied in the foreign trade field, because it seems that this principle is not adequately applied in the foreign trade sector.

We will have to permanently supervise the increase in the efficiency of our foreign trade and intensify barter trade, which ensures the necessary prerequisites for expanding our international relations.

I think it is not necessary for me to stress the importance of foreign trade, economic relations, and production sharing, with all that this implies. This must create conditions for attaining our imports of raw and other materals as well as other products required by the smooth development of our production flow, and must also ensure an equal balance of payments, by taking into consideration the fact that we need a surplus in order to quickly eliminate our foreign debt.

Everybody should properly understand that export activity and international relations must always be the concern of all party-state bodies, units, and working people. All units must realize that the attainment of export tasks is a priority duty and we must do all we can to commendably carry out this activity.

Dear comrades, the fulfillment of the 5-year plan and all other programs is the decisive element in raising the material and cultural well-being of the working people and the entire nation. Only on the basis of increasing the national income can we ensure the necessary means both for developmenmt and for raising the living standard.

In the current 5-year plan, 70 percent of the national income will be allocated to consumption and 30 percent to the development fund. This distribution of the national income will ensure both the means for developing the forces of production and for increasing the national wealth -- which are most important for our fatherland's development -- and the necessary conditions for raising the people's material and cultural living standards, the supreme goal of our party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are successfully building in Romania. [loud applause]

Life and reality have strongly proven that only by securing a high percentage of accumulation can we attain greater reproduction, develop the forces of production, science, education, and culture, and ensure the overall progress of our fatherland! Only thus can we ensure the socialist and communist future of our people and the continuous increase in our material and cultural well-being! [lively applause] One should understand that we cannot consume everything we produce at a given moment and that to do so would endanger and jeopardize the very future of our fatherland and nation!

In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, the real remuneration of the working people and the incomes of the peasantry will increase by 6-8 percent. Social expenditures per inhabitant will also increase.

The plan ensures the necessary means to attain an important volume of housing construction and other sociocultural establishments. Through the completion of about 700,000 new apartments in the current 5-year plan, we will gradually resolve the housing problem. We now have many counties and towns which no longer need new dwellings. Some of them do not even know to whom they should give some of these dwellings.

We have made great efforts in this field. Our fatherland's cities have become new and modern cities; our villages have also registered strong development. That is why we should use the buildings that will be finished in the current 5-year plan to conclude, along general lines, the organization and planning of the country's cities.

Therefore, we have to review once again and to perfect town planning in accordance with the norms we have submitted for the discussion of the Central Committee plenum. It is particularly necessary to proceed with greater determination to commune and village planning. These measures play an important role in improving the level of civilization and in bringing the living and working conditions between towns and villages closer to each other. We must see to it that, beginning with this 5-year plan, we will change the image of communes and villages through better planning, so that by the year 2000 we will conclude both the planning and the organization of communes and villages in general terms.

All this is part and parcel of our party program of raising the level of civilization and of creating conditions for proceeding to the construction of communism in Romania. [loud, prolonged applause]

Dear comrades, we have a long-term plan; we have an important number of programs which will jointly ensure smooth developmenmt and the resolute implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions. What is decisive now is the organizational activity and the activity aimed at fulfilling those plans and programs! It depends on the activity of each minister, each central department, and the managerial councils in all units, and on the activity of all working people to implement all these wonderful programs!

It seems that there are still many things to be done to improve and perfect the management of all areas. In this respect we must continue to strengthen socialist democracy as a decisive factor for our homeland's development. We must perfect the activity of ther managerial councils, of the general meetings of working people, and of the owners, producers, and end-users. We must see to it that each working people's collective will act with great responsibility to implement the plan and programs in order to vigorously increase production, productivity, profitability, and economic efficiency.

Furthermore, the state bodies and our socialist state must ensure a uniform leadership of all areas and of the entire society -- and, at the same time, must broadly develop cooperation between the state bodies and the new democratic bodies in various areas of activity. We must proceed from the fact that the state bodies and democratic bodies constitute a unitary whole and together, they represent and constitute the new democratic form of our state and of workers' revolutionary democracy.

I believe it is necessary to refer once again to the necessity for the Council of Ministers to fulfill its tasks more appropriately and play its role in the uniform management of all areas. Recently, we adopted certain organizational measures; according to the branches we have created councils whose mission it is to ensure the uniform operation and the timely solution of problems in each area. More determined measures are necessary for promoting cadres and for a better distribution of manpower in keeping with the given capacity and with each individual's sense of responsibility at his workplace.

We must ensure more active participation by leadership cadres -- beginning with the members of the Political Executive Committee, and the party and state aktiv -- in activities carried out in counties and units.

Generally speaking, I believe that on the whole, from top to bottom, it is necessary to perfect and pay greater attention to participation by the party aktiv and cadres in grassroots activity where, in the final analysis, the fulfillment of the plan and the solution of problems is decided and where the implementation of all targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress is ensured.

Once again, I want to dwell on the need to constantly respect and firmly apply the country's laws and the party's decisions. The communist spirit, the revolutionary spirit, means to respect and apply laws and decisions! This is a basic and elementary requirement of a party and state activist! Any failure to observe laws and the violation of laws and party decisions means implicitly to put oneself outside the country's laws and decisions and to put oneself outside the party!

It is necessary to properly understand that laws and party decisions are compulsory for all and that no one is permitted, by any means, to ignore them and not apply them! [loud applause]

The fulfillment of the great goals put forward by the 13th Congress requires a constant strengthening of the party, of its ideological and organizational unity, and the enhancement of its leading role.

All party organizations, all town and county committees, and all party bodies are responsible for uniting the efforts of all working people in implementing the targets and programs of each unit and each county. One cannot speak of the party's leading role in case where the party bodies and organizations are not acting with the greatest of determination to fulfill their tasks. How can one appreciate the activity carried out by a communal or county party organizaton or the activity of the party in a unit when the industrial production plan and the agricultural production plan are not fulfilled? We must determinedly eliminate formalism and the practice by some party bodies and organizations of making a show of their activity.

We must take firmer action to resolve the problems of the working people and we must constantly strengthen the link between the party bodies and organizations, the party in general, the working people's masses, and the people. Let us always proceed from the fact that socialism is being built with the people and for the people and that only together with the people will be able to ensure the victory of socialism and communism in our homeland, an improvement in the general well-being, and the constant strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause)

We must intensify and perfect ideological and political-educational activity, both within the party and in the ranks of the people's masses. In ideological activity and the party's educational activity we must proceed from the need to increase the revolutionary spirit, communist awareness, and the devotion and spirit of revolutionary struggle of each communist. Let us intensify our activity of fashioning a new man, a conscious builder of the new social system.

We must understand that workers revolutionary democracy is closely linked to the constant elevation of the workers-revolutionary awareness of our whole nation, and that only by acting conscientiously and properly understanding the problems of our homeland's development and international problems will the working people act in keeping with the new realities!

Let us always base our political-educational activity on the revolutionary materialist-dialectical and historic concept, and on the principles of scientific socialism! Let us firmly combat everything that is old and retrograde, all backward concepts of any kind! Let us improve the level of awareness of our people proceeding from the fact that only in this way and only thus will our party be able to fulfill optimally its historic role of leading the whole nation, in close unity, in implementing the party program, and on the road to the victory of socialism and communism in our homeland! (loud, lively applause)

We have a powerful party and we have a long-term program. But above all we have wonderful people who are resolutely implementing our party's domestic and foreign policy. Thus, we have everything that is needed to look with trust upon the implementation of the plan and programs that we are discussing at this plenum. Let us do all we can to implement optimally the goals of the 13th Congress and those of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, in order to thus ensure our homeland's elevation to new heights of progress and civilization and the constant strengthening of Romania's material and cultural potential! (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, as I have mentioned on other occasions, in order to fulfill our plan and programs we need peace. Therefore, our party and Socialist Romania attach great importance to developing international cooperation with all countries, irrespective of social system. We have reached a stage at which the international situation continues to be very serious. The arms race and primarily the nuclear arms race continues. Therefore, the basic problem of our time is to achieve disarmament and ensure peace, to eliminate nuclear weapons, and achieve a world without weapons and without wars!

Our party's and state's activity and initiatives in this respect are known. The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact reached important decisions which reflect the desire of the socialist states to do all they can to change the dangerous trend of events and ensure a policy of detente and peace. The meeting focused on disarmament and peace matters. The decisions adopted fully reflect the common positions and desire of all member-countries to act to achieve disarmament and ensure peace. The appeal program on reducing weapons, troops, and military expenditures by 25 percent by 1990 is of particular importance and, for the first time, offers real prospects for proceeding -- along with reducing nuclear weapons -- to a substantial cutback in conventional weapons.

I believe that the program adopted by the socialist countries of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact ensures good prospects. We, I have to state frankly, would have liked more; however, it is very important to make a beginning -- and if we will achieve this cutback mentioned in the appeal, that is 25 percent by 1990, we will create the necessary conditions to proceed to further such cutbacks up to the year 2000. One can state that a 25-percent cutback in weapons, troops, and expenditures by 1990 creates real prospects for achieving a cutback of at least 50 percent by the year 2000, certainly under conditions of implementing the program on nuclear disarmament in three stages up to the year 2000 proposed by the Soviet Union, a program that is of great importance.

As a matter of fact, these two programs complement each other and, for the first time, open up real prospects to proceed to disarmament. This will lend new prospects to the people's struggle to fully eliminate wars from the life of mankind.

The situation continues to be particularly serious in Europe; new weapons are being stockpiled and new missiles are being deployed. Therefore, we believe that it is necessary for all European countries and all peoples on our continent to act with great responsibility to halt the deployment of the new intermediate-range missiles and to eliminate those in place. Let us draw the maximum of conclusions from the Chernobyl accident which demonstrated that any European state is endangered if nuclear weapons are used and that Europe should not have any state with nuclear weapons on its territory, and it also demonstrated that measures must be taken to strengthen security and the operation of peaceful nuclear power plants in conditions of greatest of security.

We must see to it that the Stockholm Conference concludes this year with the best of results. We believe that on the basis of the proposals made so far it is possible and necessary to achieve a general accord that will ensure a strengthened security and cooperation in Europe. We also advocate the achievement, already this year, of an accord in Vienna on the reduction of troops and weapons in Central Europe. In this case, too, we proceed from the fact that the proposals made so far offer a positive basis -- if there is political will -- to achieve an appropriate accord.

We act to develop cooperation with all countries in the Balkans. We believe that we must do all we can to achieve an understanding on the elimination of nuclear weapons and on the non-deployment of chemical weapons in the Balkans, so that there will be neither nuclear, nor chemical weapons, and no foreign military bases in our area.

We also believe that we must intensify our activity aimed at halting the various military conflicts and at resolving disputes between states by negotiations alone. In this context, we believe that an international conference under UN aegis should be held as soon as possible to resolve the Middle East problem, with the participation of all states concerned, including the PLO.

We attach great importance to the problems of underdevelopment and achieving a new world economic order. Romania has proposed within the United Nations and other international economic bodies measures aimed at a global solution to the problems of foreign debts and of underdevelopment. I do not want to dwell on them now. Within this framework, I believe that we have to take action, with other countries, to organize an international conference within the United Nations with the participation of all states in order to solve these very serious economic problems and to achieve a new world economic order.

It is necessary for us to do all we can to enhance the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in resolving the serious problems of the world. An important role is to be played by the Nonaligned Movement.

We believe that everything must be done to overcome certain differences between some nonaligned countries, so that the meeting in Zimbabwe this year will result in strengthened solidarity and an increased role of the nonaligned countries in resolving the complex problems in the international arena.

It is also necessary to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries, the small and medium-sized countries, so that they will participate more actively in resolving the serious problems of the international situation.

There are many problems in the international arena. They can be solved only with the active participation, on a fully equal footing, of all states. We must strengthen even more the solidarity and cooperation with the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, and with the broad peoples' masses and peoples everywhere.

No matter how serious problems may be, if peoples act in greater unity, if they make the leadership of each country take into consideration the interests of peace and cooperation, then it will be possible -- and we are convinced of this -- to achieve a change in the trend of events and to impose a policy of disarmament, peace, and equal cooperation among all nations! (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, half of the first year of the 1986-90 5-year plan has passed. Our agenda is the 5-year plan and the programs up to 1990. I have referred to them. We achieved a number of positive results in the first half of this year. However, I must frankly state that we cannot be fully satisfied and that not all areas have taken very firm action to fulfill the plan optimally. It is necessary to take measures to fulfill the 1986 plan optimally -- the first year of the current 5-year plan -- and the additional provisions.

Once again I want to stress the need to pay particular attention to exports.

In agriculture we must harvest summer grains without any losses, we must carry out secondary crop sowing, and must carry out all crop-tending activity in order to ensure the highest possible agricultural yields this year.

All counties, all units must proceed very determinedly to working to fulfill all plans and the program!

Once again I want to stress that we have everything necessary available -- both this year and throughout the 5-year plan -- to fulfill appropriately the 13th Congress decisions, the 5-year plan, and the programs we have worked out. I am convinced that all party and state bodies, and all bodies of the workers revolutionary democracy will demonstrate, through their work and by taking very responsible action, that they are determined to be up to their responsibilities toward the party, the people, and toward the cause of socialism and communism. (loud applause)

I am also convinced that all working people and all our people will resolutely implement our plan and programs, and the 13th Congress decisions and party program aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism, which will ensure the elevation of our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization, an improvement in our people's well-being, and the strengthening of Romania's sovereignty and independence. (loud, prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" In an atmosphere of great unity and revolutionary commitment, all participants in the plenum stand up and give long ovations to the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

Speaks at Session's End

AU281739 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Text of speech given by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the concluding session of the RCP Central Committee Plenum in Bucharest on 24 June]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Our plenum broadly discussed the issues of Romania's socioeconomic development in the coming 5 years and up to the year 2000. Documents, which were the subject of the discussions on the agenda, were adopted unanimously.

During the discussions the concern of the party organizations and bodies and of the working people's collectives with appropriately fulfilling the new 5-year plan was strongly emphasized and the overall good results attained in the first 5 months of this year and the firm decision to most commendably act to unflinchingly implement the plans and programs for this year and the whole 5-year plan period have been dwelt upon.

The concern with fulfilling the program in agriculture was stressed and several good results attained this summer in barley yields and prospects for the wheat yields and generally for this year's harvest were presented.

In conclusion, I would like to mention again that facts and reality demonstrate that we have everything necessary to appropriately fulfill the plans and programs and that the development rate achieved in some enterprises and countries demonstrates the realistic character of our socioeconomic development plans. The barley yields attained also demonstrate the great possibilities we have. I believe that you will agree with me when I stress once again, in conclusion, that the role played by the party organizations, by people, and by agricultural cooperatists and workers -- when I speak of agriculture -- in implementing the programs and the new agrarian revolution is outstanding.

I would like to express great value for the party organization and working people in Olt County, which attained the greatest barley yield in the country. This yield is over 50 percent higher than the greatest yields attained by other countries. Thus, we do not speak of a 100 or 200 kilograms surplus but of an average of more than 2,000 kilograms per hectare more than in other countries. That is why I believe that our plenum should appreciate the activity of the working people, of peasantry, and of the party organization in Olt County and, at the same time, should call on all party organizations, cooperative workers, and agricultural workers to work in the same spirit. Everything attained by Olt County should have been attained -- even exceeded -- by other counties which have better soil and have 80 percent of the irrigated land. (loud applause).

Our plenum is held in a working spirit. Therefore, I would like to stress, in conclusion too, and to draw attention to the fact that in all fields we must draw the necessary conclusions from all the good things, and bad things as well, and work to ensure the unflinching implementation of the programs at the highest level.

For the results attained and in accordance with the legal provisions regarding the overall contract system, we decided that the working people in Olt County should receive, as a bonus, 200 kilograms of barley per hectare, which should be divided, half going to the cooperative members and half to the cooperatives for their activity. (loud, prolonged applause). It is within the power of all to attain such wheat and corn yields so as to fully benefit from the application of the legal provisions.

With the decisions we adopted in accordance with the 13th RCP Congress decisions, we embarked, as a matter of fact, on the implementation of the new stage of our homeland's development, which is decisive for the implementation of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism.

One could say our plenum marks the passage, with all the forces, to the implementation of the new scientific-technical revolution and of the new agrarian revolution. We must organize our activity in such way as to ensure in all fields of activity, the strong assertion of science and technology -- a decisive factor for our homeland's development and for the victory of communism in Romania! (loud applause).

At the same time, our plenum marks the passage to intensive development and to organizing all activity according to the principles of the workers' self-management and economic and financial self-administration.

We must act most resolutely to continuously perfect the management of all sectors and to increase the revolutionary responsibility of the party organizations and bodies, of the party cadres, of the communists, and of all the working people.

From the rostrum of the plenum of our Central Committee, I call on all the party organizations and communists to act in all circumstances in accordance with the revolutionary principles and to do everything possible to unite the efforts of all our people in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and in raising our homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization!

From this plenum I call on all working people and on all our people not to spare any efforts and to do all they can to unflinchingly implement the plans and programs which ensure the raising of our homeland onto a higher development level, the strong increase of our people's general well-being, and the strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud applause).

We have to achieve a wonderful program that has great prospects. We must advance toward new heights, the peak of communist civilization. I repeat at this plenum again what I said at the congress. It will not be an easy road; it will not be a climb without obstacles. We must travel an unknown path. We must overcome many difficulties, and we must make great efforts to ensure the advance toward the high peaks of communism!

Nevertheless, we have a long experience which demonstrates that it lies within the power of our party and people to travel these new paths and advance toward the new peaks.

We have a sure guide -- the Romanian Communisty Party -- which honorably fulfills its historical mission of leading the political force of all our nation on the road of socialism and communism! (loud and prolonged applause).

The invincible principles of scientific socialism, the revolutionary concept about the world, and dialectical and historical materialism light our way. We have the party program, which represents our party's revolutionary concept about the world and life.

Let us unflinchingly follow and implement in all circumstances the communist principles of work and life! Let us be fully confident that by marching under the banner of the party and being led by the revolutionary concept, we will overcome any difficulties and will ensure the triumph of communism in Romania! (loud and prolonged applause).

I wish to express my most ardent thanks for the statements made here about my activity and for the homage paid by the Central Committee to the activity I have carried out in the past 50 years as a party member, serving the cause of socialism, the people, and their well-being and happiness.

I assure the party plenum and all our people that in the future, too, I will do all I can to make my contribution to the implementation of the great objectives we have; I will serve, under any circumstances, the interests of the people, of all our nation, and the cause of socialism and communism and of peace and international cooperation, and I will never spare any effort to ensure the implementation of the party program for the triumph of communism in Romania, for continuously strengthening the material and cultural power of our country, and for our homeland's independence and soverignty! (loud cheers and chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!").

Starting off on a new road of struggle and work, I believe that all our Central Committee must pledge solemnly to work for ensuring the implementation of all the programs of our homeland's development. We must do everything to ensure our people a dignified place among the nations of the world, a dignified place of complete freedom and independence in the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism. (loud and prolonged applause).

I wish ever greater successes in the activity of the party organizations and bodies, of the Central Committee members, of Communists, of all working people, and of all our people to most appropriately implement all the programs and plans!

Much health and happiness!

I declare the proceedings of the party Central Committee plenum closed! (loud cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"; "Ceausescu and the People!"; "Ceausescu, Romania -- Our Esteem and Pride!". In an atmosphere of strong unity and enthusiasm, of ardent revolutionary engagement, all those present in the great hall of the plenum rise and cheer at length for the RCP and for its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

3D GNA SESSION RESUMES; AGENDA REPORTED

AU261041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1034 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1986 -- On Thursday, June 26, the third session of the Ninth Grand National Assembly resumed its work in plenum, in the presence of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The country's supreme legislative forum debates the following documents on the agenda:

1. The bill of the single economic and social development plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania over 1986-1990;

2. Bill of the agriculture and food industry development plan over 1986-1990;

3. Bills for the approval of the decrees including binding norms issued by the State Council after the Grand National Assembly's second session.

Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu read the memo of the bill at the first item on the agenda, and Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, read the memo of the bill at the second item.

Emil Bobu, deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania read the Supreme Council's co-report on the two bills.

Session Ends; Laws Passed

AU271152 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1119 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1986 -- The third session of the ninth term of the Grand National Assembly continued on June 27 in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Together with Nicolae Ceausescu were seated in the official stalls Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dsscalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Luvodic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu.

After discussion by Articles, the Grand National Assembly endorsed unanimously by open vote the law on the single national plan of socio-economic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1986-1990 and the law on the plan of development of agriculture and food industry in 1986-1990.

At the last item on the agenda, the deputies passed the laws endorsing the decrees comprising norms with power of law issued by the State Council after the second session of the Grand National Assembly.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly delivered the current session's closing address.

CEAUSESCU CABLES BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON REELECTION

AU2021042 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia.

Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov: Your reelection as chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria affords me the pleasant opportunity to extend warm congratulations to you, together with best wishes for good health and happiness.

I also want to express the conviction that relations between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to develop in the spirit of understandings agreed upon to the benefit of our peoples and countries of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

I wish you fresh successes in your overall activity and in implementing the directives put forward at the 13th BCP Congress aimed at building the developed socialism in neighboring and friendly Bulgaria.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH LCY CONGRESS

Zarkovic Report

LD261900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 86 pp 1-6

[Report "The LCY in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist, Self-Managing, and Nonaligned Yugoslavia" submitted by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade 25 June]

[Text] Delegates, esteemed guests, soon 45 years will have elapsed since the historic appeal by the Yugoslav Communist Party for an armed uprising on 6 July 1941 when the Communists led by Tito took responsibility for the future of Yugoslavia. With massive heroism and working endeavor, and with great effort, denial, and sacrifices, the working class and the nations and nationalities of our country, with the LCY as their ideological and political leader, during these 4 and 1/2 decades, radically changed the image of our country.

We won a magnificent victory and freed our country from fascist occupiers. We provided a firm basis for our new social system based on social ownership and socialist self-management. Yugoslavia has developed and become strong as a fraternal, socialist, self-management, federal community, which ensures full economic and political affirmation and national equality for its citizens and nations and nationalities. We strengthened the independence and the international position of our country. Yugoslavia has made a big contribution to the struggle for peace and international relations on an equal footing and has become one of the factors of stability in the world.

With our authentic revolution and the development of socialist self-managment, we opened up new prospects for the development of socialism and contributed to the building of relations of equal cooperation and solidarity among all progressive forces of the present-day world.

In the period between 1947 and 1986 Yugoslav social production increased by more than sevenfold, the volume of industrial production over 17 times, and the number of employees in the social sector by over 5 times. The development of education, health service, culture, and scientific creativity was expanded. A modern working class and creativity was expanded. A modern working class and scientific, technical, and creative intelligentsia have grown up in all the areas of material and cultural pursuits whose potential strength and opportunities are capable of bringing about a change in the direction of most up-to-date material progress and a further development of socialist self-management. Every area in our country experienced a material and cultural transformation. With a policy of boosting the development of the economically under developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo we attained significant results in enhancing the production forces and equalizing the economic foundations of our nations and nationalities.

We belong to a very small number of countries that established the policy of nonalignment and to whose affirmation and development we have provided a lasting and generally recognized contribution. During the past 25 years when it was first set up the nonaligned movement, despite the trials it has undergone, has asserted itself as an irreplaceable factor in the struggle for peace and international cooperation on an equal footing, and as a democratic and progressive force in world politics. By its activity in the Nonaligned Movement Yugoslavia has gained respect and a high reputation in the world.

All these and other results we attained in the wake of war devastation; under conditions of inherited economic and other kinds of backwardness, and strenuous opposition by supporters of the forces defeated during the revolution and by statist-bureaucratic and technocratic objections to new self-management processes; and against a background of very unfavorable international conditions. We have achieved this despite the many mistakes we made that led to the growth of unrealistic ambitions in development policy, too rapid and haphazard stratification of the rural areas, disruptions in the material structure of the economy, large-scale and irresponsible indebtedness abroad, irrational use of resources from our own and foreign sources, and expenditure over and above our realistic material possibilities.

This is why the LCY is coming to its 13th Congress not only with great achievements and good results, but with the burden of acute economic problems and social contradictions. We are facing development stagnation, weakening the unity of the Yugoslav community and the LCY; growth of deformates and deviations from proclaimed objectives; and violation of some social norms and values that we affirmed during the revolution. All this gradually paved the way to the present economic crisis and to a crisis situation in other areas of our social life.

The causes of our economic crisis were there well before the 12th LCY Congress. Because of the nonfulfillment of the essential objectives of the 1965 reform, subjectivism and voluntarian in the economic and development policy and economic development on the basis of nonlabor intensive economic operations all became widespread.

When abandoning the statist-centralist system we did not at the same time build and develop the system of self-management social planning. When abandoning the statist system of concentration and direction of the social accumulation resources we failed to develop the system of self-management concentration of these resources. This strengthened haphazard and autarkic interventions and deepened disproportions in the material structure of our economy. This was greatly contributed to by many years of irrational behavior in the agrarian and energy policy, uncoordinated general conditions of economic cooperations and the very slow rate of adaptation of our economic policy to the changes on the world market that were unfavorable to us.

The investment expansion in the 1976-80 period, accompanied by carefree and disorganized borrowing abroad and the failure to use the loans in a more efficient and rational manner -- in particular for the construction of those apacities which could have contributed to increased exports and foreign currency earnings -- are among the immediate causes of the crisis. All this resulted from the fact that the development of socio-economic relations proceeded along the path which deviated from the fundamental principles of the SFRY Constitution and the decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses. Instead of enhancing the power and influence of workers and working people, organized in associated labor on the basis of self-management, in the control of all the aspects of social reproduction, we have witnessed the strengthening of statism, of new forms of alienation of income from the working people and the weakening in the material basis of socialist self-management.

Instead of the integration of labor and resources on the basis of self-management and the interests of the workers and the working people, and instead of a stronger integration of all of the country's material and human potential, we have been witnessing mounting tendencies to group ownership, the destruction of unity of the Yugoslav market, the dangerous practice of insularity within the republican, provincial and even municipal boundaries, and divisions on the basis of nationality, culture and other factors.

The discrepancy between the set goals and practice occurred as a result of serious shortcomings in the work of the LCY and other subjective forces on realizing the constitutional concept of further development and improvement in the production relationship of socialist self-management. The processes of decentralization in the functions of the federation, outlined in the reform of the Constitution, have not been developing as the processes of the further de-statization aimed at achieving faster development of socialist self-management and strengthening the unity of the Yugoslav community. Instead they have been developing as the processes of consolidating decentralized statism which created new obstacles to the development of self-management and led to further weakening in the cohesion and unity of the country and its economy.

Many of the economic and systemic solutions and the measures of the development and economic policy introduced after the constitutional reform stimulated the process of territorialisation and insularity instead of motivating workers in basic and other organizations of associated labor to perform efficiencly and rationally their social function of controling the means of and trends in social reproduction. This was conducive to the strengthening of group-ownership tendencies in organizations of associated labor, their autarkic development, alienation of the self-managing rights from the workers self-management duties and responsibilities and to major shortcomings in the system of distribution etc.

On the other hand, the LCY and other subjective forces failed to invest constant and resolute efforts to develop socialist self-management as an integral form of social relationship and as a system of freely associated labor. They were not determined enough in their struggle for the development of socio-economic relations of the socialist self-management at all levels of work and production -- from the basic organization of associated labor and work and composite organizations to the provinces, republics and the federation. Only a part of the decisions in the sphere of the control of general social reproduction is being passed directly by organizations of associated labor. The majority of the decisions, particularly those concerning the most important economic and other issues of overall social reproduction are, as a matter of fact, being made at the level of society as a whole.

The workers and working people are not integrated and organized on the basis of self-management in a manner which would make them capable of taking on the responsibility for the issues of this kind and removing the statist-bureaucratic forces from that sphere and prevent anarchy.

In this way ground is inevitably ceded to bureaucratic statism. This statism appears as a real force which makes decisions about overall questions of general social reproduction and arbitrates in conflicts of interests in society. Under these conditions, the very workers in associated labor, without links of income interests and under the threat of even more spontaneity, in many respects frequently succumb to the patronage of the bureaucracy.

Statist bureaucratism can, and must, be destroyed only through the energy of the working class, which is liberating itself and advancing, by means of the processes of self-managing association of labor and free organization on a self-managing basis, in the unified Yugoslav economic area and under conditions in which a unified Yugoslav market is operating. In the face of such a force, the possibilities for alienating income and power from workers and working people organized in self-management are diminishing.

Bureaucratic-statist forces have therefore resisted these processes, and hamper them wherever they can, making use in so doing of all sorts of ideological sops, and most often spreading the fear that such processes will threaten national interests and reinforce unitarism.

Bureaucratic statism has opened the way to increased voluntarism in economic and development policy, to fragmentation of economic policy, to isolationism of socio-political communities and to clashes between these, and to divisions in the market and in the working class itself.

This has, of course, weakened the country's unity and the material basis of socialist self-management, as well as workers motivation toward greater and better output and labor productivity. All this has inevitably led to stagnation in the economic and social development of Yugoslavia and of all our republics and provinces, and to a deepening of the economic crisis and critical state of society.

The LCY has failed to conduct a timely struggle in the proper manner against tendencies which have led to the crisis, and which are in most profound contradiction to the processes of revolutionary transformation of Yugoslav society, on the basis of socialist self-management. It failed at the beginning to encourage and direct the workers class and the working people to grapple with them, so that they may in good time eliminate the socioeconomic bases upon which etastism breeds, and to remove the hotbeds of the crisis.

And it has itself long been fettered by vascillations, lack of unity and by liberalist illusions that the system would of itself prevent such tendencies and halt unfavorable economic and social trends. This belief in the spontaneous operation of the system rests upon making that system absolute, which comes about whenever it is forgotten that the revolutionary transformation of society does not rest upon the system alone, but upon the constant struggle of the organized forces of socialist consciousness for that system itself and its dynamic and efficient operation, and for the respect and enrichment of the achievements and values of the revolution.

Many organizations of the League of Communists have identified themselves with special interests, and their leaderships, together with state organs -- that is of socio-political communities, and the managerial organs of organizations of associated labor -- have often been protagonists of statist-technocratic tendencies. Bureaucratic-statist, particularist-egoist, group-property and nationalistic tendencies in society have also gnawed at the LCY, weakening its ideological unity and its unity of action. LCY organizations, burdened by such weaknesses, will not be capable of being a factor integration if they continue in this manner, but on the contrary will be a factor of disintegration. They will not be capable of mobilizing the working class and working people in the struggle against statism and bureaucratism, for they are themselves part of statist structures and protagonists of etatist attitudes.

In parallel with the manifestations of the economic crisis and the critical state of affairs in society, retrograde processes are becoming stronger in the ideological sphere, in which attempts to secure a renewal of elements of state socialism and elements of private-property bourgeois society are intertwined.

Manifestations are becoming increasingly evident of antisocialist trends and ideologies which, taking advantage of the difficulties confronting society, stubbornly try to compromise the LCY and the system of socialist self-management, in order to imbue the people with ideo-political confusion and defeatism. Under the influence of powerful rightwing propaganda in the world and the difficulties we are bearing, those who not only deny the results of our working class and working people, but also attempt to bring into doubt the historical justification of socialism itself, of social property and of socialist self-management are rearing their heads.

They are helped by pragmatism, militarism, ideological sluggishness and insufficient ideo-political unity among our ranks. On the basis of the disintegrated economy, science, and other areas of human creativity not connected with the principles of self-management, on the basis of strong group and property tendencies, breed and grow petit-bourgeois egosim, a consumer psychology and increasingly cruder attacks on social property. Such trends in society have resulted in a situation whereby in the League of Communists itself there can be felt characteristics of those ideological and theoretical beliefs which are based on the ideology of statist bureaucratism or bourgeois liberalism. Adherents of such beliefs accuse the system of socialist self-management of being the main reason for the crisis situation, although, the opposite is true.

They key problem is that the system is developing slowly and is being implemented inconsistently. Unfavorable international circumstances have also considerably contributed to the growth of economic crisis in our society. The existing economic order has made the division of the world into rich and poor even more pronounced. Billions of people live below the line of absolute poverty while tens of millions die of starvation every year. Developed countries are increasingly using protectionist measures and closing their markets to the products of underdeveloped countries, to which end they frequently use economic sanctions, embargoes, blockades, trade restrictions, and other similar means of economic and political coercion.

The consequences of this state of international relations have become destructive to the economy and population of developing countries. From 1980-85 the prices of raw materials, which are the main exports of developing countries, fell considerably. In the same period interest rates were increased by several points. For most of the debtor countries debts have become an unbearable burden. As a consequence of all this, the per capita income in developing countries today is lower than what it was in 1980. Our economy, too, has suffered great damage as a result of unjust international economic relations and the protectionist conditions of commodity exchange in the world market. We have, except in rare cases, been severely hit by the drop in prices of raw materials, as well as the continuing increases in the prices of the products demanding high degree of technological processing.

A further aggravation of relations between import and export prices has been caused which, I wish to recall, has lasted for a long time. Our economic policy is adjusting itself too slowly to changes in the world market, we have organized ourselves too slowly with the aim of defending and protecting ourselves from such trends and blows.

Also the contemporary world is characterized by the new scientific and technological revolution which creates new challenges for our country, too. In this aspect, too, we are increasingly lagging behind. In many ways we are on the fringes of this revolution. Consequences will be even more severe unless we become capable as soon as possible of answering its challenges and thereby decreasing dependence on importing licences in the way we have been doing so far. In all this, the most difficult things is that we lack a unified strategy of technological development and we have not organized ourselves as yet to make radical U-turns in this area.

From the report of the LCY Central Committee it cvan be seen that the LCY, in the period between the 12th and 13th Congresses when the economic crisis and the crisis situation in society reached their culminating point, shed critical and self-critical light on this situation, its main causes and the ways of solving the crisis. This period between the two congresses was the period of maturing awareness of the crisis and great dangers which it brings. Enormous efforts have been invested in developing and strengthening ideological and actional unity of ther LCY on a democratic basis, as the most important prerequisite for overcoming the crisis situation in society, and developing the widest possible activity in the struggle for economic and political stability and further development of our country on the basis of socialist self-management. In this period the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization was adopted, as a program for solving the crisis. The "Critical Analysis of the Functioning of Political system" was prepared. New social plans and programs of development were adopted. The LCY Central Committee, the republican LC central committees and the provincial LC committees increased their activities and confirmed ideopolitical stands on many unsolved questions which burdened our society and weakened the ideological and actional unity of the LCY.

After the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, the all-party discussion was organized. It took part in the atmosphere of an open critical analysis of internal weaknesses and omissions. Severe criticism was in particular addressed to the leaderships of the LCY.

In the context of all this a firm belief has been voiced in the program orientation of the LCY and its strength and ability to overcome its own weaknesses and mobilize the social forces with the aim of extricating ourselves from the difficulties. The criticism has had a mobilizing effect; it has yielded much specific knowledge and many proposals about what should be done and how. It has also initiated many specific actions. The preparations for this congress, the congresses of the LC of the republics and the conferences of the LC of the provinces as well as the conference of the LC Organizatons in the Yugoslav People's Army have taken place in the same spirit.

Thanks precisely to such activity of the LC and of other organized socialist forces in society as well as to the unswerving trust of the working class and working people in the program orientations and strategic aims of the LCY, individual strongly manifest problems and contradictions in our society have not, in the period under review, assumed dimensions which would have much graver political, social and economic consequences. Some have even been overcome or controlled. With its ideo-political activity, the LC has made a decisive contribution to the aim of seeking and finding a way out of all our difficulties along the course of the socialist self-managing development of our society and greater activity and responsibility of its legitimate institutions.

A certain economic growth has been achieved, even if unsteady and not extensive, although tendencies to stagnation and lagging behind have not yet been overcome. A considerable number of new jobs have ben provided; however this was not enough to halt the increase in unemployment. The coverage of imports by exports has been increased and a surplus in the balance of payments achieved. This has made it possible to improve the supply of the market with raw material, reproduction material, and some consumer goods and to preserve the country's foreign liquidity. Initial results have been achieved in the application of the more realistic economic criteria in the economic life and investment policy.

All this has contributed to strengthening our consciousness that we can overcome our great difficulties and ensure successful development only through the maximum reliance on our own forces and better work and work of greater quality. It could be said that we have begun to a significant extent to realign and strengthen our ranks in the struggle aimed at extricating ourselves from crisis situations. However, even despite the initial encouraging results, we have not eliminated the great threats with which the economic crisis oppresses our community. Efforts in this direction have not been the same everywhere. There was considerable tardiness, hesitation, and superficial activity in implementing the stances adopted. The LCY membership has, in its all-party debate, manifested great energy and resolve in its demands for more radical changes; it has manifested its ability and its readiness to participate actively in this, and to bear its part of the responsibility. But this energy and this resolve have not yet fully been translated into relevant social action.

The successful realization of the long-term economic stabilization program implies and imperatively calls for greater unity, more resolute and swifter realignment at all levels of social organizing activity, and more responsible economic behavior and a broader practical action in mobilizing and activating all our society's potentials. Internal weaknesses, inconsistencies and shortcomings of our political system, which reduce its efficiency and which make the more successful realization of the long-term economic stabilization program more difficult, should also be eliminated more boldly and more swiftly. It is due to great tardiness, indecisiveness and lack of unity in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program that some economic problems, and thus also socio-political problems, manifest themselves today in a more severe form than at the time this program was adopted. These are, among other things, alienation of a large part of the income from those who create it, along with the intensified influence exerted by various informal groups and noninstitutional factors on the social trends; spiraling of inflation; fall in the standard of living of the poorest strata of society; increase in losses and thus also great difficulties in current reproduction; division into social strata by bypassing the criteria of distribution according to work.

In conditions when the long-term program is not implemented on time, implemented only partially, disjointedly, and inconsistently, some indispensable measures of the economic policy too, such as the realistic interest rates and realistic exchange rate of the dinar, brought results contrary to those hoped for, in particular regarding the rise of inflation, impoverishment of the material aspects of self-management in many branches of the economy, and division into social strata.

There is still much hesitation as regards the role and the significance of commodity production and its laws in the struggle for the economic stabilization and the development of socialist self-management. We still have not made decisive changes in the direction of the fuller use of existing capacities and working time, speedier application of scientific achievements and a more efficient participation in the international division of labor.

It is unacceptable that in this difficult socio-economic situation there is an irrational and dogmatic attitude to agriculture, tourism, and small-scale business, in the rapid development of which there are great reserves and possibilities for overcoming the crisis. Today the most important task of society and of all subjective forces led by the LCY is: The greater mobilization of the working class, working people, and all progressive forces in our society so that we can overcome more rapidly the crisis and open up the prospect for the further, dynamic and stable economic and social development of our country. It is expected and required of the LC that it shed yet more light on the concrete roads which lead to the development of even more decisive actions to remove everything which stands in the way of progress and extend the horizons and areas of man's freedoms and creativity.

The LCY Central Committee, in the documents submitted to the 13th Congress, indicates that a way out of this situation must be sought in the more intensive development of socialist self-management as an integral socioeconomic relationship; the more determined abolition of socioeconomic bases of statism; bureaucratic arbitrariness and encapsulation; the more rapid change from extensive to intensive methods of economic operations; the increased strengthening of the unity of the Yugoslav community on the bases of socialist self-management and full national equality.

This has already been unanimously confirmed by the LC congresses of all the republics and the LC conferences of the provinces and also by the Conference of the LC Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. This has also been confirmed by the congresses and conferences of all our sociopolitical organizations. It has also been confirmed by working people and citizens at numerous pre-election gatherings, at which, as they did in the elections, they participated in large numbers. At the congresses and conferences of the LC, the trade unions, the veterans organization and of youth, the demand has been strongly made for the strengthening of the unity of the LCY and the country as a whole. But we all know quite well, that this unity can only be strengthened by revolutionary action, which constantly gives an impetus to the development of social relations in the direction of communist society.

It is the task of the 13th Congress -- by assessing in a united way the causes of the crisis and in particular by answering the question of where to go from here -- to make a strong contribution to the ideological unity of the LCY and thereby stimulate its revolutionary action. This is the most important political condition for a way out of the crisis. This is the most important political condition for a way out of the crisis and for the further successful transformation of our society.

Our 13th Congress should be a congress of the strengthening of socialist self-management, a congress of the strengthening of the unity of the country and the LCY. In the struggle against growing statism, it should be a congress of action and harmony of words and actions. With the force and the clarity of its stances and orientations. The 13th Congress should open up the prospects for a gradual but consistent and certain realization of the domination of workers in associated labor over the currents of social reproduction and the political functions of society and initiate uncompromising and effective action to overcome all the obstacles which block the more dynamic development of socialist self-management. It should contribute to the concrete elaboration of an action program which working people will accept and implement as their own practice of liberation and association of labor and, on this basis, of expanding their own and social freedoms. This practice should engender concrete answers to the question of maximally restricting the space for the realization of the intermediary role between the working individual and the results of his work on the part of those political and social factors, which build their privileged position on the basis of estranged income in opposition to socialist self-management and the true authority of the working class.

The congress is expected to reaffirm the basic orientations of the long-term economic stabilization probram and to contribute to a higher level of activity and responsibility for its faster, more consistent implementation and in so doing to open up the prospect of a more dynamic economic development, of halting the decline in the standard of living, and of reducing the social differences to a measure stemming from the application of the principle of distribution of income in accordance with the results of the work that had been done.

For this kind of result and success the 13th LCY Congress has a reliable support in the LCY program and in the 1974 Constition, in the decisions of the recent congresses, and in the clear long-term vision of the self-management socialist development of our country, which we created together with Tito, Kardelj, and other great men of our revolution. Resisting every attempt to abandon this vision the LCY is obliged at its 13th Congress to make its contribution to an in-depth and critical analysis of the function of our economic and political system and of the activity of all the factors in it, especially of its own activity, with a view to overcoming the crisis faster, sounder economic and social development of our country, and consolidation of the international reputation and influence of the LCY and of the SFRY.

The most important task of the 13th Congress concerns its stands and decisions to help our working class to appear -- in deeds and not in words -- more forcefully on the scene of our socioeconomic and political life and to ensure that socialist self-management is made stronger and to make it work in practice more efficiently, providing increasingly good results in our material and social development. In our specific situation this means first and foremost that production relations and the political system of socialist self-management, by being further developed and strengthened, must encourage a faster self-management integration of our society and secure more efficient decision-making, a more rational and intensive use of social resources, and faster application of scientific-technological achievements. All the forms and tendencies of usurpation of social property in a private-ownership, group-ownership, or state-ownership manner must be eliminated faster.

In order to bring this about the LC must pay paramount attention to the development and consolidation of self-management by the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor. The substance of their constitutional concept as the condition to directly acquire self-management rights, and of the workers' commitments and responsibilities in controlling social resources, must be implemented more consistently because that is the basis for the implementation of the delegate system and of the authority of the workers in our society as a whole. If basic organizations of associated labor are not a point of departure for the necessary self-management organization and self-management integration of associated labor of our society, they also cannot be the main fulcrum of the decisive role of the workers and of the working people in all the currents of social reproduction and protagonists of modern production.

The LCY will press hard to see to it that the improvement of our system will ensure and help the basic organizations of associated labor -- as part of a work organization -- to develop as sound economic factors and as commodity producers. Our system of socio-economic relations should motivate the workers in them so that in order to make economic operations involving social resources more efficient and more rational, through their work organizations they could merge into wider labor associations. They would thereby continue to increase their labor productivity and revenue; be more interested in extended reproduction and application of modern equipment and technology; use accumulation funds as rationally as possible and attain their self-management concentration in the interests of acquiring a higher level of revenue; ensure a growth in the standard of living and of all aspects of expenditure in keeping with the results of work; and accept economic and any other type of responsibility for the quality of their self-management decisions. Promotion of the system and the action of subjective forces should prevent any losses and mistakes which are a consequence of poor work and of autarkic group-ownership behavior and decision-making from being made good at the expense of our community.

In the conditions of the development and building of such socio-economic relations, it will become increasingly clear that the substance of the self-management by the workers in the basic, work, and other organizations of associated labor cannot be attained through autarky and group-ownership conduct because these tendencies run counter to the essence of social property and socialist self-management and the requirements of the present-day development of production forces. They undermine the future of the associated labor organizations and of self-management as a whole. In these conditions the pooling of labor and resources, the promotion of the system of social planning, the concern for the implementation of self-management commitments and responsibilities and for the reduction of unwieldy administration in work organizations and in our society as a whole will increasingly become an existential requirement of the workers. In these conditions the workers will develop and strengthen the work organizations as market factors and integral-plan development entities that will play a bigger role in planning the development and in economic relations with foreign countries and will strive to develop other forms of self-management association and organization.

Self-managing integration, if it is based on the real interests of the working cass and working people, does not decrease the freedom and independence of the subjects of this integration in the effective use of their self-managing rights, rather, it strengthens their joint power. The independence of self-managing organizations and communities, when it operates in the function of realizing the essence of social property and self-management, is the factor of progress; but when it becomes the force and support of autarchy and defends group property and egoistic interests, it becomes its brake. In our present situation, characterized by the strongly prominent tendencies of the autarchy of self-managing organizations and socio-political communities, of crucial significance for the system itself for the cohesion and firmness of the Yugoslav community, and for our economic and social progress to continue to develop the self-managing socioeconomic relations and thereby to strengthen the intergrational functions of socialist self-management, and the mutual ties, obligations, and responsibilities of parts and the whole, beginning with the basic organization of associated labor through work and composite organizations and other self-managing associations to the provinces, republics, and the federation.

Such a course of developing socialist self-management is imperatively demanded by the modern scientific and technological revolution. The disintegration of the Yugoslav economy, its autarchic development, and the economic parceling of its parts in modern conditions increasingly present an obstacle to the development of production forces and thereby also become a cause of Yugoslavia's economic lagging behind. Maintaining such a situation would not only slow down the development of socialist self-management but would also lead to its discreditation. Socialist self-management, if it is developing consistently in the real interests of the working class and working people, will strengthen the political, cultural, and economic ties of peoples and nationalities and the unity of Yugoslavia. It will contribute to national equality and the fuller utilization of all the advantages of our unity for the speedier and more successful economic and social development of the country a a whole and all the republics and provinces individually. Socialist self-management and the increasingly stronger self-managing integration of Yugoslav society, which is based on pooling labor and resources, are the main condition for strengthening freedom, independence, equality, and finally, for a happier future for each of our peoples and nationalities and every individual. It is the historical interest of the working class and thereby the real national interest of the widest working strata in each of our nations and nationalities to strengthen our unity.

Starting from this, in the next period the LC will make more resolute efforts to create conditions for a speedier self-managing integration of the Yugoslav economy and society. With its activity, the LC will eliminate bureaucratic obstacles to these processes, will cut the roots of autarchic and isolationist tendencies, and stimulate the development of the system of self-management organization of the worker, according to the logic of his production and reproduction linking, and on the line of the further development of the delegate system. Such development of socialist self-management cannot be realized without a more complete utilization of numerous advantages offered by the delegate system to include the widest possible circle of working people and citizens in the process of making and implementing all decisions in this society. In this aspect today, we are insufficiently utilizing the advantages of the delegate system.

We are far from realizing its essence. The essence is that through delegations, their linking, the participation of workers and working people in making decisions at all levels in managing the economy and other social tasks should be ensure. Neither the method nor the content of work of the LC, Social Alliance, and other sociopolitical organizations are adjusted for realizing the essence of the delegate system. That is why the self-managing integrational essence of the chambers of associated labor is not being realized in accordance with constitutional orientations nor the self-managing essence of self-managing communities of interest. In many ways, the delegate system is formalized. Its revolutionary form is often filled with conservative, etatist, and bureaucratic relations and contents. The LC is dupty-bond, by following the class objectives of society and its own revolutionary orientations, to increase its efforts in the direction of a more consistent realization of the constitutional concept of the delegate system and the staturory principles of the ways of communist activity in this system.

Without the delegate decisionmaking process, as the essence of the delegate system, there can be no socialist democracy, or ruling position of the workers in society, or destruction of technocratism and bureaucratism. Our practice so far has demonstrated that for the efficient implementation of the essence of the delegate system it is of crucial significance that there be day-by-day concrete political work by the organizations of the LC, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, veterans and youth at the grass roots of society and in the institutions of this system.

The role of the Socialist Alliance, as the front of the organized democratic forces and the political basis of socialist democracy is irreplaceable in the proces of delegate decisionmaking. The duty of the Communists is to fight for such a work and development of the Socialist Alliance as will ensure that our political life is richer and that it encompasses the masses; so that through democratic creative criticism better solutions are constantly sought and found and that everything which is backward and weak is overcome more swiftly; so that the policy and practice which curtail initiatives, restrict self-managing decisionmaking and fetter man as the producer and creator be prevented.

The LC is consistent in its orientation that no single essential issue, on which the further development of our society depends, can be successfully resolved without the involvement, knowledge and revolutionary enthusiasm of the young through our political and delegate system. By operating through self-management organs, the delegate system, the Socialist Alliance and other socio-political organizations, the LCY should be the most significant political organizations, the LCY should be the most significant political cohesive force in society. It can be such a force only by constantly elucidating, on every concrete situation, the course leading to the strengthening of the social position of the working class and the working people in the system of increasingly developed socialist democracy and fighting decisively and unswervingly for qualitative solutions that are in accord with this.

The successful functioning of the delegate system implies the public nature of work and objective briefing of the working people and citizens, self-management organs, delegations and delegates on all society trends. It is indispensable, therefore, that all all the levels of social organizing and activity such a social information system be built which will be able to provide timely and complete information to all the participants in the delegate decisionmaking process on all relevant social issues.

The LC must resolutely oppose all forms of isolationism and various manipulations through the information system, in particular in cases when the selfish and narrow interests are camouflaged as being social ones.

In view of the great significance of the public word, the socialist subjective forces must, through self-managing and political action, create space for responsible social criticism and objective information which will contribute to the development of self-managing relations and the overcoming of statist-bureaucratic and petit-bourgeois liberalist deformations. What we need is a realistic picture of our class-oriented critical thought.

The role of the state and of its organs has in recent years been moving away from the LC attitudes formulated in the LCY program and resolutions of earlier LC congresses as well as in constitutional provisions. The role of the state and its regulative function has been expanding deliberately and spontaenously extending to the currents preventing the role of the working class in associated labor, as established by the Constitution, from being realized. At the same time, the responsibility and efficiency of the state organs in the spheres of social life where their role is irreplaceable has weakened. These are the spheres of social records and control, of inspection services, and, most important, of ensuring respect for constitutionality, legality, and strict implementation of the laws and decisions of relevant bodies and organs.

Such a situation must be altered urgently because it fetters socialist self-management and gives rise to insecurity and justified disatisfaction among the working people and citizens. The working people rightly expect the LC to embark on a resolute struggle against bureaucratic arbitrariness and against such actions by individuals in state organs as are in strong contradiction to the moral and legal norms of our society. All cases of lack of responsibility, bribe and corruption, connections and favoritism should be resolutely and publicly condemned.

This congress should call for improvement in the work of and for a greater degree of responsibility of the executive, administrative, judicary, inspection and other states organs. It also should insist on systematic, politically responsible control over the work of these organs and all those working in them.

In recent years, we have countered many problems in the efforts to realize the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federaton. These problems have manifested themselves in a very slow pace in the harmonizing of common interests in economic and development policies and the development of the economic and political system; in the weakening of the unity of the Yugoslav market; and in the increasingly frequent cases of the failure to apply and adhere to federal laws.

All this has led to serious difficulties in the functioning of the federation, weakened the system's efficiency, in general, and the unity and strengthen of the Yugoslav community in particular. These developments are causing increasing concern and dissatifaction among the working people and citizens and among all of our nations and nationalities. They provide a fertile ground for spreading ideological confusion about the character of the Yugoslav federation and for distorting the LCY's viewpoints in regard to this major issue.

The LCY Central Committee has extensively examined the set of problems relating to the realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation and adopted its ideopolitical stance containing the assessments of the situation and the directions for the necessary social action designed to speed up a more consistent realization of the concept. The stances were fully supported by communists and working people during the preparations for the LC congresses and conferences of the republics and provinces, and for the 13th LCY Congress.

They are more completely elaborated in the proposed resolution, and conferences.

In its efforts to develop the Yugolsav federation, the LCY always has proceeded consistently from the principle that solutions must be constantly found which would create conditions for as high a degree as possible of national freedom, equality, and unity on the basis of the liberation of work and the development of socialist self-managment. The Yugoslav federation was not created as a result of compromises between political structures and agreements between national leaders; neither is it a creation of external factors. It was created out of the flame of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution as a reflection of the aspirations of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. It can therefore develop successfully only on the basis of those factors on which it was created, such as on the strengthening of national equality and the working class' power.

The lull and difficulties in the development of self-managment and the intensified tendencies toward etatism have resulted in difficulties and confusion in realizing the constitutional concept of our federation. Because polycentric etatism and bureaucratism continue to gain ground, the integration of labor and resources for the most part has been limited within the republican and provincial boundaries. The republican and provincial economies have been developing as closed economic structures, thus destroying the organic unity of the economy on the integral Yugoslav economic area and market. The responsibilty of the republics and provinces for Yugoslavia's development has weakened and the progress in recognizing and coordinating common interests has slowed down and become more difficult.

The coordination of special interests accompanied by political pressures and bargaining, by disregard for the interests of others and, by relation, for common interests as well, and by reckless accusations; unitarist, or separatist behavior, depending on the acquired political position, are manifestations of the conflict between various etatist centers of power, which make decisions "on behalf" of the working class and strive to present themselves as the sole true proponents and guardians of national interests.

As long as the workers and working people organized on the basis of self-management are not given the opportunity to be the champions of both class and national interest, in other words, as long as neither class nor national interests are manifested as the unique interests of the workers and the working people, there will be scope for dividing and even opposing these interests either from the positions of separatist nationalism or the positions of dogmatic centralist ideology of state bureaucratism.

These manifestations and negative tendencies in the realization of the concept of the Yugoslav federation will be overcome to the extent which workers, organized on the basis of self-management and not the republican, provincial, or federal buruaucracy are the champions of the interests of the Yugoslav people, and to the extent to which the Yugoslav economy succeeds in becoming integrated on the basis of self-managment and Yugoslavia develops in accordance with the Constitution as a self-managed sociopolitical community of working people and citizens.

The solution for overcoming tendencies and the practice of clashing withing polycentric etatisms should not be sought in strengthening federal etatist centralism, but in developing socialist self-management; in consistently realizing the constitutional position of workers in associated labor; in developing socioeconomic relations and the political system, which will enable workers and working people in associated labor to exert a decisive influence upon decisionmaking in the assemblies of all sociopolitical communities, including the SFRY Assembly.

The LC will vigorously oppose all tendencies which ignore the fact that Yugoslavia is a multinational community of equal nations and nationalities in which the republics and provinces have an irreplaceable role according to the Constitution. It also will oppose all those who lose sight of the fact that the constant strengthening of Yugoslavia's unity and the effective operation of the federation's organs is the common interest of all our nations and nationalities and of every working man.

The standpoints of the LCY Central Committee on strengthening unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia basically have helped to eliminate the problems which had accumulated and to realize more successfully the constitutional concept of the SR of Serbia, the socialist autonomous provinces and our federation, in addition to helping to strengthen the unity of the Serbian LC and the LCY. Communists and all working people in the SR of Serbia, the socialist autonomous provinces, and Yugoslavia as a whole demand that activity relating to implementation of these standpoints should be continued more consistently and decisively.

Taking as the point of departure the assessment that we are indeed seriously lagging behind in implementing the standpoints of the 11th LCY Congress on the development of the political system and on the great divergence between the political system laid down in the Constitution and what actually happens in practice, in the intercongress period the LC initiated the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system.

Work on this analysis and the public debate on it have helped overcome many differences and disputes. Agreement on many important issues relating to the functioning and further development of the political system has been reached, and there has been great unanimity in evaluating that such criticism, analysis, and monitoring of the functioning of the political system is an ongoing and long-term process of the creative search for scope and ways to eliminate statism, free labor, and build up associations of free producers.

It is essential that all those changes in self-managing and legal institutional norms and in the conduct of subjects of the system which were pointed out in the Critical Analysis and public debate be implemented as soon as possible. After a well-argued debate, a stand must be taken up in the competent organs on those specific issues and proposals upon which various proposals were put forward during the public debate. Of course, this relates to those proposals which aim to more successfully develop the system on the basis of socialist self-management and full national equality.

In the future, having learned from the negative experience in the development of the political system, we must be more critical of our own practices in order to realize more successfully our strategic goals in developing socialist self-management. The LCY is responsible not only for the historical meaning of the ideological orientations it puts forward, but also for the development of the political and economic system, and the institutions and relations which these orientations are to effect. This makes it incumbent upon the LCY, from its position of who must see more and further, to make a critical evaluation of where society is heading and how it is doing so, and whether the existing systemic and other solutions correspond to the long-term interests and requirements of the working class.

The class liberation essence of self-management could not be realized if it were deprived of the efforts of its sociopolitical protagonists which aim to create new and more highly developed, democratic, and humane relations by changing the existing solutions.

In the period between the two congresses, the LCY, the Serbian LC and the Kosovo LC, and all other organized socialist forces exerted great efforts -- through not always enough effort -- toward stabilizing state and political conditions in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and toward the consequences of the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. The political and security situation in Kosovo is, thanks to this, better today. Nevertheless, many tasks from the political platform for the LCY actions in the development of socialist self-management and brotherhood, unity, and togetherness in Kosovo have not been fully and satisfactorily carried out. Above all, the sources from which Albanian nationalism and irredentism find their inspiration have not been eliminated, nor has the destructive activity of the irredentists been fully prevented.

Not enough has been done to eliminate everything that leads to the indoctrination of young people in Kosovo into Albanian separatist nationalism and irredentism. The process of ideopolitical differentiation within the ranks of the LC and other socialist forces in Kosovo was started but has not been completed. There are also shortcomings in establishing action unity in the LC of Serbia and of the LC of Kosovo and the LCY in implementing the tasks arising from the political platform. The fact that there recently has been a resurgence there of Serbian, Montenegrin, and other kinds of nationalism, which render the battle for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo difficult, makes it incumbent on the LC to commit itself to a most resolute and consistent ideopolitical action wherever these forms of nationalism appear. This has been responsible and continues to be responsible for some adverse developments in this province of ours.

We have not been able to stabilize the violated intranational relations and restore confidence in the principles of equality, brotherhood, and unity and the awareness of our vital unity. There is continued nationalistic pressure on the Serbian and Montenegrin population causing them to emigrate from Kosovo. For this reason the inconsistencies and shortcomings in the implementation of the tasks established in the political platform must be eliminated quickly. The LC of Kosovo has the big commitment -- and the same applies to the LC of Serbia and to the LCY as a whole -- to defeat the irredentists as soon as possible and to overcome the consequences of their destructive activity and secure the necessary political stability in the province and, in so doing, in the SR of Serbvia and in Yugoslavia as a whole as well. The LCY must mobilize much more resolutely all the social forces in Kosovo, in the SR of Servia, and in Yugoslavia to preavent any emigration under duress and to establish conditions favorable for the return of those who left. The paramount and urgent task of all organized socialist forces and of state organs in Kosovo is to ensure consistent respect of the constitutional rights and freedoms of our working people and citizens, applicable in the same way and on an equal footing to the members of all nationalities. The essential condition to achieve this it to intensify efforts and make it possible for the institutions of the political system in Kosovo, to strengthen their authority and the confidence in them because it is their duty to resolve the problems of human and intranational relations that arise in Kosovo.

We require concrete and organized action to boost political stability in Kosovo, replacing the formalist establishment of platforms and repetition of conclusions and appeals. As before, our community and the SR of Serbia will help hasten economic development and the overall self-management transformation of Kosovo because that is one of the essential conditions of the equality of the nations and nationalities and of more stable economic and overall social development of the Province of Kosovo.

In the world in which we live, further promotion of the all people's defense and social self-protection system is of special importance for our community and for the LCY.

Our defense concept stems from our self-management system and from the involvement of all the factors of our society in the defense of freedom, sovereignty, and achievements of our revolution. In keeping with this concept, during this period between the two congresses, we were once again able, despite many difficulties experienced by our country, mainly financial, to achieve major results in consolidating the defense strength of our society. Significant results were attained both in enriching the concept and the doctrine of all-people's defense and of social self-protection, and in the development of our defense protection system and in intensifying the building of the SFRY Armed Forces. Our country's defense and self-protection depends on the overall internal situation; on our economic, political, and social stability; on our ability to eliminate delays, shortcomings, and crises in our internal relations and in the development of self-management. This is why we link our constant concern for the development of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system with out efforts to extricate ourselves from our difficulties and our efforts to bring about further socialist, and self-management development of our society.

The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] performs multiple functions in our defense and self-protection system. They are laid down by our Constitution. The YPA is a joint force of all our nations and nationalities and, with our territorial defense, the backbone of our all-people's defense system. The LC Organization in the YPA makes a significant contribution to the implementation of our Army's functions, and in so doing, contributes to the consolidation of our defense system as a whole. We must resolutely resist the attempts, under the pretext of the struggle against militarization and unitarianism, to attack the all-people's defense system and the role of the YPA in the defense of our country and seek a change in this role.

We must always critically, concretely, and realistically assess the state of our defense and protection capability in every cell of our society, constantly bearing in mind the conditions in the world, the military-political position of our country, the requirements of modern war and of our all-people's defense concept. Of course, we must never be satisfied with what we have achieved because many factors of international and internal nature operate unceasingly and consequently, we constantly must strengthen and develop our defense and protection.

The further socialization of national defense and social self-protection, because it must be realized as a revolutionary process, is a vital precondition for us to succeed in this.

Comrades, the long-term program of economic stabilization is the starting point for our overall action to find a way out of the economic crisis and the realization of dynamic development on a stable basis. The LC must oppose more resolutely the continuation of the practice up to now of its inconsistent, unsynchronized, and partial achievements and the great delay in carrying them out. Today it is clear that we must accelerate the processes of the extensive methods of running the economy and more resolutely turn our attention to raising labor productivity, fully using all economic resources, and struggling for high product quality. The historic moment requires that a significantly different attitude be created toward the economy and business operations, toward self-managment mobility and the concentration of resources, and the construction and development of large business system. With these measures of developmental and economic policy and with the energetic action of the LC and other subjective forces, an about face must be achieved and performed in the direction of greater social and progressive valuing of productive and creative work, know-how and ability, innovation and inventiveness.

At this moment, it is of exceptional importance that all social forces are involved in continuing the already-begun processes of overcoming the stagnation of production. It is necessary that in 1986 the already-begun growth of social production be stabilized and then, in the course of these 5 years, its growth rate be further increased on a qualitative economic basis. Without this, in other words, if there is stagnation, not one of the most important tasks facing us in the immediate future -- keeping inflation within acceptable proportions, and expanding the choice of commodities, exporting goods and services, abolishing of unemployment, and strengthening scientific and technical development -- will be able to be achieved. The large reserves which exist in the inadequately exploited material and human resources, offer us a precious basis both for the more rapid growth of production and for the attainment of the general quality of economic activity. With measures of the system of economic developmental policy and the action of subjective forces, we should ensure that production capacities are used to a much greater degree, that operational costs are more rapidly reduced, that the circulation of funds is accelerated so that country's foreign exchange resources are better channeled into productive ventures, and that there is a more rapid increase in labor productivity. The most important preconditions for the increase in the rate of the production growth on economically rational and qualitative bases, is the increase in exports, especially to the convertible currency area, and more rapid and more rational involvement in the international division of labor. The limitation of the domestic market points to the powerful expansion of goods export. Without this we cannot realize the full and rational increase of our economic potential, just as without the more powerful influence of the economic criteria of the world market, in domestic production there is no successful transition to an intensive method of doing business. The significant comparative advantages for which Yugoslavia has potential in the export of services, particularly in the sphere of tourism and international transport and demand that both the developmental current economic policies pay greater attention to them. The increase of overall foreign exchange receipts is also the precondition for the repayment of foreign debts and in the coming period this will remain one of our most difficult problems and most important tasks. We must build up a common Yugoslav conception of involvement in the international division of labor, so that we export what is combatible with international economy in the most rational way and import what will essentially contribute to our technical and technological development. The expansion of exports should increasingly be realized through joint production and export programs and on the bases of the most extensive integration and division of labor in the united Yugoslav economic sphere, with the strengthening of the qualitative factor in the conduct of business. It should develop, too, in those products and services in which it is possible to realize increasingly favorable foreign exchange methods.

It is also necessary to develop more quickly higher forms of economic cooperation with other countries, joint industrial ventures, joint investment, and the like; to achieve the necessary changes in the regional structure of our foreign economic relations as a whole, in particular with the developing countries. The rational and intensive inclusion in the internationl division of labor depends on qualitative changes in the policy of development and economy structure, the more organized operation of the economy in foreign markets, the faster development of integrational processes, greater respect for common interests, and the faster overcoming of the blind and group-ownership entrenchment behind narrow interests, even when this clearly does immediate harm to the common interests of Yugoslavia as a whole.

There is quite a bit of this in our relations with other countries. Foreign currency income from tourism is of great importance to the Yugoslav economy. This is certainly where our great chances lie and should be exploited more fully.

However, the warnings that our real foreign currency income from tourism is much greater than that which the institutions of the social sector realize must for once be taken seriously. For economic, social, and political reasons, we cannot allow this to remain the case. The problem with speculating on foreign currency must be tackled with greatest severity. We, of course, are not taking here about citizens' legally saving in foreign currency accounts, but about foreign currency from unauthorized and illegal payments from foreigners and the transfer of foreign currency from the social sector to private pockets.

The unexploited agricultural reserves are enormous. If we overcome the clear lag in agriculture as soon as possible, we will create exceptionally great opportunities to increase production all round. This is also of great importance for the stability of the domestic market, reducing inflation, raising the living standard, and improving the balance of payments.

The faster development of energy production, together with the greatest possible rationalization of energy use, should be seen as one of the key conditions for the faster development of production in general. But such development is not possible in the way that has existed hitherto; that is, under conditions of division and fragmentation. We are seriously behind in a joint Yugoslav program for the development of energy production, saving energy, and replacing imported sources of energy with domestic ones. We need an ambitious but realistic energy program based on combined Yugoslav balance sheets and rational use, above all, of domestic energy sources, with maximum care being taken over the protection of the environment. In the further development of energy production, our country, like the rest of the world, must involve itself in the modern trends in the exploitation of new energy sources, including nuclear ones. But this has to be a joint Yugoslav program. A decision on the construction of any kind of nuclear energy plant can only be adopted with the agreement of the competent federal organs and the broadest advance consultative information for the public. Reconstruction, modernization, more intensive intensive cooperation in industry based on the broader self-management integration and division of labor in the unified Yugoslav economic space -- this is the sure way toward the fast and rational increase of production in this largest of economic spheres.

Under conditions of the lagging development of communications, the water resources systems and housing and the lag of the construction industry is incomprehensible and unacceptable. With relatively little investment, the development of the construction industry will perceptibly contribute to the faster growth of production and employment.

We can achieve similar results with the faster development of the small-scale economy, which deserves the backing, general support, and particular support of the economic policy. It is high time for us to free ourselves of vacillation, doubts, and ideological prejudices regarding the place and role of the small-scale economy in complementing production structure, in greater and faster employment, and the involvement to this and of large resources of our workers abroad.

The development and current economic policy must aim at raising the volume and structure of investments as soon as possible to a level that corresponds to the modern developmental needs of the country, and at raising the efficiency of investments to a level that corresponds to modern European standards. Exceptionally great reserves in that respect are concealed in the large quantity of resources which are frozen in stocks.

Excessively high stocks in the economy which are out of line with the volume of production are manifested as an intolerably slow turnover of resources and directly slow down the development of production forces, exports, and employment, as well as the growth of the living standard.

The measures for the financial consolidation of the economy, development of production cooperation, stimulation of saving and innovations, the measures for selectively increasing imports, and , in particular, the measures which should ensure efficient functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, the resources frozen in stocks can be relatively reduced in favor of investing the economy's basic funds. Full attention should be devoted to increasing domestic sources for financing investments. Here as well, we have considerable unused opportunities and possibilities. Increasing economic income within the framework of opportunities of bigger contributions for extended reproduction is certainly the main direction of our efforts in this aspect. But, we should by no means forget that the population's savings cleverly stimulated, is of primary importance for economic investment. Foreign funds, whether in the form of credits for importing equipment or in the form of joint investments with foreign partners should be accepted on the basis of orientations and criteria from the adopted plans of the federation, republics, and provinces and with the guarantee that the one who gets these funds should be in a position to repay them on time.

Rational utilization and self-managing concentration of accumulation funds, which are scarce in Yugoslav economy; it is the irreplaceable orientation of the development policy. It is necessary that the LC make more resolute efforts toward the greater efficiency of investments and self-managing concentration...of...investment funds on the strategic programs of development and in accordance with the interest for a speedier increase of income. We therefore must attach great significance to the reform of business banking, so that it can realize its financial and development functions, primarily on the basis of economic criteria, with strengthening the responsibility of banks and breaking up their heretofore pronounced territorialization.

The policy of stimulating the developing of economically insufficiently developed republics, particularly the socialist autonomous Province of Kosovo, as one of the main orientations of our overall socioeconomic, and particularly development policy, will be best realized through closer association of the organizations of associated labor of all our republics and provinces on joint production and export programs and through fuller economic integration on the basis of the division of labor and specialization and through developing large economic systems. The assets from the fund for stimulating development of insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo therefore should be used primarily in a way that will stimulate this and similar processes.

Dynamic, rational, and harmonious economic development without delay demands our active participation in the scientific and technological revolution and the considerably more intense and wider development of science, education, and culture. Because they are not just mere proponents of technological progress but real conditions for the worker and self-manager who by taking control of the technology and organization of production, can thereby really take control of reproduction of his life. The strategic objective of active participation in the new international division of labor presupposes our more intensive and organized participation in the international scientic and technological trends. For this objective, it is necessary to establish as soon as possible a unified strategy of Yugoslav technological development so that the organizations of associated labor, starting from this strategy, can adopt their own program, with established priorities, on the basis of which the division of labor will be carried out and scientific potentials engaged on them.

This is the only way we can rationally join the international division of labor and the transfer of knowledge and technology, and reduce the dependence on importing licences. We must stop the practice of buying outdated and duplicated technologies and buying them under very restrictive conditions at that.

The insufficient participation of science in social practice, from production to social activities, is not manifested only as shortcomings of ties between individual organizations (for instance, research and economic organizations). The entire system of the organization of science and scientific research work is lagging behind the needs of society. In this area the integration within Yugoslavia is insufficient. It is therefore necessary that in the next period we should deal more fully with the organization, conditions of work, and the role of science in our society, so that we can make all subjects in science and associates labor more responsible for realizing their social function. We must develop science and technology among the broadest front, from the scientific basis of labor in every job to the entire sociopolitical relations and developing the concept of its further development. In this sense, we must approach the system of education and upbringing as a factor of the development of science and its transfer to the self-managing worker, as one of the most important factors of social progress in general. Upbringing and education are the most significant social areas because our most precious development potential stems from them. The LC approaches this obligation with an attitude based on the demand that they be brought into the function of creating complete, courageous, creative personalities, free of all admixtures of traditionalism and dogmatism, capable of realizing economic, self-managing, and other tasks which society sets in front of them and which are imposed by the time in which they live.

The LC has the duty to struggle for the self-managing transformation of the educational training system, for its linkage with the other spheres of associated labor and for its greater unity at the Yugoslav level. Both the joint principles and essence of the educational training program and all the forms and contents of republican and provincial cooperation at this level -- including legislative activity and the network of schools, universities, and other educational-training institutions -- should be subjected to these demands, which are the result of the nature of modern development. There can be no modern progress of production forces, successfull development of socialist self-management, or strengthening of Yugoslav unity without the unhindered of circulation of ideas and free professional and labor association throughout Yugoslav territory, particularly in the sphere of science, education, and culture. The creation of conditions for the accelerated development of science and research work at universities is of exceptional importance. It is necessary to devote greater attention to unifying scientific and material potentials with the aim of organizing interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary studies for highly specialized cadres and to halt the large flow of eminent experts abroad from universities and othe scientific and research institutions.

High inflation is one of our major problems. It degrades our system, weakens its possibilities and reduces the results of efforts to increase exports and the qualitative factors of economic operations, lowers the standard of living of workers and the poorest strata of our society, and transfers the burden of the struggle for economic stabilization almost exclusively onto their shoulders. For this reason, the curbing of inflation represents one of the most important prerequisites for away out of economic crisis and fpr the implementation of the tasks and goals of development and economic policies. Our activity that aims to curb inflation must be complex and directed toward elminating all of its causes. It is necessary to have a comprehensive anti-inflationary program of measures and activities, from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation.

It is the duty of the LC to make sure that, in the struggle against inflation, all means of the economic policy and the economic system are used and all the forces of society mobilized.

In order to curb inflation it is of crucial importance to increase production, exports, and income and to take more resolute measures to relieve the economy from enormous overhead costs. One should more rapidly realize the proposed measures for the financial consolidation of economy and the banks, reduce the indebtedness of the economy by rescheduling debts, and produce more effective solutions in order to reduce the heavy burden of differencies in the exchange of the dinar. One must end the practice of spending more than is created as quickly as possible. Along with this it is necessary to implement in a more effective way the policy of the social control of prices increases than it has been so far. In our socialist self-managing society, social policy is an essential factor for the success in our material and social development. The LCY proceeds from the attitude that the effective solutions of exacerbated problems in the sphere of the living standard and social policy can be achieved only through better economic activity, increased income, and reduced inflation.

We must develop a more comprehensive system of motivating workers for better work and economic activity on the basis of the consistent application of the principle of distribution according to the results of labor and more speedily implement the LCY's policy and stands in this sphere, which werre examined in more detail at the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee and in the draft resolution submitted to this congress. Communists must exert efforts in order that in all the organizations of associated labor and institutions of the system, the necessary criteria and yardsticks for such a distribution and that hesitation and resistance be more resolutely suppressed. It is the duty of Communists to fight against leveling, which has become increasingly pronounced in conditions of high inflation, as well as against untenable discrepancies in personal incomes, which are not based on the resulsts of one's labor. Communists are also expected to fight more resolutely to ensure workers' equality in the acquisition and distribution of income. Without this we cannot know for certain to what extent the acquired income is the result of labor and management of social resources on the part of workers in the basic organization of associated labor, and to what extent it is the result, in other words, the consequence, of privileged or unequal position of workers with regard to conditions for economic activities.

The principle of socialist solidarity and reciprocation, which is the component part of our social relations, should be realized in keeping with our society's material capacities and in such a way that will not encourage idleness and irrational behavior.

By proceeding from the fundamental orientations of the long-term economic stabilization program, it is of particular significance to ensure the consistent implementation of the constitutional principle of everyone contributing to satisfying the general social and common needs in proportion with his economic strength. In this connection, it is necessary to realize with greater resolve the redistribution of the burden of economic difficulties on that section of the population that has more and leads a richer life. We must continue to fight in an organized manner for the formulation and application of measures protecting the standard of living of those categories of the population that are in a more difficult position in this respect.

The LCY must launch the most persistent struggle for the swift elimination of social differences that are not based on the criteria of distribution according to work.

Nothing can justify the existing inefficiency in this respect. What we need is a much more efficient working class tax system and tax policy. A much more resolute struggle against corruption, speculatory ways of acquiring money, theft of social property, etc. is also indispensable.

Great unemployment is one of our gravest social and political problems. This is also an outstanding development problem because many young trained cadres who, with their knowledge and enthusiasm could contribute substantially to a speedier and more successful development of the country, are out of jobs. We have both material and other opportunities to resolve this problem more rapidly, but we do not make enough use of them. What we need are well-thought-out programs and specific actions. Such programs should encourage dynamic economic development, but also the discovery of more adequate systemic solutions and the adoption of the relevant economic policy measures. They should lay emphasis on the responsibility of the workers in disposing social resources, encourage the development of tertiary activities and more efficient investments, provide incentives for the accelerated development of economically insufficiently developed areas, increase agricultural production, and direct the savings of the population into production currents and the like.

We must deliberte and formulate more consisently and more efficiently the policy and the constitutional orientations about the work of citizens with their personally owned means. In order to achieve greater employment and the rational deployment of production forces, it is important to encourage the greater mobility of resources and workers, particularly those seeking jobs. Measures that aim to attract professional and highly trained cadres into underdeveloped areas must have the same purpose. The large reserves represented by capacities that are not used could be quickly turned to practical use by introducing work in several shifts, more intensive production cooperation, joint investments, and so. Promoting the entire way of life and work in the rural areas, raising the farm workers' specialized knowledge and the technical level of agricultural work, developing small-scale economic operations in the rural areas for the needs of the rural areas, developing agricultural cooperatives and village tourism, and creating conditions for farm workers' old age insurance and for the employment of agricultural workers -- all this should contribute to the development of agriculture and deceleration of the irrational exodus of the rural population, particularly the young.

Etatist-bureaucratic ideology and practice are undoubtedly today, in our present reality the greatest obstacle to the revolutionary development of our society on the basis of socialist self-management. In recent years, under conditions of economic crisis and of crisis tendencies in other societal spheres under the influence of intensified ideological and political offensives by the bourgeois right-wing forces in world dimensions and the exacerbated contradictions in the development of individual socialist countries, in our society and even in the LCY, there emerged to a greater extent than before ideotheoretical concepts that are an expression of the bourgeois-liberalist ideology. These two ideopolitical orientations are contrary to our Marxist and working class revolutionary orientation, beginning with the very idea of socialism, that is with the very strategy of socialist development. The critics of our understanding of socialism and of our socialist strategy negate the working class revolutionary character of socialist self-management development and the historical role of the working class as the motivating force of the revolution. From the bourgeois positions, with quasiscientific arguments, the expendiency and reality of our strategic aim of having the workers be the masters of expanded reproduction is being disputed. The dogmatic bureautic resistance to the social emancipation of the working class are manifested, among other things, in views that the normative institutional structure of the system already achieved on the whole automatically ensures this emancipation.

On the basis of such an ideological approach, social forces that are only now struggling to become society's leading forces are described as if they have already become that. Objective problems and obstacles along the path of realizing the system's intention -- that is to make the direct producer in material production also the one who adopts management decision -- are being ignored. What are lacking are the necessary theoretical and practical political analyses and work programs of the LCY and other subjective forces, by which these problems would be elucidated and ways of resolving them found.

In this time of cirsis, the ideas advocating a radical suppression of socialist principles, factors, and goals are also appearing in our country. The purpose of these ideas is, within the contradictior socialist processes to establish and strengthen relations and factors of capitalist society. Communism is being reduced to unattainable utopia, and at the same time the differences between socialism and capitalism are being increasingly played down. On the other hand, the proponents of etatist ideology in our country are attempting to restrict the scope of our revolution. They loudly advocate the development of social criticism, but at the same time they try to suppress and extinguish all efforts to develop the original Marxist criticism of various tendencies within socialism. This practice and ideology invalidate and betray the socialist democratic intentions and potential of our institutions, and at the same time involve persistent efforts to equate openly the bureaucratic-etatist distortion of practice with the system and ideas that inspired it and that are fundamental to it. In contrast to our ideas of the dialectic objective and subjective factors of social development in socialism, the views that one-sidedly interpret the role and significance of objective factors, while they brand all activites of subjective factors and their impact on economic trends as etatism or voluntarism, are very widespread. The 1974 Constitution and the law an associated labor are criticized because, by setting, in their words, utopian and unrealistic goals and objectives, they have allegedly curbed the role and significance of objective ecnonomic laws thus contributing to the socioeconomic crisis. According to the opinion of these critics of our system, it was necessary, first of all, to create material and objective conditions for achieving the historical goals of the communist movement, and only then think about how to struggle for these goals. As early as 1950, under exceptionally difficult conditions of external pressures, isolation, and economic backwardness, we have, by the adoption of the law on workers' self-management, committed ourselves to implementing one of the most important processes on the road to the construction of communist society, the process of the withering away of the state. Tito said on the occasion that even then we were too late and unless we took immediate measures to achieve it, "we would have to wait endlessly" for that to come.

The League of Communist consciously formulates its strategic documents in such a way as to maintain the vision and certain program committments and to make the general direction of development more clear, as well as the goals for which we are fighting and the criteria for solving numerous problems that arise at every stage of our development. The exponents of etatist-bureaucratic notions are ignoring precisely that programmatic element in the Constitution and other document, among other things, because this element alone, not bureaucratic routine and inertia, is the instrument for stimulating creative efforts in all spheres of life. This element calls for a social struggle in which it is necessary to be active and have clear orientations. The very concept of social ownership has come under a barrage of criticism. Attempts are made in various ways to show that not one of the forms of social ownership stimulates producers sufficiently toward high productivity, develops one's creative potentials, or builds up an adequately responsible attitude to work.

There is talk on how we should reconstruct our social property system in the direction of the so-called mixed economy. It is stressed that within socialism there should exist a greater number of independent methods of production whereby that which is based on social ownership does not have to have a dominant role. Suggestions are even being made the social ownership should develop in the direction of stock ownership.

There has also been increasing criticism of certain forms of social consumption such as health care, education, and housing. In contrast to these views, etatist-bureaucratic forces are either openly advocating state ownership or are declaring the existing social-ownership relations, which are still greatly burdened by the elements of state ownership, as being the realized form of social ownership, and are thus de facto favoring the side of the status quo. All this is also being helped by serious weaknesses in the realization of our constitutional concept of social ownership manifested in the form of state ownership monopolies and tendencies to group ownership.

Criticism of etatist and bureaucratic voluntarist domination of the economy also features the demand for the economy to be liberated from politics. The LC is struggling to free economic relations and economic policy from those relics of the etatist system that are, in any case, not in accordance with the Constitution, that is, with the concept of associated labor and the political system of socialist self-management. The LCY's standpoint is that this can be achieved in such a way as to ensure that the system of socialist self-management production relations develops so that workers in associated labor are put in direct control of the social means of reproduction, but in such a way as to guarantee that economic laws are respected and that the relatively most efficient and most rational results in production and economic development are attained.

Socialist self-management, as a production relationship, indeed has its own sociopolitical dimension. The LCY and other sociopolitical organizations and the state have a corresponding role in that system as an instrument in the hands of the working class organized in a self-managing way, which defends the interests of that class.

The LCY must perceive in good time such and similar contents of etatist-bureaucratic and bourgeois-liberalist ideology -- which are increasingly in evidence in society and in the LCY as well -- and must very clearly disassociate itself from them. It is essential that we study their social and class origins in our society, as well as their practical and political meaning. But, in order to squeeze out these orientations, we must, on the basis of Marxist theoretical researches and criticial reexamination of our now practice, develop the ideotheoretical bases of our own strategy, and develop that strategy itself, changing all the socialist social practice has rejected, on condition, of course, that our action works toward changing social practice itself.

Of those forces that are today operating in a counterrevolutionary manner, the most dangerous is nationalism, it is on the increase in all its forms in all our environments. Nationalism encompasses various spheres of our life from economic and political relations to relations in culture. and especially in historiography. The protagonists of nationalism invoke all forms of dissatisfaction, foster all the illusions and simplified views about the society and manipulate them. They skillfully use and, at the same time, encourage various negative tendencies, which are the consequence of the pressures of etatist relations, that is disintegrational tendencies and manifestations of the encapsulation and the fragmentation of our economy.

They favor those ideological deformations that reduce the equality of nations and nationalities to the equality of states and not the equality of people, producers, and citizens. The bourgeois right, as well as those sectors of etatist-bureaucratic forces that build their strength on international tensions and misunderstandings, seek and find a common language on the platform of nationalism. They are joined by clericonationalism as a form of abuse of religion for disseminating religious and national intolerance, creating suspicion and arousing hatred toward other nations and religions, especially among young believers.

The counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo demonstrated the entire reactionary nature and hostile content of nationalism brought to a state of incandescence.

We Communists must be in the front ranks of the struggle against nationalism. But this struggle must always be waged in a unified front by all socialist forces among all peoples and nationalities and everywhere in Yugoslavia.

The first condition for the successful struggle of socialist forces against all forms of nationalism is an uncompromising struggle against nationalism in our own environment.

Unfortunately, Communists have not always been consistent here. It is required of us that we be even more decisive in overcoming differing criteria in evaluating nationalism -- that we wage a more stubborn fight against the regionalization of the press and against the individuals and group that strive to draw individual associations and information media into their nationalist quarrels and tricks and involve them in intranational polemics and mutual "name calling", and which strive to assume the duty of overseeing nationalist manifestations in other environments while ignoring similar manifestations in their own environment.

It is impossible to overcome our current difficulties and to achieve our goals and tasks at this stage of the Yugoslav socialist revolution without the comprehensive, united commitment of all organized subjective forces with the LC at their head. The successful involvement of the LC depends to a great degree upon a change in its current position, which, in contradiction to its own program orientations and the requirements of the self-managing process, makes it an integral part of a structure that is in many respects etatist, and thereby necessarily makes it both mediator and arbiter in endless, mainly opportunistic and compromising coordination of partial interests that have come into conflict and that are often fabricated.

The abandoning of this position and the creative inclusion in reality of the "current moment" of our revolution implies the duty of the LC to replace its activity from positions of power and with the help of power, and to replace, not infrequently, the organs of power with the appropriate ideological and political activity among the working class, mass political and social organizations, and the institutions of the political system of socialist self-management. The LC therefore has the revolutionary duty to rid itself of collusion and bureaucratic partnership with the state organs, to overcome forum-type work on the part of leaderships, to develop and build its leaderships into genuine revolutionary headquarters oriented toward the broadest party and social grassroots, and capable of offering these grassroots real programs and of leading them to concrete actions instead of offering them papers and empty appeals. There is no alternative to the demand for the LC to be more completely rooted in the working class.

The reputation and influence of the LC has always been measured by the extent to which it has succeeded in taking root in the everyday reality of the working class, the extent to which it has expressed and realized the interests of the working class in its ideological and political activities and the extent to which it has guided social trends and encouraged revolutionnary changes. In this regard we take as our starting point the understanding that all creative forces in society that accelerate social development, all those who on the basis of their work contribution directly influence the development of production forces and whose work results are confirmed both in the domestic and world market are an integral part of the working class.

The more solid and complete working-class basis for the action and orientation of the LC is thus all the more pressing since in the working class and working masses there is great dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs in socioeconomic relations, the fall in living standards; the crisis trends in the economy; the intensification of social differences, which are not based on work and the results of work; and the phenomena of the privatization of social property and group-property tendencies. They are also dissatisfied with the inertia, wavering, and lack of unity of the LC, trade unions and other subjective forces in the struggle for the eradication of these phenomena and tendencies.

Only through comprehensive involvement in the working class and its active presence in socialist self-management processes can the LC realize the unity of its ideological leadership and involvement in carrying out concrete revolutionary tasks, and the mobilization out of their lethargy of the not inconsiderable part of its membership that in virtually no way plays a part in the realization and establishment of its policies.

The roots of the LC In the working class and the aspiration toward changes in the social-class composition of its members, which should guarantee the greater representation and more intensive participation of workers in all forms and content of its work, do not imply or tolerate any kind of regressive or sectarian approach to questions of social and political fundamentals of its revolutionary action. The orientation of the LC will have prospects and its action success only if it has sufficient space to affirm the creative potential and interests of workers, working peasantry, and intelligentsia, especially the young generation, and all social groups and strata that, in the given moment, constitute factors of progress. The LC's needs and aims can only be realized by those members who display ability and militancy, whose social position and awareness, motives and interests contain necessary elements and efforts needed in the struggle for realization of the ideas of socialism and humanism.

In order to strengthen its ranks in this respect the LC should continue even more intensively the process it has begun of democratizing the cadres policy, in which significant steps have been made recently, and should create conditions so that creative cadres reach positions within the LC and in society, who know and are willing to come to grips with the challenges of the accelerated development of the production forces and the scientific-technological revolution, who are capable of finding out the essence of all the elements and content of self-managing transformation, and to direct its course in a timely and active manner. The policy of recruitment into the LC ranks should be contained in the function of this demand.

The LC ranks should only be open for those who really understand and accept its revolutionary role and orientation and who are ready to fight for it.

Without serious results in the sphere of cadre policy and the admission policy, the LC will not be able to reorganize itself to a sufficient extent into the organization of creative forces in all the fields of social life, the forces which are capable of overcoming various burdens from the past, prejudices, and mutual lack of trust; of promoting self-managing social relations; of making fresh in-roads into realizing fresh production programs and technologies and in this way, of ensuring our equal participation in the international division of labor.

Our own experience has convinced us that democratic dialogue and all-party debate are the right and effective ways to both activate the membership and realize its right to participate in establishing the policy of the organization and also to step up the issue of its responsibility for the implementation of this policy. Only on this basis can the principle of democratic centralism, be reaffirmed in the real sense; it remains to be the sacred basis of the LC's internal relations, and only on this basis can phenomena and tendencies of federalization in its ranks be suppressed. Without the unhindered and free flow of information and initiatiaves from the grassroots to the top and vice-versa and without a climate in which its every member can manifest himself as a creative person, the LC will not overcome many of its internal difficulties, especially not those which concern the practice of different interpretations of and failure to realize the fundamental contents of attitudes toward its policy, the irresponsible behavior of low-ranking officials toward the decisions and stands of high-ranking organs; absence of regular democratic control, and the critical analysis of the work and behavior of its every member, organization and leadership. The democratization of relations in the LC is an essential factor in gathering and involving the most progressive social forces and the creative synthesis of all that arises in society as a result of scientific knowledge and practical experiences and in the function of the emancipation of labor and man.

The LC must, also in this phase of its revolutionary struggle, fulfill what Tito had always demanded of it: to be a united organization in an ideopolitical and action sense, not permitting any grouping or elements of ideopolitical neutralism and pluralism. Such unity can only be achieved in revolutionary action and by respecting its organizational prerequisite, that is, democratic centralism and a speedier and resolute emancipation of the LC from all the members who do not follow its course and who introduce and reproduce in its practice and the ideological sphere statist-bureaucratic and bourgeois-liberalist views and mentalities, opportunism, dogmatism, bureaucratic obstinacy, factionalism, nationalism, priviliges, and egotism. Opposing any apparent unity which could arise under the patronage of any alienated bureaucratic statist or centralist structure or on the basis of making anyone's partial interest absolute, the LC can and has to develop its unity only by patient and consistent ideopolitical work which aims to synthesize and reaffirm those actions and orientations of the membership which despite various concrete forms of manifesting themselves, lead toward the realization of the goals and tasks of our revolution.

The ability of the LC to reaffirm its ideopolitical orientations in practice essentially depends both on the behavior and moral suitability of each of its members;on the success of their work; their efforts and approach to work in self-managing organs and sociopolitical organizations; their attitude toward fellow-human beings, social ownership, and negative social phenomena; the extent to which they are ahead of others in tackling problems and tasks; and their self-sacrifice, principled behavior, and responsibility as an example to other people. Only those of high moral suitability whose words do not differ from their deeds and who by their work and behavior prove the possibility of the realization of a communist project for a new, humane, and democratic society, can count upon personal example and create a revolutionary vanguard. Communists must be ahead of others and sacrifice themselves more than anyone else in the struggle for a new society, but they must not lay claims upon any special rights or privileges in it.

The LC can strengthen its ranks in an organized way and become capable of realizing its vanguard role only in the process of social changes and subject to the degree and character of its influence on these changes. In order to be ready at any moment for mobilization and capable of being the first one in society and its own ranks to rapidly spot the factors of progress and regression and to be ready to carry out resolute action, the LC must raise to a higher level its entire ideopolitical work.

Only through well-developed theoretical work and ideological creativeness, through criticism based on scientific knowledge, which will be versed in the subject under criticism and which will not be afriad of the consequences, as well as through the contest of opinion which will not be fettered by the usage customary in monolithic practice and the rules of consensus can the LC acquire and maintain that level of knowledge and revolutionary consciousness which enables it to understand the essence and the contradictions of the present world events as well as the character and contents of the specific social problems and tasks which it directly faces. What the LC fully accepts is an ideology and theory which originate in the revolutionary critical attitude to be given social consciousness and which serve the further revolutionary historical process in Yugoslavia and the world. This means that the sources of its knowledge, in addition to its own experiences, should be scientific research, comprehension acquired by theoretical debates, as well as the workers' and people's direct experiences in their struggle for the development of socialist self-management. A higher level of consciousness and the ideological education of its membership represent the irreplaceable prerequisite for the successful recognition of the essential contents and meanings of etatist-bureaucratic, bourgeois, and other non-Marxist ideologies and theories and for the successful parting of ways with them, as well as for the further development of the communists' consciousness about their own social position, about the problems and contradictions of their own identity, and about the causes of the phenomenon of encumbrance with manifestations and tendencies of conservativism, dogmatism, and bureaucratism. This is also an irreplaceable prerequistite for the successful activity of communists in workers' councils, delegations, and assemblies in order to solve tasks that have been submitted by other bodies and organs.

Theoretical work and ideological struggle should unite and manifest the efforts of the LC with regard to further critical reexamination of our practice and our concepts, with regard to the further development of our strategy of socialist self-managing development and of changing in this strategy everything which has rejected the revolutionary experiences of the working class and its social and political protagonists with regard to efforts to seek a way out of the present crisis situation within the frameworks of real historical possibilities. A prerequisite for this is also the ability to introduce, in the positive understanding of the existing situation and relations, understanding for the need to substitute them with higher forms and qualities. This is the condition of the knowledge of how and in what dimensions our historical goals are present in what we have done and what we are doing today. To achieve this demand also implies the united involvement by basic organizations and leadership, political schools, Marxist centers, and party press, particularly in combatting superificiality formalism, and ideological lack of unity in the process of ideological training.

In the period between the 12th and 13th LCY Congresses the international situation has worsened. This negative development, which has become particularly manifest in the past few months, continues and threatens to turn into a deep crisis of international relations. Dangerous confrontations have continued, as well as the application of a policy of force; war and crisis hotbeds are multiplying in many parts of the world; rivalry by military-political blocs continue in military superiority and in spheres of influence.

The arms race has assumed frightening proportions: For the production of increasingly destructive arms about $1 trillion are now annually being spent. At the same time, the world scene continues to be characterized by a deep crisis of international economic relations and the increasingly difficult position of developing countries. Hunger and poverty represent a glaring reality of a great section of the world today.

The social development in the world and the trends in international relations in the period since the last congress were marked by complex contradiction. The continuation of confrontations between the forces fighting for deep changes of the present state of international relations, for peace and progress, for democratic and equitable cooperation between peoples and states, and of those forces which oppose this in their desire to halt the social progress and retain relations steeped in subordination, exploitation, and domination, continued. The process of the social and national emancipation, which are intertwined and mutually affect each other, have gripped the whole world. The development of socialism as a world process continues, and the circle of social and political subjects which fight in very varied conditions for social progress and socialism expands. Scientific-technological revolution and the achievements of the human mind open up prospects of further progress by mankind, and create conditions for a fuller satisfying of material and spiritual needs of the people and nations but there is great danger in international relations that they will also be used more and more for fresh forms of oppression and exploitation, for the production of dangerous arms, the use of which threatens the extermination of mankind.

The interdependence of all parts of today's world is growing, while at the same time, its manifold divisions are growing ever deeper. Although the historical process of decolonization is basically already completed, the pressures of neocolonialism are growing stronger, and new forms of dependence and subjugation are emerging. The increasingly profound abyss between the developed and developing countries is bringing into question the prospects for world development and represents the expression of the profound crisis of international economic relations.

The increasingly pronounced aspirations of peoples for peace and equal international cooperation, for a democratization of international political and economic relations -- the most consistent protagonist of which is the Nonaligned Movement -- are coming into confrontation with the policy of force, domination, and hegemonism. Acting as an independent, global, and independent factor in international relations, the movement and policy of nonalignment have affirmed themselves as a great political and moral force in the modern world, which through its struggle for peace, for democratization of international relations, and establishment of a New International Economic Order, is making a substantial contribution to progressive social development in the world.

The general picture of today's world shows that the dilemmas with which we are faced are universal in nature. The affect not only individual social classes, nations, and states, but also the entire world community. The chief question facing us is: How is the international community to confront, in an organized and successful manner, the chief sociopolitical problems of the present time, to ensure that the negative processes currently under way do not develop spontaneously, with unforeseeable and, a rule, negative and -- as may happen -- even catastrophic consquences?

How can it be brought about that the positive values based upon the achievements won in the struggle for a free and more humane life of man and peoples and for advancement of international cooperation are preserved in these processes?

In seeking an answer to this question, today, as ever, progressive social forces, parties, and movements have a special role and responsibility. Because we firmly believe that common decisions should be made on issues affecting the destiny of the world, our country and the LCY have, in the period which has elapsed, exerted great efforts to affirm those forms of multilateral agreement-making, cooperation, and decisionmaking -- such as the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, the Conference on European Security and Coopertion -- all of which have made the greatest contribution to the common struggle for peace and equal international cooperation. The international situation would have been far less favorable today had it not been for these forms of multilateral democratic gathering-together, decisionmaking, and action, which through their commitment, spread the ideas of equality, independence, cooperation, and mutual respect. It is therefore our profound conviction that there is no other way than seeking solutions to common problems in this manner, primarily through the United Nations.

The most important of all global problems today is without a doubt the struggle for peace and for the prevention of a nuclear war. The struggle for world peace and equal international cooperation has become the basic precondition for the progressive development of mankind, and of its very existence. We must constantly bear in mind the truth that the consequences of a nuclear war would be catastrophic for the entire human race. it is therefore a terrifying fact the continuation of the arms race -- with the development of space weaponry, which is advocated by the ruling circles and military industrial complex of the United States of America and some Western European countries -- threaten to get wholly out of control. We vigorously condemn that course and practice and decisively demand that measures be taken to halt the arms race, to ban nuclear weapns, and to start a process of general and total disarmament.

Our country and the LCY have for decades been tirelessly advocating general and comprehensive disarmament under international control; the liquidation of foreign military bases; the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories; a ban on nuclear tests; the creation of nuclear-free zones, and all the other measures which would lead toward lessening international tension; eliminating the war danger, and fear from nuclear annihilation. In this respect we recently put forward several constructive proposals and supported all positive initiatives of other countries and supported all positive initiatives of other countries and political forces leading to this. Like other peace-loving nations we welcome and support as renewed dialogue between the United States and the USSR, the countries with the strongest military potential and the main exponents of the arms race, hoping that they will open up prospects for renewed detente and lead to concrete agreements on halting the arms race. Unfortunately, this is not the case. But the opposite has happened. The U.S. Government even announced the revocation of SALT II, which can have unforeseeable negative consequences. We are deeply convinced that the international community should continue to encourage the continuation of negotiatons and thus increase their responsibility for peace in the world.

It is still necessary to have the broadest involvement of all peaceful progressive and democratic forces and the international public in the struggle against the danger of nuclear war and for peace and international cooperation based on the principles of active peaceful coexistence. It is indispenable to consolidate the activity of progressive political parties and movements and peaceful forces with the aim of developing awareness and public support for the policy of disarmament. It would be of great importance to achieve fundamental progress in this direction this year, which had been proclaimed the Year of Peace. It is not possible to develop lasting and stable peace without halting and overcoming a growing gap between the world's rich and poor, and without resolving the dramatic economic development problems of developing countries, such as the problems of food, debts, raw materials, transfer of technology, and so forth, which have arisen in the world from unequal international economic relations, exclusively subjected to the interests of developed countries.

For this reason it is indispensable to take urgent steps to resolve these problems which at the same time will contribute to efforts to create a new international economic system, based on the principles of equality, mutual benefits, just and stable conditions of international exchange, and the sovereign right of every nation to decide on its own natural resources. We are convinced that such a system of international economic relations would be in the interest of the entire international community, including the developing countries.

Today, the overindebtedness of developing countries is a priority political and economic problem of the modern world. It expresses a deep crisis in the functioning of the international monetary and financial system. In the interest of its progress and peace, mankind must find a speedier exit from these major difficulties. The debt problem cannot be resolved if, in the interest of settling the debts toward specific banks and developed countries-creditors, one hinders the development of overindebted countries. A just and lasting solution can only be found achieving an appropriate agreement between indebted countries and countries-creditors. This would imply writing off all the debts of the poorest countries, reducing interest rates, establishing new repayment deadlines, limiting repayments to a certain percentage of the foreign exchange earning of developing countries, and taking measures to encourage their development and exports. It is therefore necessary to convene a world conference on finance and money in order to carry out a radical reform of the IMF.

It is also indispensable to establish a new economic system in the sphere of information and cultural exchange, because the domination of development countries in this sphere threatens the cultural and national identity of developing countries and has a negative influence on international relations in general. The Nonaligned Movement produced a comprehensive platform on all these issues and offered a series of constructive proposals and ideas in order to resolve them. We are convinced that the coming conference in Harare will be a new step in resolving concrete tasks and overcoming serious economic problems of the modern world. What is now important, and what has been missing, is that developed countries should demonstrate the same degree of constructiveness, responsibility, and political will in order that necessary solutions be found. Unfortunately, an aspiration to avoid joint analysis of economic issues together with developing countries and to abandon the present privilged positions, still prevails. We therefore invite developed countries to show more realism and responsibility toward the attitudes and proposals of the nonaligned and developing countries.

We are sure that the forthcoming conference in Harare will have at the center of its attention these issues and concern for the successful development of the world community as a whole. So many crisis spots in various parts of the world constitute a dangerous and constant source of broader and even global conflicts, a threat to peace in the world. At the same time these conflicts are the cause and result of preventing progressive social trends in certain countries, negating the right to self-determination and stamping out the people's aspiration for freedom.

From that point of view it is seen that the struggle for progressive social transformations and socialism is inseparable from the struggle for peace and new international relations. The creation of the broadest social awareness of the existence of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and the right to a free and independent development, the inviolability of borders and noninterfernce in international affairs, as well as the creation of an international atmosphere where any excuse to breach these principles is unacceptable; constitute one of the basic tasks of progressive forces.

Calling for the full realization of these principles and the creation of such a consciousness, the LCY and the SFRY will firmly follow Tito's sure foreign policy course, develop equal cooperation with all countries of the world, and more actively support progressive parties and movements of various orientations with a view to strengthening world peace and peacefully resolving all problems and disputes facing the world.

The framework of that course should be, above all, our constant and active involvement within the Nonaligned Movement in the global questions of peace, security, and development in the world and in actions and initiatives for resolving accumulated world problems, as well as our activity in the United Nations and other international forums and organizations. We will continue to press for the development with all countries of all-round relations, consistently respecting and applying the principles of the UN Charter, the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki, and all international and bilateral postwar agreements which we have signed and accepted. We also demand that all our partners adhere to these principles and agreements. The development of active and all-round relations on an equal footing with the great powers, regardless of the differences which exist between us; with the countries of Europe and the Mediterranean, to which we are linked by many joint tribulations and a common fate in this vital strategic area of international relations; is the SFRY's lasting orientation.

We are particularly interested in the stable and all-round development of relations with all neighboring countries. Even though we have inherited difficult historical experiences, we have firmly and lastingly applied the principle of good-neighborliness on the basis of strict respect for equality, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in internal affairs. In this regard, the equality of those individual peoples who are national minorities in neighboring countries should show understanding mutual cooperation, and friendship.

Any limitation of their basic national and human rights, especially the negation of their very existence, and the denial of the national identity of any nation can only make more difficult the development of good-neighborly relations and the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and stability in the Balkans and its transformation into an area of peace and all-round cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and bloc confrontation.

We are deeply interested in peace, stability, and cooperation in the Balkans. It is the commitment of all political factors in this area to help overcome the inherited burdens and confrontations, solve the outstanding problems, and promote international relations more vigorously.

We will continue making the necessary efforts to strengthen our bilateral cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries. We will especially strive to step up mutual economic exchange, scientific-technical cooperation, and strengthen relations of trust based on the identity of our joint interests which have become a rich tradition in our overall relations with many countries of Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and their liberation movements.

All democratic and social forces, irrespective of their political, ideological, and religious convictions, must make a contribution to the development of new democratic international economic and political relations. Never before has the world felt such a need for the involvement of overall creative potential and collective wisdom.

In all this, the greatest contribution is expected from socialist and other progressive forces, and from communist, socialist, social democratic, and other workers and national liberation parties and movements. The anticommunist, antisocialist ideology and propaganda of conservative right-wing parties was promoted to the level of state policy with their attacks both domestically and internationally on democratic institutions, as well as on the achievements of the working class' historic struggle, and on the people in general. This weighs heavily on international relations and poses a threat to peace in the world.

Of course, the challenge of the new technological revolution and the struggle for peace and social development in today's conditions place many new issues and dilemmas before all progressive social and political forces. Social progress has not yet been automatically ensured on this occasion either. It all depends on the ability of the democratic and social forces to provide adequate answers to these questions and provide a more convincing and feasible program of progressive social transformations. In our assessment, despite the not inconsiderable difficulties which they are confronting, today they are fulfilling their historic role and creative ability.

Significant processes of social reforms have been launched in the socialist countries. They testify to the ability of the leading forces of socialist awareness to critically reexamine their own practice and remove the existing shortcomings by strengthening the working class role as a condition to successful economic and social progress. Original experience of progressive social transformations and of the development of democratic relations in many countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are at work. The idea is affirmed and the tendency is manifested in the gradual overcoming of the historic division of the workers movement in the West European countries, and so is the need to build up a united strategy of the left-wing parties and of extended cooperation between them.

The circle of workers and other progressive movements which in one way or another accept the idea of self-management as the basis of their political strategy is spreading. In the relations between the workers and other progressive parties and movements, the democratic principles of independence, autonomy, noninterference, responsibility to their own working class and people, and mutual respect for the differences create by virtue of the difference of the conditions in which they operate, are increasingly being asserted. In so doing, more opportunities are available, and the need is also stronger for more intensive cooperation between progressive parties of different political orientation, for a deeper dialogue and better mutual understanding, and for a mutually useful exchange of experience. In the future the LCY will also pay the greatest possible attention to the quality and intensification of its international links and all-round cooperation on an qual footing with communist, socialist, social-democratic, and other workers, progressive, democratic, and liberation parties and movements. We are convinced that in this way too it will make its contribution to the struggle for peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

The great force of Yugoslav society is standing face to face with the serious difficulties we confront today and with the objectives we must achive. We hae a clear vision of a free, sovereign, and nonaligned socialist self-management community of equal fraternal Yugoslav nations and nationalities who know where they are going and what they want.

We possess enormous untapped material reserves. We have an army totalling in the millions of self-managers, workers, agricultural workers, scientists, cultural, and other people involved in creative endeavors who unswervingly follow the LCY program and policy.

With their ability and readiness with the results of their work and creative endeavors, they help the development of the material and production forces, increase labor productivity and quickly pave the way for us to get out of economic and other difficulties, and to defend and further develop the achievements of our revolution along Tito's path of socialist self-management and firm brotherhood and unity. We have a social climate which is characterized by the mature awareness within the LCY and in our community that we can and must more speedily overcome the present difficulties. The communists and the working people of all our nations and nationalities, with their preparations for this congress, have confirmed their resolve to strengthen the self-management unity of the economy, science and culture, and our system and our society as a whole, so that the period between this and the next congress may become a period of new strong breakthroughs of socialist self-management into our relations and our life and work. These breakthroughs will increase the initiative and the hard work of our working masses to an unmatched extent.

The creative potentials of our system and of our community are such that by using them optimally, the contradictions and the trials we are now experiencing can be overcome, and all the essential tasks of this phase of our revolution can successfully be carried out. Both ideologically and politically the LCY can measure up to this challenge.

I hope I am expressing the sentiments of all the participants in the 13th Congress and of the LCY as a whole when I say: We are going to win this big battle too, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said in conclusion.

Belovski Welcomes Delegations

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[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee the 13th Congress is being attended by the representatives of a large number of communist, socialist, social-democratic and other workers and progessive parties and national liberation movements.

Allow me, said Dimce Belovski, to extend the warmest comradely greetings to the delegations and representatives of the parties and movements who are attending the 13th LCY Congress. I welcome the delegations and representatives of the following parties and movements:

-- The delegation from the FLN of Algeria, led by Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee;
-- The delegation from the MPLA Labor Party of Angola, led by Kundi Paiama, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Argentina, Oscar Arevalo, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Australia, Lewis Connor, member of the National Executive;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Austria, Hans Kalt, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania (south Africa), Johnson Mlambo, chairman;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Belgium, Daniel Fedrigo, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Bolivia, Carlos Carvajal Nava, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left of Bolivia, Manuel Cardenas Mallo, executive secretary;

-- Representative of the Brazilian Communist Party, Almir de Oliveira Neves, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee;
-- Delegation from the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Committee of National Revolution of Burkino Faso, Uedrago Sajdua, coordinating delegates;
-- Delegation from the CPCZ, led by Miloslav Kruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Chile, Rodrigo Rojas, member of the Central Committee Secretariat;
-- Representative of the Radical Party of Chile, Mario Jorge Kinso, member of the national leadership;
-- Representative of the Socialist Party of Chile, Hernan del Canto, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Socialist Party of Chile, Sergio Mimica, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Socialist Party of Chile, Carlos Briones, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Denmark, Freedy Madsen, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, Gert Petersen, chairman;
-- Representative of the Dominican Communist Party, Jose Antonio Rivas Tavares, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Ecuadoran Communist Party, Luis Emilio Veintimillo, member of the Central Committee;
-- Delegation from the Workers Party of Ethiopia, led by Fisseha Desta, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Finnish People's Democratic League, Hilk Aalto, member of the Executive Committee;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Finland, Mirja Ylitalo, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Delegation from the French Communist Party, led by Roland Leroy, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau;
-- Delegation of the French Socialist Party, led by Pierre Brana, national secretary;
-- Representative of the Unified French Socialist Party Victor Leduc, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Greece, Nikos Kitzias, candidate member of the Central Committee;
-- Delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (interior), led by Sotiris Valden, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee;
-- Delegation from the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), led by Dzeni Karaveli, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the People's National Congress of Guyana, Robert Korbin, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, Seik Feroze Mohamed, member of the Central Executive Committee;
-- Representative of the Labor Party of the Netherlands, Stan Popue, the deputy chairman;
-- Representative of the Netherlands Communist Party, Kornelis Anton Imkers, member of the party's leadership;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of India, [name indistinct] Faruqi, member of the National Council;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), Samar Mukherjee, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Delegation from the Indian National Congress-I, led by A.K. Antony, general secretary;

-- Delegation from the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Iraq, led by Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Regional Command;
-- Delegation of the Italian Communist Party, led by Alessandro Natta, secretary general;
-- Delegation from the Proletarian Democracy Party of Italy, led by Mario Campanna, national secretary;
-- Representative of the Italian Socialist Party, Martino Scovacricchi, member of the leadership;
-- Delegation from the Japanese Communist Party, led by Yasuo Ogata, member of the Central Committee Presidium;
-- Delegation from the Socialist Party of Yemen, led by Sa'if Munassar, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Canada, William Stewart, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Delegation from the Communist Party of China, led by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), Mikhail Olimbios, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Socialist Party of Cyprus (EDEK), Janakis Omira, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Colombia, Gilma Valencia, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee;
-- Delegation of the Korean Workers Party, led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee;
-- Delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Juan Almeida Bosque member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Delegation of the Communist Party of Lebanon, led by Sa'd al-Massarani, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, Salah Abu al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee;
-- Delegation of the General People's Congress of Libya, led by 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa, deputy secretary general;
-- Delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, led by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Mali People's Democratic Union, Filifing Sissoko, party's general treasurer;
-- Representative of the Labor Party of Malta, Charles Mangioni, deputy secretary for the party's international relations;
-- Representative of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, Thami al-Kjari, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Delegation of the Mozambican Liberation Front (Frelimo), led by Armando Guebuza, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of SAWPO, Kaweke Katamila, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Delegation of the SED, led by Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the German Communist Party, Josef Schleifstein, member of the leadership;
-- Representative of the SPD, Freddie Gerhard, member of the Executive;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Norway, Gunar Sorbo, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of the Labor Party of Norway, Brit Sulc, member of the General Secretariat;

-- Representative of the Socialist Party of the Left of Norway, Tore Haug, deputy chairman;
-- Delegation of the PLO, led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department;
-- Representative of the People's Party of Panama, Cleto Manuel Souza Batista, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) of Peru, Cesar Lopez Silva, national secretary;
-- Delegation of the United Left of Peru, led by Alfonso Barantes Lingan, chairman;
-- Delegation of the Polish United Workers Party, led by Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Portugal, Sergio de Matos Vilarigues, member of the Political Commission and of the Central Committee Secretariat;
-- Delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary;
-- Delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of Saguiat al-Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario), led by Ali Beiba, Executive Committee member;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of San Marino, Mauro Fiorini, Central Committee member;
-- Delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome e Principe, led by Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and president of the Republic;
-- Delegation of the CPSU, led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Ritu Sinon, secretary for international cooperation;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Syria, Muhammad Zahir ' Abd al-Samad Skafa, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, led by Rashid al-Tarini, member of regional leadership;
-- Delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, led by Muhammad Ali Warsame, member of the Central Committee;
-- Delegation of the Communist Party of Spain led by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and of the Central Committee Secretariat;
-- Representative of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Rafael Vallego Rodriguez, member of the Executive Committee;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, Peter Djajasekere, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- Representative of the Ceylon Equal Society Party, Bernard Soysa, secretary general;
-- Representative of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Kingsley Wikeramatratne, Central Committee member;
-- Representative of the Progressive Organizations of Switzerland, Christian Sachler, member of the Presidium;
-- Representative of the Swiss Party of Labor, Andre Rauber, member of the executive;
-- Delegation of the Party of the Left (Communist) of Sweden, led by Bror Engstrom, member of the Central Committee's Executive Committee;
-- Representative of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden, En Kock, assistant secretary general;
-- Delegation of the Party of the Revolution of Tanzania, led by Patric Silverius Koro, member of the National Committee;
-- Delegation of the Destour Socialist Party of Tunis, led by Frej Sajeb, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Turkey, Ali Ileri, member of the Central Committee;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Uruguay, Eduardo Viera Ruiz, member of the Central Committee's Executive Committee;
-- Representative of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, Eduardo Fernandez, member of the Central Committee;

-- Representative of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Paula Lanning, member of the Central Committee's Executive Committee;
-- Representative of the Communist Party of Venezuela, Trino Melean, secretary of the Central Committee Political Bureau;
-- Delegation of the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela, led by Ruben Carpio Castillo, member of the National Directional Committee;
-- Representative of the Movement for Socialism of Venezuela, Rafael Gero Ramos, member of the Central Committee's Executive Committee;
-- Delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, led by Reuben Kamanga, chairman of the Central Committee Political Department;
-- Representative of the SED of West Berlin, Klaus Feske, member of the Executive Bureau;
-- Representative of the Labor Party of New Zealand, Fred Gerbich, member of the Executive;
-- Representative of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), Crispin Gomez, member of the National Council;
-- Delegation of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe -- Patriotic Front, led by Sindey Tigere Sekemaraj, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
-- From the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua, Daniel Nunez, member of the FSLN Assembly;
-- From the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador, Jorge Villacorta, member of the Political and Diplomatic Commission.

Further Delegations Named

LD270427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- A list of foreign delegations to the 13th LCY Congress who have arrived during the congress:

The Belgian Socialist Party [PSB] (Robert Jolu, president of the federation of the PSB for the Namur department);

The Gabonese Democratic Party (Dr Eloi Chambrier, Rahandi, member of the Poltiburo and director of DIALOGUE; and Marcel Kiki, head of the cabinet of general secretary -- founder of the party);

The National Front for the defense of the Revolution and Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution -- AREMA of Madagascar (Armand Rimambazafry, member of the Politburo, responsible for information and propaganda);

The National Movement of Resistance of Uganda (Katinda Otafiri, assistant minister for local administration).

Speakers Address Defense Commission

LD261325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0920 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Our all-people's defense and social self-protection concept can provide successful answers to all the challenges and dangers threatening our security and independence, stressed Branko Mamula [federal secretary of national defense] who was the first person to take the floor in the discussion today in the commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection. Speaking on the military-political situation in the world, he stressed that all the dangers and possible forms of application of military force against our country were studied comprehensively and adequate answers sought within the framework of the all-people's defense concept.

The fundamental values of our revolution and our socialist self-management construction are no doubt the premise on which our defense must be based. They are the integrity of our country; brotherhood, unity, and equality; the sociopolitical and the socioeconomic system of socialist self-management; and our independent foreign policy. Branko Mamula stressed that the Armed Forces were outside the inter-republican-provincial debates, keeping away from nationalism which could exercise and organize a significant influence, and from all forms of sociopolitically unacceptable conduct. However, LCY organizations in the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] and the leading Army cadre feel in full measure all the difficulties implicit in keeping the purity of the Army.

We consider, stressed Branko Mamula, some attempts to deny the Army the right as a social factor to be on par with all other forces of our society and participate in the quest to devise paths to extricate ourselves from the crisis; to be harmful, socially and politically unacceptable. The JNA grew from the national liberation, the revolutionary movement, and war conducted to liberate the country and establish a new Yugoslav socialist and social community. Only by always being the center of revolutionary processes, neither separated from society nor shut off from it, can the JNA be and remain the backbone of our all-people's defense protecting our society, defending the country, and keeping its deep-rooted people's and progressive character.

Unfortunately, there is a great deal of naivety and misunderstanding about our defense, the role of the Armed Forces in general, and the JNA in our society in particular. This is skillfully taken advantage of by various enemy forces in pursuit of their antisocialist and antiself-management activity. Let us take the example of the so-called "peace movement," the demands to stop arming ourselves, and the demands that the so-called "military service as a civilian" be introduced; not to mention the views and demands designed for all intentional purposes to wreck the unity of our Armed Forces.

This includes the so-called thesis about national armies and the thesis that the JNA presents a brake on the socialization of the defense business. In an independent and nonaligned country such as ours one can quite justifiably ask the question as to the purpose of the internal "peace movement," particularly if this movement surfaces and waxes strong in the conditions of intensified threat to Yugoslavia's security. "The peace movement" surfacing in our country could be in the direct service of the implementation of the interests of those external and internal forces who are bothered by our Yugoslavia and who wish to threaten our security and independence.

Mamula went on to stress that he saw no possibility of our all-people's defense and social self-protection concept, such as that formulated by Tito, in our lasting orientation. For all intentional purposes -- he stressed -- this means that we will resolutely work for the maintenance of all its social requirements without which, in fact, this concept would not exist.

Speaking on the issues pertaining to the further build-up of our Armed Forces, Mamula drew attention to certain misconceptions as to the role of our territorial defense, although our orientations are very clear -- each of the two component parts of our Armed Forces, both the JNA and territorial defense, has its place and role to play in our armed struggle doctrine, which is a united doctrine.

The moral-political situation in our Armed Forces as a whole has been preserved; we have not had any problems shaking the JNA and creating difficulties for our society, said Branko Mamula. We could say the opposite, that with our activities and overall state of relations we in the JNA have contributed to the sociopolitical stability of our country, which is what we did during any previous period and during this latest one which in many respects was exceptionally difficult. Our assessment has been that only a clear and absolutely irreplaceable spirit of Yugoslavia can be our line with the Armed Forces of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. I must say that along that line we have been and we continue to be exposed to sharp attacks and it seems to us that these attacks were increasingly conspicuous preceeding the 13th LCY Congress. Implicit in all these attacks is the attempt to prove that because some other factors of the cohesion of our society have weakened we have become a serious threat to usurp social authority and in the final analysis to impose ourselves on others. It is not difficult to guess from which internal and external forces these ideas originate or the perfidious nature of such a message, stressed Branko Mamula.

Slavko Sorsak stressed that ideas have been expressed recently which do not coincide with, or are opposed to the LCY program, and that we are increasingly and frequently witnesses to differing views in many areas. Controversial ideas are proposed that encroach on the basic principles of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Seen as a whole, Sorsak stressed, the socialization of this sphere is positive. We have an increasing number of nonArmy cadres who are involved with this problem and it is thus not surprising that new ideas are being proposed. In the case of Slovenia, new alternative groups are also increasingly concerning themselves with the problems of all-people's defense -- ecologists, pacifists, feminists and so forth. Here certain ideas are also being proposed which cannot be entirely accepted, or cannot be accepted at all.

Here, however, we must distinguish hostile stands from those that are well-intentioned.

Theories relating to the Army have been well-intentioned, Sorsak said, and have not had a hostile character. Their authors were not fully aware of the ideological values of such views, but I consider that this is no reason for replying to them with repression. We must defeat them in an argued manner; and we have done this when the theories that we do not need the Army, or that the concept of all-people's defense of some other countries is better than ours were proposed within the pacifist movement.

I wish to stress, Sorsak said, that some of the ideas of the Slovene youth are wrongly interpreted by the Yugoslav public. For example, the demand that signs in Slovene barracks should be in Slovene, and those in barracks in Macedonia in Macedonian, are proclaimed as nationalistic, but that is not the case. Thus, the wrong impression is created that public opinion in Slovenia is against the accepted concept of all-people's defense. We must be prepared to accept different views in this area because there is no reason why we should not also accept the view that nothing is so sacred that it cannot be superseded.

Franc Krajnik spoke of the need for improving and modernizing the system of telecommunication links in the country, noting that this is an important factor in defense capability both in peacetime and in the event of war.

Speaking about national relations in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Dusko Zgonjanin stressed that the working people of this republic are very sensitive to phenomena of nationalism, and that all declarations from unacceptable positions are very firmly branded as such. Enemies of various hues attack us unscrupulously, count our numbers and attempt to divide us but will certainly not succeed. Thus, some say that Serbian and Croatians are moving away from this republic under pressure from Muslims, while Muslim nationalists, on the other hand, disseminate the idea that Muslims are persecuted in Yugoslavia. Virtually any natural migration is attributable to duress, Zgonjanin said, advocating more positive action by the LC.

Dane Petkovski stressed the great importance of the information media in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection. Two thousand papers in the country write about this topic among others, and about 5,000 articles are written on the subject each year. The information media have performed their tasks in this sphere honorably and honestly, Petrovski said.

2d Day Defense Session Held

LD271422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 27 Jun 86

When it comes to preventing attacks on social ownership the system of self-protection does not yield the expected results, according to Petar Paljkovljevic, first participant in this morning's discussion in the commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection. Having said that different measurements were used to measure some phenomena of antisocialist and anti-self-managing behavior, he outlined as a priority task the standardization of criteria in all the environments.

Stressing that between the two congresses the organs of internal affairs successfully carried out their part of the duty within the framework of the system of social self-protection, Milutin Marinkovic recalled that they could realize their role only with the assistance of the other subjects of this system.

He illustrated this by producing statistics which showed that about 4,000 people died in fires and road accidents, about 50,000 were lightly or seriously injured, while material damage caused by explosions, fires, road accidents, and economic crime amounted to more than 128.5 billion dinars. He added that in 1985 a total of 610 criminal charges were brought against political offenders, that is, between 0.2-0.4 percent of the total number of charges, refuting claims by certain circles abroad and individuals in the country that the freedoms and rights of citizens in Yugoslavia are restricted.

After the 12th LCY Congress socialist forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo waged a broad struggle to preserve the gains of the revolution, to break up counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian irredentism and nationalism, and to oppose other aspects of hostile activity in the province, said Rahman Morina. However, despite this broad activity, there are still instances of illegal activity of irredentists whose aim is to break up Yugoslavia, to encourage the emigration of the Serbians and Montenegrins, and to create an ethnically pure Kosovo. There are various commentaries on measures taken against irredentists -- they are assessed as either too severe or too mild. Morina said the measures taken were adequate, because all those who attack the foundations of our social system must bear the full force of the law.

The emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins under duress was seen by Morina as the most serious consequence of hostile activity, because it has led to the cooling of international relations in Kosovo. It is high time, he noted, to deal with this problem in a more concrete fashion, because we cannot be satisfied with the results achieved so far in halting emigratin.

Winding up his speech, Morina said that there are some environments in which a lack of trust is being expressed in overall measures taken in order to stabilize the situation in the province. This lack of trust, as he put it, should be overcome, because it has negative consequences for the ideological and action unity of communists.

The LC and other progressive forces of Kosovo need support, he added, because apart from the struggle againt the exponents of Albanian irredentism and nationalism, we must also oppose the exponents of other types of nationalism. It should no longer happen that someone, whose work reflects ideological deviations, gets a better post or function, as has been the case in Kosovo as well as in other environments.

In Savka Djakovic's opinion, the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Kosovo should be passed, together with adopting the political platform of the LCY on Kosovo. According to her, although about 4,000 members of illegal organizations have been arrested in the province, they did not form an educational system or change the names of streets and schools or import Albanian text books into the country or use the Albanian flag. This was done, she added, by the party and state leaderships in Kosovo whose work was therefore quite "legal". Because of such activities, which caused the counterrevolution in 1981, many from the Provincial Committee, the Presidium, the Executive Council, or the leadership of other sociopolitical organizations of Kosovo avoided criticism and were not called to account legally, politically, or in any other way although there was sufficient ground for this. One gets the impression that some people enjoy privileges and protection, said Savka Djakovic, and this is basically an aid to counterrevolution and separatism. Those who advocate separation from Yugoslavia must not be protected, because while this is done there will be no end to the counterrevolution, illegal organizations will flourish, and the conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium will be called into question.

We expect that the consistent implementation of this document, she concluded, will put an end to the counterrevolution and the activity of irredentists in Kosovo, so that 1981 is never again repeated and in order that brotherhood and unity should reign.

Speaking about attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army, which have not been infrequent in recent time, Tihomir Vilovic recalled the attitude of Comrade Tito at the meeting in Karadjordjevo in 1979, when our supreme commander explicitly demanded that we should preserve and consolidate the Army, in order to be ready at any moment to oppose any kind of pressure. There were such pressures in the past 6 years and there are certainly going to be others in the future. However, some communists seem to try and do completely the opposite, Vilovic said.

The time has come to call things by their real names. When I say that, Vilovic stressed, I also have in mind theses which are infiltrated about the Army and commentaries in some of the press which greeted them as "fresh winds". Can we allow the Yugoslav People's Army to be identified with imperalist and conquering armies and also the demand voices at the youth congress for soliders to throw away their guns and leave their generals in order to become their own commanders?

Lojze Briski said he does not agree with the view that Slavko Sorsak tried to minimize the problems in question. He pointed out the causes of such ideas and behavior of a minority of Slovene youth and saids that some theses from the youth congress should not be over-exaggerated, particularly the fictitious ones.

Dragisa Drljevic, Hisen Hisenaj, and Zivojin Jovic also took part in the discussion.

After exhuastive discussion, Semeon Buncic submitted a report on the commission's work. Several amendments to this report were submitted and therefore the proposed document will need to be altered. The final report should be adopted tomorrow morning, before the plenary session of the congress.

Delegates also requested that more attention should be devoted to the integrational role of the Yugoslav People's Army, a resolute struggle of the LCY for the unity of the country, and the settling of accounts with opportunism in the party and society.

27 June Proceedings

LD271220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 27 Jun 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- The 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress, now in its third day, has made it clear that the development of socialist self-management on which Yugoslavia has based its economic and social system for almost 40 years, remains the two-million-member organization's main line of activity.

Yugoslav communists see self-management the way to ensure the unity of this multinational country, and the common interests of workers in overcoming the present economic crisis.

The six commissions of the congress, which started work on Wednesday, were scheduled to close their debates at around noon today. However, the commission for socio-economic development, in whose work almost one third of the 1,740 delegates are participating, will resume after a brief plenary session this afternoon so as to formulate the planned documents by tomorrow.

This party congress is the ninth since the country's liberation in 1945 and the second to be held without Josip Broz Tito who led the party from 1937 to his death in 1980.

Both the introductory report and the debates emphasized the determinaton to follow Tito's path, both in internal development and in fundamental premises of the foreign policy he laid out — independence and nonalignment.

The fact that the 13th Congress is being attended by representatives of 113 parties and movements from around the world is confirmation of the independent foreign policy of both Yugoslavia and its party. The congress closes tomorrow when the results of this evening's elections for top bodies will be announced. The new Central Committee of 165 members will elect the 22-member Presidency and its president tomorrow.

Zarkovic Chairs 27 June Session

AU271706 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The second plenary session of the 13th LCY Congress concluded about 30 minutes ago. Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who chaired the plenary session, first recalled that it is 27 June today, Self-Managers Day, and then said:

[Begin recording] Our working people and citizens expect that the 13th LCY Congress, proceeding from the experiences gained in the development of the socialist self-management, will provide answers to questions concerning the further development of our society, which should be faster and more successful. I therefore propose [applause]...[Zarkovic repeats himself] I therefore propose that we continue the further work of the congress in this spirit. [end recording]

Further in the session the delegates of the 13th LCY Congress adopted the report on the work of the LCY organs between this congress and the preceding congress, and then embarked upon electing a new leadership. The results of the voting will be announced tomorrow at the third plenary session.

At the second plenary session, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke on the 36th anniversary of Self-Managers Day. He then greeted the representatives of the parties and movements that arrived during the sitting of the 13th LCY Congress. He informed the congress about the greetings and letters which have been received from the organizations, working people, and citizens from the country and from abroad.

Having noted that the discussions in the commissions fully accepted the positions of the report by the president of the Presidium and the reports of the LCY organs, President Vidoje Zarkovic proposed to the congress to adopt the reports on the activites of the LCY and the work of the Central Committee, the Commission for Statute Questions, and the Control Commission since the last congress.

The delegates adopted the reports unanimously and approved the work of the Central Committee and the two commissions, and voted that these be relieved.

From the second plenary session, let us first hear the words of remembrance which Vidoje Zarkovic spoke on the occasion of Self-Managers Day:

[Begin Zarkovic recording] In the past 36 years, despite all the difficulties and contradictions, socialist self-management stood the test of the challenges of the time. In our practice, socialist self-management has been confirmed as an irreplaceable factor of our social and economic development and of a democratic solving of social contradictions and problems.

It became an inalienable achievement of the workers class and all the working people of and peoples nationalities. Thanks to the development of our socioeconomic and political system on the foundations of social self-management, regardless of all the difficulties and shortcomings, the socioeconomic position of the workers class in our country has been radically changed.

By all yardsticks, this period was the most fruitful in the entire history of the Yugoslav people and nationalities. [end recording]

Ali Sukrija, president of the Commission for the Election of New LCY Organs, further during the session explained the details connected with the procedure of election and voting, both up to now and in that part of the procedure which the delegates of the 13th congress are to carry out. In this connection he stressed:

[Begin recording] The reports of the central committees of the LC's of the republics, the LC provincial committees, and the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army stress that the entire election activities for the election of candidates for members of the LCY organs were conducted fully in an open and democratic atmosphere and with an active participation of the widest party rank-and-file. [end recording]

In the nomination and election procedure, a large number of candidates were proposed for LCY organs, and the central committees of the republics, the provincial committees, and the Committee of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army were mutually consulted about these candidates in a democratic procedure. Of course, the rank-and-file also said their word about the candidates. The candidates for the new LCY organs, Sukrija went on to say, are much younger, and the class-social and the gender structures have also been improved. For instance, 35 percent of the candidates are between 35 and 50 years of age. About 30 percent of the candidates are direct production workers. As many as 127 candidates are new persons, and some 40 are from the present organs. The new LCY Central Committee will have 156 members.

Sukrija also explained some details of protocol connected with the voting for new organ members. The delegates then began voting, and in a few minutes the commissions which still have to conclude their work will meet in congress halls. Some of them will work all afternoon, for there are still some delegates who wish to speak in commissions.

The third plenary session of the 13th LCY Congress has been convened for tomorrow morning.

Closing Session 28 June

AU281704 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0630 GMT on 28 June carries jointly with other Yugoslav radio stations the live relay of the plenary session on the last day of the 13th LCY Congress at the Sava Center in Belgrade.

Radisa Gacic, chairman of the plenary session, opens the session by saying: "Comrades, I am opening the third plenary session of the 13th LCY Congress. Let me greet most warmly the representatives of parties and movements who arrived at the 13th LCY Congress during its work. I am greeting the representative of the Democratic Party of Senegal, Diek Endiak, Politburo member."

After applause, Gacic lists movements and parties which sent messages during the congress: "Mariam Haile Mengistu, president of the Republic of Ethiopia [applause]; Ivory Coast President Felix Boigny [applause]; Kenenth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia [long applause]; Arturo Delvalle, president of the Republic of Panama [applause]; the Tupak Revolutionary Movement from Bolivia [applause]; the Sudanese Communist Party [applause]; the Free Bolivia Revolutionary Movement of the Left [applause]; the Socialist Party of Bolivia [applause]."

Radisa Gacic then says that Cvijetin Mijatovic will speak about revolutionary Djuro Djakovic on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Djakovic's birth. Mijatovic takes the floor at 0633 GMT and speaks for 24 minutes about Djuro Djakovic's life and his role in the history of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

After Mijatovic concludes his speech, Chairman Radisa Gacic asks Ali Sukrija, president of the Commission for the Election of the LCY Organs, to announce the results of the elections of the members of the LCY Central Committee, the Commission for Statute Questions of the LCY, and the LCY Control Commission, which were held yesterday.

At 0658 GMT, Sukrija reports that the Election Commission noted that the elections had been carried out in conformity with the 13th LCY Congress rules of procedure and that out of the 1,715 delegates and members of the LCY organs entitled to vote, 1,694 had voted; 21 delegates, or 1.23 percent, failed to vote. Sukrija reads the names of the elected members of the LCY Central Committee and the two commissions, with the number of votes each received. Sukrija adds that 14 additional names were written in on the ballots for Central Committee members, of which 2 got 2 votes each and 12 got 1 vote each. He does not name them.

Chairman Gacic calls for the reports of the six congress commissons in which discussions were held on previous days. At 0716 GMT Stefan Korosec reports on the Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and Economic and Scientific-Technological Development; at 0748 GMT Ivan Brigic reports on the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management; and at 0813 GMT Jakov Lazaroski reports on the Commission for the Ideopolitical, Organizational, Action, and Cadre Building and Activities of the LCY and for the Statute Questions.

After each of these reports, Gacic asks if anybody wants to speak. Nobody asks for the floor, and each report is, in turn, adopted without any votes against.

At 0838 GMT, Chairman Gacic grants a break, and reopens the session at 0920 GMT. More reports by commissions are submitted and adopted. At 0921 GMT, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec submits the report on the Commission for Ideological Questions of Education, Upbringing, Science, and Culture. At 0948 GMT, Stanislav Stojanovic submits the report on the Commission for Questions of International Cooperation of the LCY and the Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia; and at 1007 GMT the congress, at the proposal of the commission, considers a statement on the situation in southern Africa.

Gacic says: "You see from the draft statement which has been distributed that it is a matter of expressing solidarity and unreserved support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa for the abolition of the apartheid regime, the elimination of colonialism, and for freedom and equality of the peoples of this region." After applause and no dissenting votes, Gacic declares that the congress has adopted the statement.

At 1009 GMT, Simeon Buncic submits the report on the Commission for Questions of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. Like the previous reports of the congress commissions, this report is adopted without a vote against and with no one asking to speak on it.

At 1030, Pal Benak submits the report of the Commission for Proposals and Petitions, which again is adopted without any discussion and without a vote against. Gacic then closes the session at 1046 GMT.

The fourth plenary session of the 13th LCY Congress opens at 1126 GMT with Milanko Renovica in the chair. He calls on Milan Kucan to submit his report on the resolutions proposed to the congress, which had been distributed to the delegates. After Kucan speaks Renovica puts the nine resolutions, one after another, to a vote. Nobody asks for the floor and each resolution is adopted unanimously.

At 1207 GMT, Jure Bilic reports on the amendments to the LCY Statute. Following his speech, chairman Renovica asks if anybody wants to speak. Danica Milosavljevic says she wants to raise "a question which is very important. It refers to Article 2 of General Principles, where it says that LCY members and their leagues in the republics and provinces are united in the LCY. An amemdment has been proposed, but it has not been adopted."

She says that the wording suggests that "the basic idea of the LCY is federalistic, which historically is absolutely untrue for the LCY has never united from parts. The LCY was formed in 1952 at the Sixth Congress and adopted the name of LC because the Communist Party, analyzing its role in the conditions of the development of workers self-management, found that it should be the leading force of the workers class, within the class rather than above the class; therefore it adopted Marx's name, the name of Marx's League of Communists." Milosavljevic then states that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was formed in 1919 as a united party.

"Considering that the public discussion decided, as if by a plebiscite, against federalization and a federal spirit in the LCY," Milosavljevic proposes that the passage be deleted.

The next to ask for the floor is Djuro Bilbija, who welcomes the democratization of the cadre policy that the Central Committee is to propose to the next LCY congress, as Bilic said. He refers to Article 42 of the Statute, which in Section 3 states that "the electoral body decides on the number of candidates for election to LC organs," while an amendment proposed would add the phrase "which as a rule is larger than the number of candidates to be elected."

Bilbija suggests that this is opposed to the position adopted at the 16th LCY Central Committee session which imposed the obligation to have more candidates than posts to which they are to be elected, without the qualification implied in the phrase "as a rule." Bilbija says that the amendment proposed "unfortunately does not enhance the principle but opens the door to an extremely wide avoidance of the principle." He therefore proposes that "the esssence of the 16th plenum position be built into the text of the Statute."

Bilbija says: "I think that without a clear, resolute position on several candidates for all the offices, without any exception, including the exceptions allowed by this as a rule, we shall miss the opportunity to democratize the cadre policy to such an extent that the LC may be the decisive factor of democratization of the situation and relations in society as a whole." Some applause is heard from the hall at these words.

Bilbija says that the elections in the LC of Croatia have shown that even when several candidates are proposed, the proper national composition of the bodies need not be jeopardized. The example of Bosnia-Hercegovina strengthens his argument. He also thinks that if an underdeveloped commune lacks the number of cadres need for several candidates for each post, one should not, for the sake of such a commune, adopt a principle that is "harmful for Yugoslavia or the LCY."

Chairman Renovica interrupts and asks for the wording of his amendment, but Bilbija continues to wonder aloud how the old Central Committee members and the delegates from Croatia will vote on this point.

Another delegate asks for the floor at 1247 GMT: "My name is Milois Provic and I will be brief. I ask that the congress adopt amendments connected with party membership fees so that the party membership fee will be uniform in the LC and that we do not entrust this to the Central Committee but to this congress, so the fee will be uniform. Thank you." Applause and murmurs follow.

Chairman Renovica sums up the amendments proposed, which he says refer to Article 2, Article 42, and Article 140 of the Statute. He asks Jure Bilic to comment on behalf of the commission.

Bilic says that these amendments were expected. As to the first amendment, he says that the commission proposed that the preamble of the Statute be amended at the next congress to contain a historical outline of the formation of the party. "In this way we would avoid all the misunderstandings that may arise from Article 2 and the term united. There is no sense in my advancing views countering the comrade while in front of the congress. We would resolve this quandary in this way."

Renovica questions Bilic about his position on the amendment and Bilic says he stands by the original proposal. "All right, let us go on. Explain now," Renovica urges. Bilic continues to say that the amendment is not acceptable.

"All right. You heard the opinion on the first amendment. Please, Jure, go on," Renovica says. Bilic says that a vote should be taken. Renovica puts the Milosavljevic amendment to a vote and declares it to be rejected, which is accompanied by applause.

Bilic then talks about the amendment concerning several candidates for each post, says that the 16th LCY Central Committee adopted a position on this, and adds: "I suppose that matters will be more difficult in this respect, but we have been talking about it for a year." He says that the congresses of Croatia and Montenegro and the Yugoslav People's Army conference had several candidates to start with. "One could not say not that a congress with several candidates or a congress that decided to propose as many candidates as there were to be elected is more or less democratic. It is the will of these delegates and consciousness was greater here than there."

Bilic says that it was left to the republican congresses and conferences to decide, "for positions differed in the preceding discussions.

"We had 10,000 registered discussions in connection with the 13th Central Committee session. Some comrades made an analysis of the proposals made and this question of several candidates was not dominant, as it was presented to the public. Comrade Kucan said that the question of public opinion is also the question of the one who creates this public opinion.

"Therefore, leaving the matter to the republican and provincial conferences and LC's, we believed that the LCY is carrying out its duty following its precept of several candidates; for various reasons, as well as some national reasons, we leave it to the committees and the congresses to explain it to their members and to their delegates. We therefore adopted the position that we keep to as a rule. I am talking about the position of the majority. How I would decide is another question, but it serves no purpose to state it. The majority, the majority was in favor, and the congresses and the conferences that were held showed that the majority is in favor of this position." Bilic says that leaving it to the republics and provinces is also democratic, his remark is greeted with applause.

Renovica says: "This means that the commission insists on its position and does not accept the amendment." He then puts the Bilbija amendment to a vote.

An indistinct voice is heard from the floor and Renovica asks whether it is another explanation of another amendment. "There is no need for it," he says. "We have heard the amendment and we have heard your explanation. Does the congress agree that we hear it again?" A chorus of "no" is heard from the hall. Renovica asks for the vote and declares that the majority is against the amendment.

He then asks Bilic to explain the commission view on the Perovic amendment. Bilic says that the question of the party membership fee was discussed and that the positions of the LC of Serbia and of Macedonia, "if I am not wrong," were taken into consideration. It was decided that the Central Committee should deal with this problem. Bilic explains that personal incomes differ in the ratio of 6 to 1 from one republic to another and that this affects the membership fees.

Renovica notes that the commission stands by its proposal, puts the Perovic amendment to a vote, and says the chair thinks the majority is against. "Should we have a count of votes?" he asks and is answered by a chorus of "no" from the hall. He declares the amendment has been rejected.

Snezana Pesic asks for the floor at 1304 GMT. She refers to the 15th amendment proposed by the Statute Commission, which would delete the word "more" in Article 40, Section 4. She explains that this refers to nominations for party posts, in which "more young people and women" should be represented. "This means that more would be deleted from this more young people and women; how would this then sound?"

Bilic says: "I propose that this more be left in." Laughter is heard, then applause.

Renovica says that the commission has accepted this amendment, and when nobody else asks for the floor, he puts the statute amendments as proposed by the commission to a vote. He declares that the statute is adopted with two votes against.

At 1307 GMT, Renovica makes his concluding speech and closes the congress at 1326 GMT. A choir sings "Comrade Tito, We Swear to Thee," and the relay ends.

Central Committee, Others Elected

LD281503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 13th LCY Congress has elected a new Central Committee, Supervisory Commission and Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY.

The following have been elected to the LCY Central Committee by a two-thirds majority of votes:

Mato Andric, Milos Bajcetic, Sucro Bandic, Dmitrije Baucal, Ivan Brigic, Stane Brovet, Josip Bukovcan, Radoslav Bulajic, Seniha Bulja, Simeon Buncic, Tomo Cerjan, Darja Colaric, Dusan Ckrebic, Nurhan Cato, Dusica Danilovic, Ladislav Darabos, Teza Dimic, Dimitar Dimidzievski, Suzana Dinevska, Raif Dizdarevic, Stane Dolanc, Svetislav Dolasevic, Dusan Dragosavac, Ivo Druzic, Enver Djerdjeku, Dalij Djonlagic, Milo Djukanovic, Mladen Djurin, Josip Eterovic, Andjelija Filipovic, Slobodan Filipovic, Radisa Gacic, Vangel Gagacev, Milan Gorjanc, Miomir Grbovic, Bozidar Grubisic, Vinko Hafner, Gojko Hajdukovic, Sinan Hasani, Vladimir Hodaj, Ahmet Hodzic, Hrvoje Istuk, Branko Jercinovic, Lambe Jovanoski, Nerandza Jovanov, Radovan Jovanov, Nikola Jovanovic, Vjekoslav Jurcic, Ivo Karamarko, Milka Kikovic, Vojislav Knezevic, Rudi Kolak, Martina Kolar, Stefan Korosec, Dragutin Kosovac, Radoje Kostadinovic, Andjelko Kovacevic, Sergej Kraigher, Adem Krasnici, Dara Krnetic, Antun Kruljac, Bosko Krunic, Muhiba Kulovic, Dragana Labus, Branko Ladjevic, Mihajlo Lalic, Marko Lolic, Vukasin Loncar, Anton Lukezic, Nandor Major, Mladenko Maksimovic, Branko Mamula, Ante Markovic, Krste Markovski, Petar Matic, Suljo Mehic, Ahmet Mehovic, Esad Merdic, Munir Mesihovic, Vukasin Micunovic, Ivan Mihaljev, Branko Mikulic, Mihajlo Milojevic, Stevan Mirkovic, Blagoje Mitanoski, Lazar Mojsov, Rahman Morina, Said Mujkanovic, Boris Muzevic, Djuro Nemet, Branka Obrenic, Borislav Odadzic, Marko Orlandic, Marjan Orozen, Milica Ozbic, Tosum Pahumi, Jovo Panajotovic, Milan Pancevski, Milica Pejanovic, Mihajlo Pesic, Marica Petrovic, Milka Planinc, Jordan Pop-Jordanov, Milovan Popovic, Hamdija Pozderac, Trajko Prendzov, Ivica Racan, Radovan Radonjic, Tomislav Radovic, Hasim Redzepi, Bogoljub Redzic, Milanko Renovica, Stevan Santo, Zorka Sekulovic, Maksimilijan Senica, Branislav Simic, Dobrivoje Simonovic, Joze Slokar, Andrej Spasov, Borisav Srebric, Boris Stankovski, Ivan Stojanovic, Nikola Stojanovic, Stanislav Stojanovic, Ali Sabani, Frank Setinc, France Sifkovic, Petar Simic, Kolj Siroka, Drago Sofranac, Borut Suklje, Ali Sukrija, Stipe Suvar, Taip Taipi, Dragan Tomic, Stanko Tomic, Nedelko Trajkovski, Bodgan Trifunovic, Vasil Tupurkovski, Igor Ursic, Ugljesa Uzelac, Ljubomir Varoslija, Matija Vaslovic, Sanije Veselj, Dobrivoje Vidic, Radovan Vladjkovic, Josip Vrhovec. Milutin Vukasinovic, Perko Vukotic, Mladjen Vukovic, Janez Zahrastnik, Janez Zemljaric, Dragica Zgrebec, Snezana Zlatar, Janko Zupancic, Vidoje Zarkovic.

The following have been elected by a two-thirds majority of votes to the Supervisory Commission of the LCY:

Milo Asanovic, Ognjen Huskic, Zivorad Jakovljevic, Anica Kuhar, Gligor Poposki, and Pero Skrlin.

The following have beern elected with the necessary two-thirds majority to the Statutory Commission of the LCY:

Dusan Apostolov, Vukojica Boskovic, Milan Fabjancic, Joze Florjancic, Rade Glavic, Milomir Jakovljevic, Risto Jovanovic, Nikola Jurcevic, Andrej Kardelis, Olga Labudovic, Nikola Matovski, Vesna Seljubac, Jovo Ugrcic, Voislav Vasileski, and Cedo Volas.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTS PRESIDIUM

LD281734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Immediately following the close of the 13th KCY Congress, the first session of the newly elected LCY Central Committee was held at which the LCY Central Committee Presidium was elected in a secret ballot. Of the 165 members of the LCY Central Committee, 162 voted, and there were no invalid ballot papers.

The Presidium has 23 members, and 14 were elected today, since the presidents of the republican and provincial LC organizations and of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are ex-officio members of the top party forum.

The elected members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium obtained the following number of votes: Ivan Brigic (161), Dusan Ckrebic (142), Radisa Gacic (158), Stefan Korosec (158), Bosko Krunic (147), Marko Orlandic (160), Milan Pancevski (152), Ivica Racan (155), Milanko Renovica (160), Franc Setinc (155), Kolj Siroka (160), Stipe Suvar (135), Vasil Tupurkovski (149), and Vidoje Zarkovic (152).

Members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium ex-officio are: Georgije Jovicic, Milan Kucan, Jakov Lazaroski, Slobodan Milosevic, Miljan Radovic, Stanko Stojcevic, Milan Uzelac, Djordje Stojsic and Azem Vlasi.

Biographies of Presidium Members

LD290254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 28 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress: Biographies of Members of LCY Central Committee Presidium -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG): Ivan Brigic: born 1936, Stipanici, Duvno, Bosna-Hercegovina, a Croatian; LC member since 1957; university-level professional training.
Vidoje Zarkovic: born 1927, Nedajno, Pluzine, Montenegro, a Montenegrin; LC member since 1943; higher school of political sciences; awarded "Partisan Medal 1941."
Marko Orlandic: born 1930, Seoci, Bar, Montenegro; LC member since 1948; university-level professional training.
Stipe Suvar: born 1936, Zagvozd, Imotski, Croatia, a Croatian; LC member since 1955; university doctorate.
Ivica Racan: born 1943, Ebers Bach, Germany, a Croatian; LC member since 1959; university-level professional training.
Milan Pancevski: born 1935, Debar, Macedonia, a Macedonian; LC member since 1957; higher school of political sciences.
Vasil Tupurkovski: born 1951, Skopje, Macedonia, a Macedonian; LC member since 1973; university doctorate.
Franc Setinc: born 1929, Brezice, Slovenia, a Slovene; LC member since 1948; university level professional training.
Dusan Ckrebic: born 1927, Nis, Servia, a Servian; LC member since 1945; university level professional training.
Kolj Siroka: born 1922, Prizren, Kosovo, an Albanian; LC member since 1941; university-level professional training. Awarded "Partisan Medal 1941."
Bosko Krunic: born 1929, Prohovo, Pecinci, Vojvodina; a Serbian LC member since 1946; university-level professional training.
Milanko Renovica and Radisa Gacic, who have been proposed as president and secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, are also members of the Presidium.

Ex-officio members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium are also the presidents of the organizations of the LC of the republics and provinces and of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army: Milan Uzelac, Miljan Radovic, Stanko Stojcevic, Jakov Lazaroski, Milan Kucan, Slobodan Milosevic, Azem Vlasi, Djordge Stojsic, and Georgije Jovicic.

Renovica Presidium President

LD281605 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Immediately after the LCY Central Committee session the LCY Central Committee Presidium held its first session, at which the president, secretary, and executive secretaries of the Presidium were elected.

Milanko Renovica was elected president of LCY Central Committee Presidium with a 1-year mandate, and Radisa Gacic was elected secretary of the Presidium with a 2-year mandate.

From the members of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium elected the executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee presidium: Slobodan Filipovoc, Marko Lolic, Vukasin Loncar, Boris Muzevic, Stanislav Stojanovic, Ugljesa Uzelac, and Ljubomir Varsolija.

Renovica's Background

LD282330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1522 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, 58, was elected the new president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency today. Renovica, who is of Serbian nationality, has a degree in law and has been a member of the LCY since 1947. Up to April this year, Renovica was a member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Renovica has held various posts in Bosnia-Hercegovina, mostly in the economic field.

They included that of member of the Sarajevo City Committee of the LC, member of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee and member of its Presidency. He was the premier of the Bosnia Hercegovina government from 1974 to 1982 when he was elected a member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency.

Gacic Elected Secretary

LD282326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1535 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Radisca Gacic, 48, was today elected secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency with a two-year mandate. Gacic who has a degree in law, has been a member of the LCY since 1957. He is from the Republic of Serbia and of Serbian nationality. Gacic was a secondary school teacher until 1970, after which he held various posts in the League of Communists of Serbia. Up to May this year, he was the secretary of the LC of Serbia Central Committee Presidency.

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CEMA MEETING ON NUCLEAR POWER BEGINS IN BERLIN

LD242340 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A meeting of the inter-governmental commission for coordination of cooperation of the CEMA states and Yugoslavia in production and supply of equipment for nuclear power stations has commenced in Berlin.

Stoph Meets Delegation Heads

AU301236 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [24 June] Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received the delegation heads of the multilateral CEMA government commission for nuclear power plant equipment who are staying in Berlin on the occasion of their 14th meeting.

Willi Stoph discussed fundamental tasks for continuing the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy in the GDR that was adopted by the 11th SED Congress. The ever more efficient linking of the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and the achievement of top performances in science, technology, and production are decisive prerequisites for guaranteeing further dynamic economic growth. In the talk he referred to the great efforts to develop and use key technologies in the national economy and to the close cooperation between combines and research institutions of the GDR and the partner institutions in the USSR and the other countries of CEMA in this field. He stated that the most economical, most efficient use of all energy resources, raw materials, and fuels, as well as the constant improvement of the basic and advanced education of those working in research, development, and production are essential factors for further increase in performance.

Willi Stoph stressed that, in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the GDR is guided by the highest safety demands in line with the advanced international standard. He expressed full agreement with the proposals of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, for increased international cooperation, in particular regarding an increase in technical safety.

The chairman of the commission, Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reported on the commission's work to meet the demand for equipment and facilities on the basis of international specialization of production and cooperation (in production), and through cooperation in research. The participants at the meeting unanimously expressed the need for close international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. They supported the initiatives taken by the IAEA board of governors.

The meeting, that took place in a friendly atmosphere and was marked by the spirit of fraternal cooperation, was attended by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the GDR to CEMA, as well as by the members of the multilateral government commission A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; L. Kapolyi, minister of industry of the Hungarian People's Republic; W. Mitzinger, GDR minister of coal and energy; Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; K. Dumitru, deputy minister of heavy equipment industry of the SR of Romania; A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; L. Gerle, deputy premier of the CSSR; and R. Pavlovic, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development in the SR of Croatia.

50TH CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY SESSION OPENS IN POLAND

LD241503 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 24: Representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the Soviet Union are taking part in the 50th session of the CMEA's permanent commission for peaceful use of nuclear energy which opened in the northern city of Torun today. Also participating are representatives of the CMEA's Secretariat and two international economic conglomerates the "Interatomenergo" and the "Interatominstrument".

The session will discuss the details of the programme of cooperation within the CMEA in stepping up the development of nuclear power industry, utilization of radiation techniques in the different areas of economy as well as expansion of cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency .

Opening the session, chairman of Poland's state atomistics agency Mieczyslaw Sowinski said that questions discussed by the commission were at present in the focus of attention of the world public opinion as peaceful use of buclear energy was an indispensable condition of the development of civilization.

"The present session will examine the current issues, above all those connected with priority directions of a complex programme of scientific and technological progress of the CMEA countries up to the year 2000," he said.

Draft Plan Approved

LD272104 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 27 -- The commission reviewed, among other things, the detailed programmes of cooperation in the accelerated development of nuclear energy which is contained in the complex programme of scientific-technical progress of CMEA member-states till the year 2000.

The prospects for using radiation technology in the preservation of foodstuffs and non-destructive testing of industrial equipment were also analyzed in the course of the debates. The commission also approved the draft on "The Principles of the Safe Transport of Waste Nuclear Fuels" from nuclear power plants of CMEA member-states.

Chairman of the debates, president of the State Agency of Atomistics Mieczyslaw Sowinski stresesd in an interview for PAP that the discussion unequivocally pointed to the necessity of further deepening international cooperation in the field of more broad and safe use of nuclear energy.

CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD262210 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The CPSL Central Committee met today in Bratislava. The proceedings were opened by Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who welcomed Comrade Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Delivering a report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the implementation of the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee on the further development and improvement of the Slovak party's membership base following the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed that one of the basic conditions for carrying out the increasingly taxing tasks of building socialism is to enhance the party's ability to act and to strengthen its leading role. A key issue in this process was the development and improvement of the membership base, Comrade Lenart stated. However, it is still vital, he continued, to strengthen the working-class character of the party, and especially to enhance the party's influence on young workers in the production sphere and on young people in general. It is an important task, he continued, to strengthen the membership base in those sectors which are crucial from the viewpoint of implementing party policy and intensifying the national economy, above all in the preproduction stages, and in the whole area of science and research.

Comrade Lenart pointed out that today, as has been the case throughout the 65 years of the CPCZ history, when we are tackling truly revolutionary tasks of speeding up socioeconomic development, it is the quality of the party ranks that determines the party's ability to act.

A number of comrades and representatives from the sphere of science, practical life and youth organizations spoke in the discussion, stressing the importance of putting into effect the resolutions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Lenart, winding up today's session of the CPSL Central Committee, emphasized that at the current stage of building a developed socialist society the leading role of the party is objectively growing and its vanguard role in elevating society to a qualitatively higher and newer stage of its development is increasing. In particular, he stressed, it is necessary to continue to develop the party as the party of the working class, taking into account is qualitative changes arising from social progress.

Eleven discussion contributions were made at today's session of the CPSL Central Committee.

The CPSL Central Committee also discussed some cadre proposals. It elected Comrade Ivan Gonko member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, and Comrade Jozef Durica member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat.

It released Comrade Pavol Hrivnak from the post of member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium in connection with his assignment to another post.

It elected the chairmen and members of the CPSL Central Committee Commissions as follows:

Ideological Commission: Chairman Ludovit Pezlar
Economic Commission: Chairman Miloslav Hruskovic
Agriculture and Food Commission: Chairman Jan Janik
Youth Work Commission: Chairman Jan Janik.

At the end of its session today, the CPSL Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution. The session ended with the singing of the Internationale.

KAPEK HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW 30 JUN

LD301352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow: A delegation of the Prague City CPCZ Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chief secretary of the party's city committee, arrived in Moscow for a visit today. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Vasiliy Zakharov, second secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other representatives of the Moscow Gorkom organization.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD302231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet Union -- A delegation of the Prague City Committee of the CPCZ led by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, ended its visit to the Soviet Union today and left for home.

Results of talks between delegations of the Prague City CPCZ Committee and the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU were appreciated, in an interview to Czechoslovak journalists, by the heads of delegations Antonin Kapek and Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Participants in the talks outlined the further development and deepening in some spheres and the further enlivening of mutual cooperation in the political, economic and social spheres.

Antonin Kapek highly appreciated a specific proposal put forward by Boris Yeltsin for the working out of a 5-year treaty on cooperation in party work. He said that measures agreed upon in Moscow would be implemented by us. Antonin Kapek, at the end of his visit, highly appreciated the enthusiasm of Moscow Communists in the consistent implementation of conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which serve as a lesson to us for the implementation of conclusions of the CPCZ Congress.

JAKES, ECONOMIC COMMISSION DICUSS DRAFT PLANS

LD302118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The Economic Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed in Prague today the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia and the state implementation plan for 1987. Chaired by Milos Jakes, its chairman and member of Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the commission also discussed the draft Eighth 5-Year Plan of development of science, technology, standardization and the state implementation plan of technical development for next year.

In the course of broad businesslike discussion, members of the commission supported the drafts and put forward a whole number of propcsals which will be used when finalizing the drafts.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES DEATH OF KERSTEN

LD291811 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the GDR announces with deep sorrow that Rolf Kersten, minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment, died today at the age of 50 after a serious illness.

HONECKER CONTINUES VISIT TO STOCKHOLM; MEETS KVIST

LD261419 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1210 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (ADN) -- THe SED Central Committee general secretary received the secretary of the Party of the Left (Communists), Kenneth Kvist, for a friendly meeting THursday morning at his residence in Haga Castle. Current issues in the struggle for the preservation of peace and relations between the SED and the Party of the Left (Communists) were discussed.

Erich Honecker and Kenneth Kvist both agreed that in view of the Reagan administration and its closest NATO allies' adventurist policiy of arms escalation and confrontation, the struggle for preventing a nuclear inferno and for a switch to disarmament and an improvement in the international situation, represents the most urgent contemporary task. The communists, it was underlined, are prepared to cooperate with all forces that display reason and realism. Here a further increase of the activity of the workers' movement, the cooperation of communists, social-democrats and trade unionists in the peace struggle is particularly important.The historic opportunity offered by the Soviet proposals for freeing the world from all nuclear and mass destruction weapons by the year 2000 and the Warsaw Pact's new initiative for a marked reduction in conventional armed forces and arms from the Atlantic to the Urals must not be wasted. Above all, it is important to immediately halt nuclear weapons' tests, prevent the development of space offensive weapons, and prevent a new round of the chemical arms race.

Kenneth Kvist praised the contribution made by the SED and the GDR through their active policy of businesslike dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation to overcome confrontation and tensions. He stressed that the Party of the Left (Communists) actively supports the further development of good-neighborly cooperation between Sweden and the GDR.

Erich Honecker expressed recognition for the work carried out by the Party of the Left (Communists) with the Social-Democrats and other political forces for strengthening security in northern Europe, particularly for the creation of a nuclear weapons free zone. He wished the Swedish Communists best success in their struggle for lasting peace and the preservation of the Swedish people's vital interests.

Erich Honecker and Kenneth Kvist underlined the usefulness of the contacts and exchanges of experience between the two parties which are being further deepened on the basis of the universally recognized and proven principles of relations between communist parties.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER GROUP CONTINUES TALKS IN FRG

AU291359 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- The delegation of the Youth Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, presently in the FRG, met with the working circle for youth policy of the SPD parliamentary group in the North-Rhine Westphalian Landtag in Duesseldorf on Wednesday [25 June].

The delegation, headed by Hans-Joachin Willerding, chairman of the FDJ parliamentary group, was briefed about the problems of vocational training and youth unemployment and its consequences. A talk with Hermann Heinemann, North-Rhine Westphalian minister of labor, health, and social affairs, concentrated on possibilities of further developing the cooperation between both German states, above all in the fields of youth policy, environmental protection, and culture.

On Tuesday [24 June] evening at a reception given in honor of the delegation and attended by Bundestag deputies of the SPD, FDP, and the Greens, Horse Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary group, welcomed the meeting of People's Chamber and Bundestag deputies dealing with youth policy as a useful opportunity for an exchange of experiences. The talks between the SED and SPD on a zone free of nuclear weapons and the successfully concluded consultations on a zone free of chemical weapons are important contributioned to detente, Horst Ehmke stated.

Hans-Joachim Willerding stressed that the GDR youth attentively follows the development of East-West relations and tries to constructively contribute to improving the international climate and achieving peaceful coexistence.

The delegation visited the training workshop of the Cologne Ford works and the Essen vocational advancement center and used the opportunity for talks with trade union and youth representatives on the social situation and the rights of the young generation.

EDUCATION MINISTER MAKES 'OFFICIAL VISIT' TO PRC

LD261259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0545 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Education Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee, arrived in the PRC today for an official visit. Margot Honecker is there at the invitation of Li Peng, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Commission for Education.

During her visit, Margot Honecker will hold talks about developments in education in the two countries and acquaint herself with education institutions in the PRC.

PRC 'STUDY DELEGATION' ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD271540 East Berlin ADN International Service in 1212 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN) -- A study delegation from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PR of China arrived for a visit to the GDR on Friday. During their several-day visit the guests will become acquainted in Berlin and in Dresden and Potsdam Bezirke with the tasks of the state and justice authorities and their cooperation with the people's assemblies. The program of the study tour includes talks with the chairman and members of the Constitution and Law Committee, the president of the Supreme Court, the general prosecuting attorney and in the Justice Ministry.

The delegation, led by Song Rufen, vice chairman of the Legislative Work Commission, was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Professor Wolfgang Weichelt, chairman of the Constitution and Law Committee in the People's Chamber. He expressed his conviction that this visit would contribute to the development of the good relations between the two countries' Parliaments.

CITIZENS, COLLECTIVES RECEIVES STATE ORDERS

AU301606 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [26 June] in Berlin, outstanding prominent figures and collectives were honored with high state awards. They have been bestowed on them at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the Council of Ministers Presidium. Paying tribute to special merits for universally strengthening the GDR as well as for the work for peace and international cooperation, Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the State Council, Politburo member, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, handed over the order "Star of International Friendship," the honorary badge of the order for Service to the Fatherland in gold, the Order for Service to the Fatherland, and the Order Banner of Labor to veterans of the workers movement, members of the People's Police and working people from enterprises and institutions.

The festive event in the State Council building as attended by Werner Krolikowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Inge Lange, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission; members of the Council of Ministers, among them Otto Arndt, minister of transportation; Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police, and Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction, as well as other prominent figures.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY OUTLINED AT EXHIBITION

LD261531 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Leipzig, 25 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR's economic strategy also fully applies to socialist agriculture, forestry, and food economy. This was stated by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee at a seminar with leading cadres and practical workers of socialist agriculture today at the GDR agricultural exhibition Agra 1986 in Leipzig-Markleeberg. "It is a matter of shaping agriculture into a branch of applied science, deepening the process of the acceleration and broad use of scientific-technical progress and, above all, or increasingly applying key technologies in practice." This was part of the two systems' peaceful competition.

"Our 11th Congress make clear, in full agreement with the 27th CPSU Congress, that only peace guarantees the safety of our planet and that war cannot be a means of deciding the historical conflict between capitalism and socialism."

In this 5-year plan, too, it is a case of "ensuring the production of food and agricultural raw materials in quantity, structure, and quality that meet the population's and industry's needs from our own output in a stable manner and at a constantly higher level," Felfe stressed. This meant consistently implementing the comprehensive intensification of agriculture and giving this process a lasting character.

"In the reproduction process in agriculture there will be far-reaching changes through the application and utilization of microelectronics, computer technology, biotechnology, the cultivation and breeding of new and the improvement of existing types of plants and breeds of animals through gene technology. It can already be seen today that future industrialized agricultural production will be based on the integrated use of mechanical, chemical, electronic, and biological means of work and technologies."

In connection with the long-term development concepts, it is necessary to elaborate integrated programs for implementing scientific-technical progress to the year 1990. In this connection, the commitment entered into to harvest by this date average per hectare yields of 50 decitonnes of grain, 300 decitonnes of potatoes, and 400 decitonnes of sugar beet was a realistic goal.

Werner Felfe, stressed that there also were high demands in the animal production sector. The required growth is to be achieved primarily through raising the performance per animal, with beef farming playing an increasingly central role in animal production.

"The comprehensive intensificaton of agriculture requires that emphasis be even more strongly placed on increasing the efficiency of production. High yields and performances are and will remain the pivotal point for ensuring high production efficiency," Felfe said. This also set new yardsticks for lowering production consumption per product. The even more effective implementation of the performance principle plays a decisive role in this connection.

He described modernization as the main direction of the reproduction of fixed assets. "This requires, in the process of maintenance, the purposeful undertaking of modernization of key machines and, through the further development of in-house construction of rationalization equipment, the noticeable raising of the technological level of the work processes."

The agricultural production cooperatives (LPG) and the state farms (VEG) for crop cultivation and animal production were and would remain the basic units of social organization of production, Werner Felfe stated. "The present concentration, specialization, combination, and cooperation of work in and between them is comprehensible for the cooperative farmers and workers.

"Cooperation has proved itself as a characteristic of our agricultural policy. The deepening of cooperation will also be a main concern of our party in the future. It makes the collaboration of publicly owned and cooperative property possible; it has helped to overcome the temporary separation of plant and animal production."

"We continue to regard the capacity of the preparatory work sector as an important manpower reserve for mastering work peaks in primary production. The agroindustrial associations are a developed form of cooperation. The agricultural production cooperatives and the state farms are and will remain the basic units of production in them also," Felfe stressed.

He continued: "We see individual production on the personal plots of the cooperative farmers and workers and in the Association of Allotment Holders, Gardners and Small Animal Breeders and also of other small producers as a useful and necessary complement to agricultural production in the agricultural production cooperatives and the state farms in the future as well." Above all, there must be greater success in directing initiative to the production of those products and produce which will ensure a more varied level of supply regionally.

"The 11th SED Congress stressed that the development of the socialist village as the center of agricultural production and country life is a firm part of our agricultural and alliance policy. It is part of the principle of our agricultural policy that the LPG and the VEG increase their political and economic influence on the development of the villages. This includes taking over local services, creating children's facilities, communal kitchens, dining rooms, restaurants, sports facilities, and constructing roads and water mains.

The LPG and the VEC must increasingly help in the establishment of supply services such as fruit juice production, bakeries and butchers' shops." Felfe said. Also it is a matter of well-kept villages characterized by good living conditions, an active social, intellectual, cultural, and sporting life, and a close community of village inhabitants.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES BRANDT ON REELECTION

AU301622 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Brandt, on the occasion of your reelection as president of the Socialist International I convey to you cordial congratulations, combined with the wishes for successes in implementing the resolutions of the 17th Congress of the Socialist International aimed at limiting and reducing the nuclear, chemical, and conventional arms, at preventing the militarization of space.

In the interest of averting a nuclear catastrophe, the SED and the GDR will also in the future be prepared to communicate and cooperate with all forces of peace, realism, and reason.

We regard it as a requirement of our time to make an efficient contribution to improving the international situation and returning to detente through a policy of dialogue and cooperation.

Yours respectfully, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

GREETINGS SENT TO 13TH LCY CONGRESS DELEGATES

AU281644 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings to the delegates of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade:

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 13th LCY Congress and to all Yugoslav Communists.

We are pleased that the SFRY working people, under the leadership of the LCY, are working with great industriousness and energy to advance the socialist construction of the country and to actively contribute to the peoples' struggle for peace, disarmament, and international understanding. Thinking of the historic achievements of their pioneers, the Yugoslav Communists are advancing on the path of Tito in order to preserve and augment the revolutionary achievements.

We wish the 13th LCY Congress, which will discuss the comprehensive and complicated tasks that have to be solved in the coming period, successful deliberations.

Linked by long-standing ties of traditional friendship with the LCY and the SFRY, the SED and the GDR are determined to further universally expand relations.

The foundations agreed upon in the coexistence of our peoples are marked by stability.

During the friendly talks on the highest level in October 1985, they were enriched by new aims and possibilities of cooperation. Thus, the trustful cooperation between our parties is resulting in broader prosperous contacts between our states and peoples.

The views which move both of us, which are in agreement with each other or are becoming more and more similar, are increasingly reflected in our international activities, as here the responsibilty for preserving peace takes first place.

We are concerned about the growing dangers to peace and the future of the peoples caused by the most reactionary circles of imperialism. The militarization of space and the nuclear catastrophe, a threat that is becoming all the more clear, must be prevented. The world needs a new approach to safeguarding peace, mutually guaranteed security for all states and peoples, increased efforts to solve other global issues in order to be able to survive. No one can close one's mind to that.

We fully support the peace initiatives of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, which point out an acceptable way for all people toward a change for the better in the world; at the same time, we undertake everything in our strength to contribute to improving the international situation through a policy of result-oriented businesslike dialogue and cooperation.

In the struggle for world peace we rely on the joint action of all forces of peace, reason, and realism. This also includes the Nonaligned Movement as an important international factor.

With the resolutions of its recently concluded 11th Congress, the GDR Communists have set themselves demanding tasks aimed at consistently continuing the course tested in life and directed toward the well-being of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the securing of peace. We are prepared to consistently utilize the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution to strengthen socialism and to link stable dynamic growth of the national economy with social progress in the future as well. This course is based on the trust and the performance readiness of the entire people.

We express the deep conviction that the Yugoslav Communists, the revolutionary vanguard of the peoples of Yugoslavia, will take new significant steps along the path of socialism and peace in implementing the resolutions of its 13th Congress.

With communist greetings, SED Central Committee, E. Honecker, general secretary.

BILD REPORTS FUGITIVES KILLED IN SUBWAY SHOOT-OUT

DW010825 Hamburg BILD in German 1 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "East Berlin: Flight, Bloodbath in Subway Tunnel?"]

[Text] Twelve young people from the GDR wanted to flee through a Berlin subway tunnel: The most risky attempt to flee since the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 has obviously ended in a bloodbath. Six fugitives are said to have been killed in a shootout, and six are said to have been executed later. Among the fugitives was the son of a major general.

Details of the attempted flight leaked out when Deputy Paetzold (SPD) had asked about "rumors" in the Berlin house of deputies: According to them a subway train began to burn between the East Berlin stations Klosterstrasse and Alexanderplatz in a shootout between fugitives and GDR security forces.

According to various sources in Bonn and in both parts of Berlin the following has happened: The 12 fugitives -- all of them reservists, among them six paratroopers and two sons of high-ranking state security officers -- had hijacked an empty train of eight cars.

They picked a route where two subway lines were running parallel: one for the East Berlin traffic, the other for transit trains of the West Berlin subway running through the East without stopping. Prior to the construction of the wall the tracks were connected by a switch that is now blocked.

The fugitives wanted to release the switch, blow up a wall 24 cm thick between the tracks and reach the West Berlin station Marienplartz at a distance of only 800 m with their train.

It was said that the plan has been betrayed. On a day in May GDR citizens heard shots at 1200: Six fugitives are said to have been killed in a hail of bullets. The flight train was burned.

The SED newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reported the fire on 9 May -- without a word about the attempted flight. The involved fire brigade men were decorated with medals.

The surviving refugees are said to have been sentenced to death by the East Berlin Supreme Court and executed in Frankfurt/Oder.

Paper Reports Fire, No Shootings

AU010800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 86 p 8

[Text] On Wednesday [7 May] at 1145 a fire started in the overpass tunnel in the subway between Klosterstrasse and Alexanderplatz in an empty subway train consisting of eight cars on its way for a techical inspection. Through the great personal engagement of the firemen, several fire trucks succeeded in extinguishing the fire by approximately 1430. Staff members of the Berlin transportation service (BVB) that were in the tunnel were taken away by the fire brigade or were able to save themselves through an emergency escape route. Eight BVB members that suffered injuries from smoke were given immediate medical aid. Five of them were able to leave the hospital after outpatient treatment. The other three are on the road to a fair recovery.

Due to the fire lines A and E of the subway were temporarily closed and relief buses [Schienenersatzverkehr] were introduced.

At 2030 subways were again operating on the section Alexanderplatz-Tierpark and on the Alexanderplatz-Pankow section. Repair work is still continuing on the Alexanderplatz-Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse section. Due to the intense heat and smoke, it was necessary to close Grunerstrasse temporarily to traffic including the autotunnel for safety reasons. Shops in the vicinity also had to be temporarily closed. The causes of the fire are being investigated.

West German Reports Denied

AU010801 Paris AFP in English 0753 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, July 1 (AFP) -- East Germany on Tuesday categorically denied West German press reports that from 12 to 15 East Germans were killed in a shootout as they attempted to escape to the West on a hijacked underground train on May 7.

A spokesman for the East German Foreign Ministry called the reports a "shameless lie", and refused further comment.

The West German newspapers FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE and BILD reported on Tuesday that a group including East German reservists and the sons of two East German senior intelligence officers seized an eight-car underground train and headed for West Berlin.

Repair Work Said Continuing

AU010857 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 86 p 8

[Excerpt] In the overpass tunnel of the subway between Alexanderplatz and Klosterstrasse, in which a train of empty passenger cars caught fire on Wednesday [7 May] the repair work that started immediately after the fire had been extinguished continued on Thursday. Members of the Berlin transportation services and working people from the steel construction VEB and the plant for signalling technology and safety regulations are working to clear the burned out cars from the rails to repair signalling and safety facilities, and to prepare to restart operations. They have also started to clean the soot from the stations. According to findings so far the repair work in this section also calls for comprehensive construction measures. Due to the intense heat build up, the loadbearing capacity of the floor construction is restricted in a section of the tunnel. Therefore, in some parts steel beams and concrete elements must be replaced. This work is being carried out round the clock and will probably continue till 12 May.

W. BERLIN CITIZEN HELD FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES'

LD300934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0904 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- The inhabitant of Berlin (West), Martin Steinmann, was caught and detained by the GDR security organs at the Drewitz GDR border crossing point on 26 June because of serious crimes against the GDR. As a paid agent of a criminal gang operating from Berlin (West) and the FRG, he was involved in subversive activities under misuse of the transit agreement and the GDR entry and visitor arrangements. Preliminary proceedings were begun and an arrest warrant issued.

GABOR DEAK NAMED NEW UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

LD272057 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- Istvan Buda has been released, as of June 30, of his post as under-secretary of state by the Hungarian Presidential Council, and as president of the National Office for Physical Education and Sport by the Council of Ministers, on account of retirement and with recognition of his merits.

The Presidential Council appointed Gabor Deak, as of July 1, under-secretary of state, and the Council of Ministers as president of the State Office for Youth and Sport.

The Presidential Council has awarded the Order of Merit for Socialist Hungary to Istvan Buda for decades of successful work, on the occasion of his retirement. The medal was presented by Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Friday.

LOSONCZI ADDRESSES PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD271608 Budapest MTI in English 1345 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met in session on Friday.

President Pal Losonczi informed the council on the official friendship visit to Hungary of Canaan Sodindo Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and on the official visit to Hungary of Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, which took place recently.

The Presidential Council established that the visit of President C.S. Banana was useful, successful, and an important stage of the system of high-level meetings and rapidly developing political relations. The visit created a good opportunity for the parties to exchange views on the issues of international peace and security, with particular regard to Africa, mainly to the latest developments in the southern region of that continent. The recent high-level talks also reflected that Hungary and the Republic of Zimbabwe maintained identical or similar views on the most important international issues. Relying upon the favourably developing relations there are further opportunities for the development of bilateral cooperation, mainly through the expansion of the reciprocally advantageous economic and commercial forms. It was also reflected by the agreements signed by the authorized representatives of the two countries during the visit.

In cordial talks with President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey views were exchanged on the most important topical international affairs, the need of averting the dangers threatening international security and peace, and the possibilities of cooperation between the countries with diverging social systems. The parties surveyed the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Turkey, and possibilities of the further development of cooperation. The sides expressed their common intention to develop reciprocally beneficial relations. As a result of the visit and talks the high-ranking authorized representatives of the parties signed some agreements on cooperation.

The Presidential Council noted the report with approval.

The Presidential Council passed a law-decree on the foundation of a state office for youth and sports which will exercise state control over youth and sports affairs and act as a national authority under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers. The new form of management is to promote the physical training of young people and a healthy way of life of the population.

The law-decree is to take effect on July 1 and the State Youth Commission and the National Office for Physical Education and Sports will cease operation simultaneously.

Another law-decree passed by the Presidential Council comprehensively regulated the liquidation process of economic organizations. The new regulation more efficiently reflects the interests of creditors, and promotes the objective evaluation of the causes of liquidation and the assertion of interests related to the security of contractual relations. Under the new regulation liquidation belongs to the scope of courts. With regard to the importance of such cases, proceedings are instituted by the Budapest metropolitan court on first instance, and by the supreme court on the second. The rules of rehabilitation by the state will be set down by the Council of Ministers. The law-decree and the relevant rules are to take effect on September 1.

The Presidential Council passed a law-decree on the state registration of the population. In compliance with the present development level of the registration of the population the law-decree stipulates the requirements of the development of this activity, and sets tasks in the management and control of state registration of the population.

MARJAI, KARPATI, HETENYI BEFORE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD271530 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1625 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Speeches by Dr Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Policy Commission; and Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense to the 26 June National Assembly session; no video available -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Having analyzed the difficulties and problems, Istvan Hetenyi discussed the measures planned by the government.

[Hetenyi] "Esteemed National Assembly. The difficulties do not in any way change the fact that the programs approved at the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and legislated by the National Assembly in the 7th 5-Year Plan continue to be the direction set down for us for our work. For that reason, the government regards it as its duty to facilitate efficiency and the acceleration of the transformation of the structure, to improve the equilibrium, with measures beyond those in the plan. In this framework, we are providing tax and credit concessions, to be awarded by tender, to enterprises capable of development, to those which fulfill the requirements of today and the future with improving performance. With that we are directing both existing capacities and extra investment to increase exports to a greater extent than before.

"The discussion with CEMA members first and foremost the Soviet Union, aimed at the mutual expansion of economic relations beyond that contained in the plan, also serve the goal of strengthening the basis of development. The underpinning of the greatest priorities with better performances at the enterprises capable of development facilities the achievement of higher incomes. For that reason as well, to restrict inflation, it has become indispensable to regroup incomes from those who create small incomes, that is, to reduce the budgetary and other subsidies precisely in the case of these enterprises.

"The reduction of subsidies must be applied to enterprises and to public expenditure, without affecting the social, cultural and health expenditures. Some of the elements of these measures are temporary and include such steps as the exclusion of the reserves of the planning and budget from the realization of new targets and the reduction during the year of support given to central administrative, management and other organs and to certain enterprises.

"We must accept the seemingly forceful measures, which, however, serve the overcoming of the problems and the achievement of rational thrift, because, even so, it unfortunately appears inevitable that in the course of the year, and perhaps until the end of the year, the budget will develop unfavorably in comparison to that which was planned."

[Correspondent] With this contribution, we now recall through the remarks of Jozsef Marjai his statements, on occasion self-critical, which relate to the work of the administration.

[Marjai] "The 1986 people's economic plan has taken into consideration the characteristics of the economic operation in 1985 only partially, primarily because -- and this must be spoken about in a self-critical manner -- during 1985 we accepted one after another optimistic prognosis which life has not justified. This meant measures fully in harmony with the situation and the objectives could be incorporated into the plan itself, and in the regulations, only to a limited extent. This too played a role in the fact that the unfavorable tendencies of 1985 continued at the beginning of 1986 and in that the government had to take several, supplementary and additionally assisting measures immediately after the start of the year.

"Criticism of the administration's economic direction work may be sensed in public opinion responsive to economic issues recently. These criticisms -- if it may be described as such -- come from different directions and often with conflicting contents. While according to some the administration intervenes too often in the economic process, others urge more active intervention; both opinions have truth in them. Enterprises -- particularly those operating better -- take justifiable exception to the excessively frequent change of regulators and particularly to changes which result in taking incomes away from them. Enterprises -- whose economic operation is weaker or in fact lossmaking -- consider as small the administration's measures which they think necessary and which result in the improvement of their situation. The real contradictions of our positions are expressed in these views, because our people's economy has no such resources out of which we would be able to satisfy even the justified demands or that the development of balanced economic conditions could be left to simple automatic processes. Therefore selectivity must prevail in the more thoroughly thought-out usage of resources and in the interest of this we must tie the regulations to the other tools of central direction in a rational and necessary fashion.

"No plan or regulation exists which would create conditions favorable for everyone at any time. Our programs are realistic, they are possible to materialize but demand the decisive concentration of means in the realisation process and a strict setting of priorities regarding the objectives. In this we are not sufficiently consistent, which warns us that in planning and in all economic management there is need for greater flexibility, a more thorough consideration of the real processes and increased practicality."

[Correspondent] Then Jozsef Marjai, relating to the 1986 people's economic plan and budget, familiarized his audience with the measures already introduced and designed to promote the implementation of the plan and budget. He mentioned that as a result of the comprehensive system of competitive tender, enterprises have already undertaken the obligation to expand their production and export by several tens of billions of forints, part of which will be materialized as early as this year. Another part of the measures aims at providing incentives for export which may be produced with existing capacities. There was also a need for the introduction of measures to limit wages and redeploy resources in the people's economy.

[Marjal] "All these measures are compatible with the wishes laid down in our government plan and in the 5-year plan. International experiences show that countries with capabilities similar to ours can ensure the resources necessary for advance only with the expansion of economic export based on a selective development policy.

"It is raised on occasions that the government was too late with measures. True, a number of measures should have been introduced earlier. However, I think it was not the measures expanding resources which were late. On the contrary, we rather provided them in advance. This advance provision, acceptance of a risk with full knowledge, is true even in such a sensitive area like the hard currency import because the import of advanced technology in the first 5 months [of 1986] is more than $150,000,000 higher than in the same period last year.

"It is clear from the account that 1985 tax returns and subsidies to the enterprise management and economic organs -- at a time when the national income was decreasing -- exceeded by some 13 billion forints the envisaged sum, which was already high in any case. We cannot allow this to happen constantly. In the coming period we must return to the policy of cutting and regressing budgetary subsidies.

"It becomes clear from all this that our belatedness has been true rather of those difficult, but in the end unavoidable, decisions to redevelop resources, increase savings and change inefficient economic activities.

"Esteemed National Assembly. We can already say that our measures introduced in recent weeks do not provide generally greater allowances to economic organizations but expand the financial and management maneuvering room of the efficient, competitive economic units whose production means technological renewal. However, it remains a valid requirement that incentive and compulsion must be tied stronger than before to one another; that we should make selectivity prevail in stiffening and in the taking money away and that we should set stricter conditions for the enterprises of low efficiency and low profit when preparing the regulations."

[Correspondent] Following this Jozsef Marjai spoke about an issue much debated nowadays; his theme is the question of work discipline.

[Marjai] "We cannot postpone further the strengthening of work discipline. Several government decrees have been born -- as is known -- for the protection of the work time reserve; for the expansion of the possibilities of consuming services outside working hours, for the placement of office hours of organizations dealing with the various affairs of the population outside working hours. The implementation of these is taking place continuously. At the same time it has been proven that only by a series of more comprehensive measures it is possible to effect appropriate changes in this area. The consequences of the looseness of the discipline of the citizenry cause serious damages, both directly and indirectly, in economic building work as well. It is our duty to take a more determined stand -- if this cannot be solved by economic means alone if the need arises, via the employment of administrative measures as well -- against the phenomena of corruption, gaining income without work, money grabbing and profiteering."

[Correspondent] We must treat expenditures in a stricter manner too regarding all institutions, offices and economic units. This is how Jozsef Marjai continued his contribution analyzing our economic problems. Improvement of internal economic cooperation links is indispensable and so is more disciplined and honest cooperation between enterprises. In closing, the deputy premier dealt with issues of further economic development.

[Marjai] "We are rather well advanced in the process of further development of the management system from the point of view of standpoints, legal regulations and the institutional system. At the same time, practically speaking, we are still rather at the start of the process. It was partly our situation -- the meagerness of the necessary resources -- and partly subjective factors which failed to make possible a progress at the rate envisaged. New and old live simultaneously in the practice of today."

Although the role of the new tools and methods should not be held in low esteem the comprehensive development of our direction and our methods need, at the same time, a certain amount of time and expense which cannot be neglected and with which we shall have to calculate in a more thorough fashion in the future.

"We must speed up the implementation of our program to develop the economic management system in a manner rationally possible. Where it is possible to start there might be a need for bringing forward some steps which earlier plans envisaged to be implemented at a later stage, so our financial system, price system and methods of direction should function as a system of signals more comprehensible from the point of view of the economy and which provide a better foundation for our economic policy priorities as well as working with a greater compulsive force. This should be coupled with our eliminating at the same time those ill-matched situations which weaken the degree of effectiveness of management, our inconsistencies; and where the mechanisms do not prevail or can do so only to a limited degree we must strengthen the influence of the administration on the processes.

"Our economic organizations, enterprises and the various enterpreneurial forms must be provided with equal treatment and equal conditions in such a way that in the competition and cooperation between them their really existing particular advantages should be able to prevail."

[Correspondent] Following the debate Istvan Hetenyi replied to questions, then the National Assembly adopted unanimously the draft budget.

[Correspondent] The deputies then went on to the next point on the agenda and Ference Karpati, minister of defense, rose to speak. In his introduction he stressed the report he has submitted came about for one and only one reason. The national defense law is 10 years old and here is just one proof of how good this law has been: In the past 10 years it had to be modified only once -- and even that was a pleasant modification, perhaps you remember it: The 24-month compulsory military service was reduced to 18 months. The law, therefore, has turned out a success and changes are not planned in future, either. One thing that could be considered, perhaps, is that students admitted to university might be permitted to choose whether to fulfill their military service before or after their studies. After this the minister spoke in detail about the results and problems connected with young soldiers.

[Karpati] "We devote a lot of care to the development of young people's general and professional training. Within the Army there is a significant system of skilled and semi-skilled worker training and special machine-handling courses. Annually, some 3,500 young people obtain skilled and semi-skilled workers qualifications during their military service. Many of them, who enlist with 8 years of general schooling behind them, pass out of the Army as railway or road gangmen or perhaps as brigade leaders. In the case of those who for some reason have not completed the 8 years in general school, we make it possible for them, in addition to their military training, in the system that has been developed jointly with the Ministry of Education of Culture, to study during their military service, to make up for their backwardness.

"We devote special attention to developing the intellectual values of the young people enlisting for compulsory military service. This is guaranteed by a network of youth clubs, amateur artistic groups, study circles, including large numbers of linguistic, video and computer study circles, as well as the variously equipped troop libraries.

"My esteemed fellow deputies. No doubt the question occurs to many of you: Do we have any problems in the training of the soldiers. Yes, there are. We have to speak honestly about these, as well. Although the bigger proportion of our enlisting youth have adequate education and professional training, all the same today's young people in their twenties have not much life experience. For this reason their education demands a well-thought out, serious task, attention and a high degree of competence on the part of the educators.

"Unfortunately, a growing number of new recruits have already committed illegal acts. Dealing with them makes many problems for the professional staff, in any case already considerably strained. Even in spite of the rules of law brought into effect so far, even in spite of health instruction, there is frequent drinking and the troubles arising from this are causing problems.

"This occurs mainly outside the service period, on leave and travel, which naturally gives rise to a bad reaction among the population. We have not yet been fully able to overcome phenomena which have their roots in bygone days, such as the so-called rags which occur between old soldiers and recruits -- that are in bad taste. If these are rarer nowadays, they remain harmful. For this very reason we take a determined stance against them. I would also raise here our other problems, such as the state of health of the soldiers.

"A significant number of young people, already when they are ranked, are unsuited for service, or are suitable only to a limited degree and have to be exempted from training and physical training occupations that demand a heavy physical burden. In the course of service a further 3 to 4 percent of them have to be discharged for health reasons. With these young men the illnesses take the form mainly of nervous or mobility disorders, cardiovascular, digestive complaints. This causes serious problems which are social and at the same time also have an effect on national defense."

[Correspodent] Well, just as it does everywhere in society. Apart from this, the minister mentioned that concessions in the period of service continue to be possible basically only for social reasons. On the other hand, it is conceivable that after the nineties, when as a consequence of the demographic situation, there will be considerably fewer soldiers on compulsory military service, the circle of those fulfilling shorter periods of compulsory military service will have to be narrowed. It was an endearing gesture on the part of Ferenc Karpati, defense minister, when he thanked the families bringing up their soldier sons and all those who have fulfilled with honor their national defense duties.

MARJAI DEPARTS BUDAPEST FOR MOSCOW 29 JUN

LD291653 Budapest MTI in English 1418 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- On Sunday Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, left for Moscow to attend the 35th session of the committee.

GROSZ LEADS MSZMP DELEGATION TO PZPR CONGRESS

LD281650 Budapest MTI in English 1521 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- On Saturday [28 June] a Hungarian party delegation, headed by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, left for Warsaw to attend the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

KADAR WIRES GREETINGS TO SFRY'S RENOVICA

LD301521 Budapest MTI in English 1320 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party sent a telegram of greetings to Milanko Renovica on the occasion of his reelection [as received] as president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia by the 13th Congress of the LCY.

TURKEY'S PRESIDENT EVREN CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

'Cordial' Talks With Lazar

LD252032 Budapest MTI in English 1543 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- Wednesday [25 June] afternoon Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, called on Turkish President Kenan Evren, currently on an official visit in Hungary, at his residence. They held talks in a cordial atmosphere in the presence of Lajos Szalai, Hungarian ambassador to Turkey, and Asaf Inhan, Turkish ambassador to Hungary.

Delegations Hold Talks

LD252040 Budapest MTI in English 1833 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI) -- The members of the suite of Turkish President Kenan Evren, currently on an official visit in Hungary, held talks with their Hungarian partners in Budapest Wednesday.

Foreign Ministers Vahit Halefoglu and Peter Varkonyi exchanged views on several international political issues of importance, including the proposals contained in the Budapest appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and the situation of the Middle East hotbeds of tension. They surveyed current tasks related to the development of bilateral relations between Hungary and Turkey.

Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, and Ahmet Selcuk, under-secretary of state at the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Resources, discussed possibilities for energetics cooperation between the two countries, with special regard to the provisions of the Hungarian-Turkish general energetics agreement signed in Budapest Tuesday, and they agreed on the exchange of experts.

Husamettin Celebi, general director of the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY, and Sandor Burjan, general director of the Hungarian News Agency, signed a cooperation agreement calling for the expansion of news and photo exchanges, under-secretary of state Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Husamettin Celebi.

Losonczi Toasts Evren

AU301146 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jun 86 p 4

[Report on toast by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, at the gala dinner in honor of President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey in Budapest 25 June: "Gala Dinner in the Parliament -- Pal Losonczi's Toast"]

[Text] In his introduction Pal Losonczi expressed greetings to head of state Kenan Evren and members of his delegation and emphasized it was the first time we had the pleasure of welcoming a president of the Republic of Turkey to our homeland.

Pal Losonczi said, "Both in Hungary and in Turkey people treasure joint memories from some related chapters in history, and the fostering of the memories of the past contributes to increasing our present relations. As an example of successful cooperation between states with different social systems, Hungary and Turkey are increasing these relations on the basis of mutual advantage. That there are no unresolved or disputed political questions between our countries helps the expansion of relations. Evidence for this can be found in high-ranking meetings in recent years and the agreements concluded there. These present talks will open up further prospects for expanding relations between the two coutries. The talks reflected the mutual political will for seeking opportunities to explore not fully exploited areas.

"The agricultural and energy cooperation agreements just signed by the responsible ministers created new opportunities for expanding economic cooperation, and the talks on expanding legal and consular relations are also evolving satisfactorily. Active work is also taking place in the field of expanding cultural relations: This year film festivals and exhibitions will be mutually organized in both countries; steps have been taken to renew the working plan for cultural cooperation; and there is an active cultural exchange taking place between Baranya County and Kutahya Province, as well as between Sarospatak and Tekirdag. Apart from these achievements, there are further opportunities to establish cooperation between scientific institutions and to bind their relations closer."

Pal Losonczi stressed, "The development of Hungarian-Turkish relations provides a good example of how countries with different social systems can conduct successful cooperation with each other on the basis of mutual respect and advantages. This is beneficial for our peoples and, at the same time, it contributes to building the confidence required for the political settlement of disputed international questions. It has been established at our talks that both Hungary and Turkey are in favor of preventing a world war, limiting the arms race, and continuing the process of detente. Our views are also similar on several other important issues concerning the international situation." Pal Losonczi pointed out, "The Hungarian People's Republic will seek to contribute to reducing tensions and providing a guarantee for equal security on the lowest possible level of arms. For this reason it is ready to hold dialogues and to cooperate with all realistic political forces which feel responsible for the fate of mankind."

He stressed further, "We are convinced the initiatives by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, taking into account the other side's legitimate security demands to a great extent, will provide a good starting basis for reducing the danger of war and consolidating international security.

"The Hungarian People's Republic will continue to make efforts to further develop the manifold and fruitful relations between the two states for the benefit of our countries and our peoples and for the advantage of the European process of security and cooperation," Pal Losonczi said in concluding his speech, and raising his glass, he drank to the health of Kenan Evren and his delegation, to the flourishing of the Republic of Turkey, to the friendship and cooperation of the Hungarian and Turkish peoples, as well as to the peace of Europe and the whole world.

Evren Departs

LD261343 Budapest MTI in English 1315 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI) -- Concluding his official visit to Hungary Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, left Budapest on Thursday. The formal farewell ceremony took place on the square in front of the Parliament building where Kenan Evren and his party arrived in the company of Pal Losonczi.

Present at the ceremony were Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Janos Peter, deputy speaker of Parliament, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and several other leaders of Hungary's state and social life. Present at the event were several leaders and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Budapest. After the ceremony held with military honours the guests and their hosts drove to the Ferihegy Airport where Pal Losonczi, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Lajos Szalai, ambassador of Hungary to Turkey, and Asaf Inhan, ambassador of Turkey to Hungary, bade farewell to President Kenan Evren and his party.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION MEETS LEADERS, DEPARTS

LD271751 Budapest MTI in English 1610 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Paletine, headed by General Secretary Nayif Hawatmah, paid a visit to Hungary from June 19 to 27 on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

Nayif Hawatmah met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Sandor Jakab, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Maria Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women. He met Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Ivan Szandtner, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, Gyula Suto, secretary of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, and representatives of the Hungarian press.

Discussions were held on the work of the two movements, major international issues and the situation of the Middle East and the Palestinian people. Talks with leaders of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee covered further possibilities for the improvement of bilateral links. It was stated that the Hungarian Solidarity Committee continues to support the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the elimination of Israeli aggression, and for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, as well as the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their inalienable national rights, including the right to independent statehood. The parties urged the organization of an international conference for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis, with the participation of all interested parties, including the Soviet Union and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. The Hungarian party stressed that the PLO should continue to be important in the struggle. They pointed out that the prime Palestinian concern today is the formation of a united PLO on anti-imperialist bases, and the coordination and strengthening of action with all progressive patriotic forces of the Arab world.

On Friday the Palestinian delegation left Budapest.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH PZPR CONGRESS

Jaruzelski Gives Political Report

LD291009 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0728 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Political Report delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrades delegates, esteemed guests: 5 years ago the extraordinary Congress was deliberating in this hall. Today the ordinary congress has begun work. The vast amount of tension and experiences, toil and achievements is behind these two words. The memory works selectively; it softens many things and puts them at a distance. However, the outline of not so distant times when our country was in a deep crisis and in the utmost danger is still clear in our memory. We do not hide with silence anything that in the recent years was shared by the party, the working class, and the nation. The collapse of the strategy of the past decade, full of mistakes, the large wave of social and workers discontent, and the offensive of counterrevolutionary forces preying on that -- all these coincided with a serious sharpening of the international situation, and with a subsequent imperialist attempt to turn the course of the history.

On the coast of our nation, on its actual territory there were attempts to use the internal strife in Poland to undermine the balance of forces in Europe; to destabilize its peaceful order.

The situation was dramatically difficult, but the party did not lose faith in the instinct and reason of the working class, in the feeling of patriotic responsibility of our nation. It was invariably guided by the conviction that one has to see an essential difference between the extreme, its inspirers and leaders, and millions of honest people who, most often unwittingly, were involved in the dangerous game. We gave the widest circles of society time to see the essence of antisocialist ideas; time for disenchantment with demagogy, and actions and intentions harmful to Poland. We resorted to extraordinary measures in the time of utmost urgency, in order to defend the state from disintegration, the economy from devastation, and society from fraternal conflict. We used these measures not to reconstruct the old, but to defend the new -- to pave the way for the idea of socialist renewal: I declared that solemnly on 13 December 1981. It was confirmed with full strength by the Central Committee at the memorable seventh plenum. We have been following this path consistently. The speed and the extent of overcoming the difficulties vary. We still connect the satisfaction over what we have been able to achieve, with the awareness of the shortcomings. We still continue to struggle with the difficulties of everyday existence, and there is still a legacy of ill-feeling, disappointments and lack of confidence. We are fully aware that the barriers, both in the material sphere and in social awareness, can only be overcome gradually.

In this situation a question arises. Are we not uncovering weaknesses, revealing cases of neglect, giving material to our opponents? Such an impression may arise, but in fact in this way we take the initiative away from our opponents. The truth, even should it be bitter, is our weapon. Boldly using it, we are acting in the spirit of Leninism which draws its unquenchable strength from the class nature of reality, from the open and bold facing of the hardest problems. The party has undergone a severe trial. It has overcome its defensiveness, ideological confusion, organizational weakening. It has given battle to him who makes difficult the full exploitation of the possibilities of socialism, who affronts the principles of the system, slows things down and pulls it back into the past, who gives birth to the bitterness of unfulfillment. Seeing, undertaking, and solving our internal problems, we are conscious of their external conditioning and mutual dependence.

We are living at a turning point of history. At the end of our century fundamentally deep processes are increasing in force and intertwining. These include revolutionary, transformatory social changes and also the dynamic development of science and technology, the enormous changes formed by the genius of man and also the unfathomable, indeed fatal, threats. How to take advantage of this opportunity, overcome these threats? This question concerns everyone who thinks responsibly. The road can be indicated only by socialism, as it showed the way in the question of social justice, crucial for the liberation of working people; as, during the World War II, in Poland and many other countries it tied the question of national liberation to social liberation; as the idea of the equality of all nations was inspired by the great anti-imperialist and anticolonial movement. So also today, socialism is in a condition to reply to the basic dilemmas of the world at the end of the 20th century. We find it in the subject matter and historical achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress. Its nature is the unity of the three most important matters of today: Social progress, scientific-technical revolution, and peace. It constitutes a call to the activity of the masses. Our party solidarizes itself with the Leninist, innovatory achievements of the CPSU, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, with your creative and consequential activity. [applause]

It is precisely with this long-term trend of socialism for which you are boldly paving the way that we join the path of socialist renewal mapped out by the Ninth Congress which is being implemented by our party. In this trend we see the basic mainspring for the speedier growth of the material and spiritual strength of our community, a fact which has also been well underscored by the congresses of the fraternal parties. Nevertheless, the tasks facing Poland are particularly difficult and complex. Whereas other socialist countries have in past years been going forward at varying rates but even so in a resolute manner, and have invested and modernized their economies, and have been increasing their national income, we have sustained tremendous damage and have lost much valuable time. Some of the difficulties have a deeper foundation.

In our country the process of socialist and civilization-based transformations is both advanced and delayed at the same time. This stems partially from our particularly complex conditions and historical interdependence. This confirms the Leninist thesis that all nations will reach socialism -- this is inevitable -- but that they will not all reach it in the same way. Each will contribute something original to this or some other form of democracy, to this or some other variety of dictatorship of the proletariat and to this or some other rate of socialist transformation of various spheres of public life.

Revolutionary changes to the political system have been carried out in Poland. Great material and spiritual things have been achieved in our 40-year period. The country's economic potential has been increased manyfold, and the country's social structure has been deeply altered. The civilization-based and cultural standard of living of the nation has increased. In the majority of spheres, strong and durable foundations of socialism have been created. The socialist method of production is predominant. State power is of a socialist nature. A Marxist-Leninist party is carrying out the leading role.

Socialist processes in the sphere of people's rule, self-government at various levels of social and civic activity are at an advanced stage. However, if one measures them against universal principles of socialism, it turns out that in Polish reality front-ranking and sometimes unique solutions which are looking to the future are found side by side with the remains of previous formations. The year 1986 and sometimes even the embryos of the year 2000 are to be found side by side with 1945, 1939 and even with the legacy of considerably earlier eras. The old deep division of Poland A and Poland B has been really overcome.

However, in another sense, particularly in the sphere of human attitudes, modern thought, a feeling of civic responsibility; good management and efficiency, literal and moral purity clash with mental and physical idleness, incompetence and waste, and parish, in the same street and often in the same enterprise, school, and institution. We are aware of all the blocks and barriers but at the same time we have enough energy to not only overcome them but also to lengthen our stride and strive to climb higher and further.

The party draws the optimism which we bring to the 10th Congress from its faith in the working class, from its link with that class. History has confirmed Ludwik Warynski's words that the liberation of the working class from economic political, social and moral oppression has to be done by the workers themselves. Indeed, it was first and foremost they who were the causative force of our revolution, built the new system, and strengthened and defended it. Even in moments of greatest embitterment the working class retained the idea of socialism. It is collectively striving for a harmonious bonding of the principle of social justice with speedier economic development and progress in living conditions, with greater factual participation in governing the country. The 10th Congress should provide a clear reply to these strivings.

We base our optimism on the strength and performance of the worker-peasant alliance. Polish peasants have made a great contribution to the building of People's Poland which has opened a wide road for social advancement for them. Today their most important task is to ensure self-sufficiency in food for the country and their objective is higher social, material, and cultural standards of living in the countryside. The party will actively support all efforts in that direction.

The optimism of the party comes from its confidence in the Polish intelligentsia. Decimated by the aggressor and torn apart by various orientations, it took an active part in the birth of the new reality, joined in the building of the socialist homeland. Today its obligation is to pave the way for scientific and technical revolution and progress in civilization and culture. Our party will create conditions conducive to this.

An inexhaustible source of party optimism is the fervent patriotism and the creative strength of our people who want the homeland to be rich, well-managed and secure; and who want it to strengthen its proper place among other countries of the socialist community, Europe and the world.

These, comrades, are the most important premises on which we base the formulation of the program for the further socialist development of Poland, a program of tough tasks and vast work.

The materials prepared for the congress and tomorrow's report by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, which are devoted mainly to economic topics, illuminate comprehensively the entire subject matter of the congress. With your permission therefore, comrades, the Central Committee report will first and foremost be devoted to commenting on that which, in our view, is of greatest importance, that which requires special emphasis. At the same time, it is an attempt to summarize the abundant achievements of the precongress discussion. Many valuable observations and suggestions were conveyed by members of party echelons, numerous party and nonparty representatives of science and practice, as well as from voluminous correspondence addressed to the Central Committee and the first secretary. The report, therefore, has a very wide circle of coauthors. I pay cordial thanks to all of them.

Comrades, the Supreme, national task is to intensify developmental processes, make up the lost time, shorten the distance separating us from the scientific-technological and economic leaders. We will be valued in the world to the extent of our measurable value.

No country is really valued just for its historic fame. The fundamental issue is the ability to mobilize all forces and reserves in aid of a modern, effective development. In socialism, the economy should serve the people, their material prosperity, the comprehensive development of the human being. The fulfillment of this primary aim can be seen in our country with particular clarity. Under the influence of the collapse, the gap between needs and the degree of their fulfillment has deepened. Their leveling demands a significant increase in the economic capacity.

During the precongress discussions, two very significant trends manifested themselves. The first expressed fears about whether the socioeconomic intentions presented are realistic. The second emphasized that they had little ambition, that they do not measure up to expectations. The demand was made to raise tasks and accelerate the rate of growth. The Central Committee shares the realistic intentions of the first trend and the bold, aggressive nature of the second trend. We must go forward more quickly. Acceleration is a historic necessity. It constitutes the primary concept of the draft party program, its strategic assumptions. It is at present being realized in the perspective plan, whose draft is being directed by the government for social consultation.

Acceleration, however, is not simply the pursuit of quantative indicators. It is a complex process of deep qualitative transformations in all spheres of life, in the material sphere and in the social consciousness. The conditions for this are being created. The economy is moving onto the tracks of development. The selfless work of the miners, the effort of the whole working class, the farmers, the intelligentsia, the fundamental reform and social stabilization, contrary to the calculations of hostile centers and contrary to the predictions of pessimists, have brought tangible results. If, then, we take into account that the point of departure is the depth of the economic crisis, the obstacles put in our path, we will have achieved enormous progress.

However, weaknesses of various kinds occur, phenomena which hold us back and even drag us backward. The task for the immediate years ahead is to consolidate the developmental foundations, to restore equilibrium, to alleviate the most acute disproportions. This is the first phase of the acceleration. I will not illustrate the tasks connected with it in figures, because they are included in the draft 5-year plan, which has been given to delegates. It outlines the scale of the general growth trend [dynamika]. At the same time, it assumes that the sectors which contribute to modernizing the economy must develop more quickly than others. For example, the production of the electronics industry, the electrical engineering industry, the precision engineering industry, the engineering industry, and some artificial fiber industries will grow 1 1/2 to 2 times as rapidly as industry as a whole. It depends on our work, on a fundamental breakthrough in efficiency, when the rapid development pace spreads to the whole economy, when it enters a new, higher phase of acceleration.

The vital need to go over from extensive to intensive methods is a rule of the current stage in the building of socialism. In the past too, this will was often declared; however, with the increase in employment, raw materials and materials at that time, an increase in the national income and the standard of living was possible, although improvement in efficiency occurred very slowly. Today, when resources are shrinking, when we work shorter hours, when we are paying off our debts, efficiency is our economic sine qua non -- the fundamental condition for us to live better as a nation.

We have emerged from collapse, utilizing -- not even fully -- simple resources. We have hardly begun to tap the complex resources. This is a very difficult matter. Efficiency is not obtained for nothing. Those who give of themselves more effort, more discipline, more initiative will forge ahead. Those who stand still must lose; they must come out poorly, in order for the whole of society to do better. Those are the realistic conditions of this kind of new social accord, which the party presents to the nation.

Acceleration is a means to the fuller meeting of society's needs. Much attention in the precongress discussion was paid to what to achieve and how. Various kinds of interests and postulates clashed in this field, in fact; those of different branches, plants and milieux. Summing up the results of this discussion, the party recognizes the most important things in the immediate years ahead to be: feeding the nation better; improving housing; modernizing education and expanding its material base; progressing in health and environmental protection; just division and consolidation of the principle to everyone according to the results of his work.

Comrades, conditions are being created to improve the feeding of the nation. The degree and pace of improvement depend upon progress in agriculture, in industries that serve agriculture, and in food processing. The party confirms the special importance of the whole food complex in the country's developmental strategy. A stable agricultural policy that has been adopted by the party together with the United Peasant Party has been tested in practice and will be continued. That memorable slogan -- a green light for agriculture -- remains in force. There are more and more people to be fed every year, but the amount of arable land continues to decrease. Thus, the matter of better utilizing this national wealth is becoming acute. The enormous range of production results achieved in identical or similar conditions point out how vast the reserves are, and realizing these depends upon economic incentives, supplies of means of production, and above all, on improving the qualifications of farmers and on agrotechnological progress and the speeding up of land integration. The complete execution of these tasks calls for, apart from central support, social support including the backing of the party members in rural areas. The food industry is a bottleneck of the food economy. This causes great losses of agricultural products, particularly milk, potatoes, and fruit. People's councils and local administration bodies must more vigorously undertake to establish a network of storehouses, cold stores, and processing plants. Mature ventures will be supported by the state investment and credit policy. Thanks to the revolutionary changes achieved by the party, a historical act of socioeconomic liberation of the peasant has taken place. He received land and full civil dignity, and we are currently approaching a new stage of further progress in the countryside. By equipping the countryside with better means of production, machinery and household equipment progress is taking place, and the present is being liberated from the hardest drudgery. Our party's inalienable class obligation also concerns improving the conditions of access to education and culture, supporting farmers in their struggle to be freed from bureaucratic burden, cliques, and bribetakers. Agriculture must be a strong link in the whole of the economy, as there will be no modern Poland without a modern countryside.

Consequently, the party favors family farms being productiviely efficient and culturally mature, and for them to achieve a higher level of productivity and social engagement, through organic ties with the whole socialist economy and through the development of rural self-government. The leading role in the creation of progressive organizational-productive solutions in the countryside must be played by strong, socialized farms; specifically, state farms and agricultural production cooperatives.

The lack of home ownership is a severe problem for thousands of Polish families. The National Socioeconomic Plan sets a considerable, nearly 20-percent increase in the number of homes to be built and also a 50-percent increase in modernizations. This will bring a certain improvement in the housing situation toward the end of the 5-year period, which will be a good starting point for a fundamental acceleration in the 1990s. However, progress has been a little too slow thus far. It is necessary to admit that we have not been sufficiently effective in solving this problem.

Discussions last rather too long, ideas chase ideas, prescriptions follow prescriptions and yet we are still building too few homes. It would, however, be a great simplification if the matter were reduced to subjective brakes. Home-building cannot be isolated from the whole economy, unfortunately. It cannot be separated from the level of national income, from the development of materials production, from the acquisition of land, and the exceptionally costly social infrastructure. These factors decisively influence the number of homes constructed. At the same time this does not absolve the situation in the building industry itself.

Numerous negative phenomena are manifested here: waste and idleness, low discipline and labor productivity, and simultaneous with all this, quickly rising earnings. For this reason, too, construction is expensive, even more expensive. The elimination of these sicknesses lies in the hands of the building industry workers. The profession of the building worker had an exceptionally high status in the initial years of Peoples' Poland. It was a model of tempo and diligence. This profession's ethos must be restored. This is exceptionally necessary for the country. The costs of a home are rather too high for the average family to afford, which makes the state's help essential. At the same time, we share the opinion of experts and the representatives of society that the principles of rendering this aid must be more variegated, according to the area, technical standard, and form of ownership. The proposals enunciated by PRON, trade unions, youth organizations, which seek a full use of the initiatives, energy, and enthusiasm of young people in particular, also deserve support. Those who want to purchase a home, whether individually or through a cooperative, or in the workplace, should be given help in every respect and not forced into positions of faithful expectation. The housing problem will be at the center of the party's attention. Fundamental, coordinating, and dynamic initiatives are being sketched out, which are patronized by the Housing Council, and personally directed by the premier.

The next priority, a great social and moral obligation, is to assure the conditions for a many-sided, physical and mental development for the exceptionally large number of young people. The needs are enormous. It is assumed that 3,500 new school buildings will be built each year during this 5-year period.

At the same time schools have to be constantly better equipped with modern educational equipment, including computers. More nurseries, sports and recreation establishments have to be built, and the holiday, sports and tourist base must be expanded. It will be easier to meet these tasks by merging state financial means with public ones. That is why the national deed of helping the school undertaken on the PRON initiative deserves wholehearted support and the widest dissemination.

The protection of health is one of the great tasks of social policy. Even in the recent most difficult period, we expanded its material base by commissioning for use more hospital beds than in any previous 5-year period. In the present 5-year period we shall commission even more. Also there will be considerable improvement in supply of medicines and medical equipment. At the same time a comprehensive approach is indispensable, as is consolidation of all links of health protection, prophylactic, medical care and rehabilitation. In particular what is extremely important is the improvement in health culture of the society. Still, there are sharp contrasts. In the age of heart transplants, the diseases of dirty hands remains. The most urgent tasks are the implementation of a program of mother and child care, care for the elderly and disabled, the combatting of civilization diseases, alcoholism, and drug addiction.

In recent years there has been an extensive discussion of the health service. Internal -- both material and personnel -- reserves were pointed out. Better use of the medical base, rational relocation of professional personnel, freeing doctors from bureaucratic burdens, care for the good name of this noble profession -- these are all matters of great social importance.

Wide and costly measures have been taken to prevent the degradation of the natural environment, which is a secondary consequence of the development of civilization. The 5-year plan raises outlays for this goal by almost 50 percent. Their share in the national income increases threefold in relation to 1980. This is a lot in this difficult time for the economy.

We all share the responsibility for the state of environment, for its present condition and the condition in which we shall leave it. Investments alone are not decisive, but also complete observance of the law, and everyday general respect for nature. I talked about it extensively during the recent precongress conference in Warsaw. The issue also has a wide international dimension. Poland expressed it at the United Nations General Assembly forum, by suggesting inter alia, the adoption of the principle of free flow of experience, licences and technologies in environmental protection. It would be conducive to more efficient counteracting of ecological threats to humanity.

Comrades delegates, there are no more clear indicators of the implementation of the principles of social justice than wages, their level and interrelations. The general level of wages, people's incomes, have to be strongly related to social labor productivity. The attempts to avoid this law, in the seventies and in the beginning of the eighties in particular, are well known. We feel their severe effects still today. The practice frequently abuses the principles of socialist distribution. In our country, there can be found high profits from low work effort and efficiency. Conversely, genuine effort and recognized achievements do not always ensure that ends can be made to meet. If a less productive worker, and at times even an idler and a waster, gets the same or a similar wage to that of a disciplined and efficient worker, then frequently the waster acquires more in practice than he produced, and this is deeply unfair. In essence, this constitutes a characteristic form of exploitation and outright parasitism.

Many completely unfounded, frequently glaring disproportions have grown out of the shaping of wages, their relation to professional groups and specialities. They often hurt those people bringing great advantages to society, people of high qualifications and recognized status. This arouses dissent. The so-called -- the method of so-called work evaluation should aid in creating the awareness of wage disparities. Its initiation is an important task of the economic administration and of the trade unions. The promoter of its dissemination should be the party. The guarantee of order in wages is not only an economic but also a social problem, a moral problem.

Workplace incentive systems are the way to creating order in wages in enterprises. The conditions have been created, possible, incidentally, only in socialism, for the workforce itself to construct the most appropriate principles of remuneration. A number of enterprises have taken this road -- for example, the Feniks works from Lodz which introduced new regulations, also achieved an increase in employment, a 44-percent increase in work productivity and an economically justified improvement in conditions. Unfortunately, thus far not everyone is making use of this opportunity. To this day, enterprises which, in total, employ around 40 percent of workers have not introduced this system. A number of enterprises, with the approval of passivity of ministries, have treated this operation as a way to the increases of wages without a real growth in results. In many cases, work norms have not been brought up to date, nor has this been done formally. Frequently, the inappropriate proportions are maintained or are corrected only to an insigificant degree. It is clear that it is easier to brandish a concept of justice than to consistently fulfill socialist principles at home. This demands a decided opposition to particularism and, in essence, the interests of those who work less well.

One must expect, and quite simply demand, such boldness from members of the party and from party organizations. Collective consumption is of great importance to socialism.

This is one of the fundamental conditions for equality of [word indistinct] in the most difficult years we have tried to defend them, among others at the expense of production investments. Nevertheless, considerable shortages and difficulties remain. The necessity to more strongly stimulate the motivation for work in present conditions justifies a somewhat higher dynamism of individual consumption. This does not mean that the level of collective consumption will be reduced. What is more, the resources allocated to spheres of particular social importance, such as education and the protection of health and natural environment, ought to increase more rapidly than before. It will be possible and necessary in the next stage to extend the scale of collective consumption and to enrich its form.

The equitable allocation of social services is a very important and sensitive matter. The origins of many of them go back to other times and to other conditions. They continue their existence thanks to inertia even though they have lost their meaning and have become an anachronism. In addition, certain legal ways of doing things make it easier to obtain services by cheating or by encouraging people to avail themselves of assistance instead of doing it themselves. In particular, instances of people abusing sickness benefits and various kinds of unjustified privileges meet with public criticism. This needs to be put in order. For obvious pieces of a fundamental nature the government ought to work out a comprehensive draft of changes. Following wide-ranging consultation, especially with the trade unions, the draft of such changes could be submitted at the second national conference of PZPR delegates.

The principle of less for those for whom benefits are of marginal importance and more for those who truly need them should chart the general direction of activity. In a nutshell, one should narrow the list of benefits in order to deepen and augment their effectiveness. War and labor veterans are the first ones to merit assistance. It is our moral obligation to ensure worthy conditions for those who have done so much for the country. The annual boosting of old-age and other pensions will halt the reduction of their real value, but the problem will not disappear with this. The elimination of the so-called old portfolio will be continued. The party is all for carrying this out as quickly as possible. Concern for the elderly cannot restrict itself solely to payments of money.

There are never enough efforts to ensure that our recent comrades in work not only are, but also have a feeling that they are respected and needed. The works have to ensure conditions of professional reactivation for those who want and can work. In addition, party organizations self-governments in housing districts, and youth and social organizations should derive benefits from the veterans' vast experience to a greater extent than before. Socialist social justice is, on the one hand, honest awards for work performed today or efforts during past professional activity, and on the other, the prevention of taking into possession the results of someone else's efforts. A considerable number of people in our country are of a bourgeois mentality -- greedy, fanciers of easy income cynically neglecting duties and public interests. They do not create goods, do not offer services, but are making their income on profiteering, money-dealing, pseudo-tourism, and theft of public property. These are alien bodies in socialism. They must not feel at ease in our country. Their dealings are and will be fought with increased severity. [applause]

We confirm the principles of a policy worked out together with the Democratic Party, which guarantees stable conditions to honest craftsmen who, in effect, are the allies of the working class. There are examples of getting rich beyond a socially acceptable extent in the private sector as well. In many cases it is the result of violating rules and various wheelings and dealings.

Such practices are and will continue to be punished. Also, other extensive and flagrant incomes in this sector have to be more effectively and efficiently controlled by, among others, the system of recording incomes, the taxation policy, and the adaptation of the employment level to the specific needs of particular industries and the kind of social needs they meet. However, it is indispensable that there exists stronger competition from medium and small state and cooperative enterprises. Their development requires acceleration. They do not have to be less effective and less flexible in activities; they can meet the needs of the moment. There are good examples of such competition and there should be still more.

Fairness in income would have been illusive and the improvement of living conditions impossible had the market been poor and unbalanced.

The present situation, while significantly better than a few years back, causes the public many severe difficulties and troubles. In the current 5-year period there will be an improvement in the supply of food and improvements in its range and quality. It is also necessary to balance the industrially manufactured staple goods market. Broadening the range and eliminating the situation where goods just appear in shops instead of always being available there depends on increasing production for the market, on changes in the structure of production, and on raising its standard. The development of the trade and services network and improvement of its operation should be accelerated. We appreciate the hard work of the trade employees, but it has to be organized better. This is a task not just for the central administration but first and foremost for local authority bodies -- that is, for party councillors and our comrades in self-governing bodies also.

Comrade delegates, national income, its level and rate of growth, determine how demand is met. That is the foundation. It is not possible to get around the dialectical relationship between creation and distribution. The reform is making this truth gradually gain public understanding. Its strengthening forms the essence of shaping the economic ethic in society, as there continues to exist specific asymmetry between the general knowledge and its application, especially in respect to self, and between pronouncements and practice. Everyone agrees with the general interdependences but logic falters at the moment of applying for social resources. Then every investment is justified, postulated pay rise deserved, imports indispensible, and subsidies necessary. Everybody supports the reform and calls for it to be done more quickly, but they most readily spur someone else in the flank. Demagogy frequently overcomes economic reason and even common sense. Separated from economic possibilities, pressure for corrections in distribution inevitably transforms into egoistic scooping towards self and increasing one's own share at any cost. But what of it, if the national income is less if it is greater as a percentage while in real terms being smaller.

For this happened at the beginning of the eighties. Hence, the close relationship between distribution and generation can never be underestimated. One ought to demand from government and executive bodies, but also help them. One should demand a clear concept, efficient organization, and correct decisions. One should help with respecting economic laws and efficiency and discipline.

The connection between abundance and efficiency is a rigorous and an unquestionable one. Its execution in practice is the basic function of the reform. However, it cannot be ensured solely by mechanisms and systems. It must also be present in the everyday practice of the party's work, in all areas of social life, in ideology, propaganda, science, and culture -- everything for this front, everything for intensification and efficiency! Its chief levers are the acceleration of scientific and technological development, structural changes, the elimination of waste, an improvement in the quality of production, and an extension of participation in the international division of labor.

A new, higher quality of economy depends to a decisive degree on scientific and technological progress. We share the opinion of the third congress of Polish science about the need to concentrate on frontline spheres such as microelectronics, computer sciences, comprehensive automation, material engineering, biotechnology, and atomic science. The party emphasized at the same time, the class motivation of scientific development. Mechanization, automation, robotization should also enter areas where conditions are particularly arduous and dangerous, including areas of hard physical labor.

There is no shortage of spheres in which Polish science and many representatives of it are the forefront of the world. We have great potential in scientific centers, in schools of higher education, and in the research and development base of industry. We also have an economy that calls, in many areas, for an outright and radical modernization. Hence, scientific and technological development should occur quickly, and in a way, naturally. However, this is not happening. Only recently some changes for the better have emerged. The crux of the matter is receptivity and the need of enterprises for innovations and organic integration between science and industry. Economic mechanisms and organizational solutions must serve this aim better than they have so far. Apart from other things, they should take into account an indispensable amount of risk connected with the undertaking of bold and innovative ventures.

The basis for a positive assessment of a man cannot just be that he has not done anything badly if he does not try to do something better; most depends on the engineering and technical cadres in enterprises, on the activeness of inventors and rationalizers. It is they who have made an outstanding contribution to Poland's economic advance and, in recent years, to overcoming the effects of the restrictions and import curtailments. We appeal to them from the 10th Congress platform to accelerate the modernization of our economy by creative activity. This is today a great, patriotic task; its implementation creates a particularly attractive opportunity for young people. Youth organizations should become the inspirers of a great social movement in support of the scientific-technical revolution. Inventions -- even the most valuable, unfortunately -- meet various fates.

Two years ago, the report that an original fiber optics technology with high utility parameters had been worked out at the Lublin Center for Optics and Telecommunications Technology received great publicity both in Poland and abroad. The achievement of the Lublin inventors did not, however, arouse the appropriate interest or support from potential producers and users. Time has passed and progress in mastering production is small. As has happened many times in Poland, the purchase of a license has begun to be considered. The obstacles piling up before inventors and inventions are a lively subject for public opinion. Alongside inefficient machinery, obstacles are created by a play-safe attitude and red tape, also by puffed-up pseudo-authorities blocking solutions that are not their own, or by taking the credit for someone else's achievements. Whatever the cause, the result is the same: irrecoverable losses, delays.

In the face of these facts, the party will not be indifferent to this particular kind of harmful activity. No rational idea or invention must be squandered. We will fulfill this obligation, for the doors of party committees will always be wide open to innovators, to the creators of technologies, to the precursors of progress. Party organizations and echelons will be their friendly protector and go-ahead promoter.

The situation in the exchange and popularization of all kinds of leading experiences is not good. We have in the country many superb, modern, and effectively functioning enterprises and outposts, many splendid organizational and technical solutions.

Guests from the whole world come to know them and they evaluate them highly; meanwhile, literally next door in the neighboring enterprise, parish, or town, nothing or almost nothing is known about them, or in any case, the idea is not taken up. An operational, wide popularization of the best experiences resting on knowledge of the matter is a party obligation, a grateful field for the work of our comrade scientists, engineers, and economists.

In the precongress discussion the need for the acceleration of structural changes in the economy was especially stressed. It was indicated that its structure is not modern, not very effective, and does not assure competitiveness in overseas markets. It is often felt that these changes should find expression only in a fast radical limitation of the production of the means of production for the first sector and an appropriate increase in the production of the means of consumption, sector two. Generally, that is correct, but currently our greatest difficulty rests on the fact that the branches producing the means of production do not supply the economy with sufficient quantities of modern machines and equipment, materials necessary for, inter alia, precisely the production of the means of consumption.

This then constitutes the fundamental limitation of development. Structural transformations must then have a deeper dimension than just the relations between the sectors of production. They can be carried out by the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the technological rebuilding of the economy, also by an increase in participation in the international division of labor. Fundamental structural changes cannot be introduced from day to day, but they cannot be deferred either. We must start with the means that we already possess, modernize existing potential, create the conditions for an accelerated development of the branches and enterprises that are already producing modern products, and decide about progress. Structural changes are not just a matter of decisions from above. The obligation of the center is the specification of the directions for transformations and adapting investment and credit policy to them. The task of enterprises is implementing changes in the profile of production, modernizing it, accelerating the process of renewing products, and adapting to the needs of the market and of export better.

Thus, this process is meant to harmoniously link up undertakings on both a macro and micro scale. They must all fulfill strict effectiveness criteria. One can manufacture (?well) and in a modern manner not only steel but also microprocessors. It is not only important what one manufactures, but, above all, at what cost and whether the article really is modern. The government -- with the coparticipation of the Supreme Technical Organization, and of other organizations and associations -- must urgently carry out a thorough examination -- a kind of certification -- of development programs, technologies, and goods from individual sectors from this point of view. One must eliminate everything from them that does not meet the criteria of modernity, including everything that does not ensure a decidedly lower consumption of materials and energy.

A true reserve lies in the better exploitation of machinery and equipment. Enterprises carry out barely half of the technologically required preservation work on an average. They are loath to spend money on the prevention of corrosion, which causes tremendous losses. It is necessary to expand the services repair base and the training of teams responsible for the running of machinery and equipment, and to tighten up on the nature and implementation of sanctions against persons not observing the regulations. Wasting resources is not an inconsiderable reserve, if one can put it this way at all; people point to ravaged railway wagons, to concrete spoiling in the rain, and to street lamps that remain lit during the day. There is also great wastage due to incorrect investment decisions, out-of-date projects, low-quality goods, the nonexploitation of production assets, and excessive employment.

It transpires that it is easier to put one's finger on those guilty of losses amounting to thousands [of zloties], but as regards millions, often big millions, responsibility goes to the wind and bureaucratic anonymity takes the place of people with precise names. An increasing quantity of low-quality goods is the same as acceleration, but in reverse gear. The poor quality of output causes huge losses. This is of particular significance in a situation in which some enterprises are not working at full steam as a result of material shortages. The social losses are not any smaller in size -- demoralization, getting used to the notion of botched work, and agreeing to do things any old way. The statute on quality is not functioning effectively, but it is not only a question of regulations. It is correctly stressed that concern for quality must be demanded at every work station. In this it is not only those -- who tolerate botched work who are guilty of defective output. The consistent application of financial sanctions; of price, taxation, and credit instruments; and the pointing out by name of those responsible must result in poor-quality output not being worth anyone's while.

The party makes it incumbent upon the government to act firmly in this matter. But in this matter, too, we must start with ourselves. The list of those producing defective goods cannot contain party members. The achievements of the work done by whole generations contained in the production assets store up great reserves. In many branches of the processing industry, machinery is exploited by barely one shift.

We cannot allow this, particularly in modern branches, where the maximal exploitation of potential is a condition for keeping up with progress in many spheres of the economy; the accessible source of labor for the next shift may be the transfer of workers from outdated and inefficient enterprises. This is possible particularly in great conglomerates. The state administration and party echelons should pave the way for these processes.

However, the fundamental issue is to make use of work time. In industry, around 1 and 1/2 days of work time in every week are lost for various reasons. So, there are reserves. Their exploitation cannot, however, take place in accordance with one pattern. Where cooperation is at fault, one works more effectively with instruments of agreements and economic mechanisms. Where regulations are violated, where there is terrible work organization and discipline, it must be implemented with full consistency. Incompetent and indulgent directors and all guilty parties must be made strictly liable.

A necessity and, simultaneously, a great opportunity, is the growth in export. The current situation is highly unsatisfactory. We play an exceptionally small part in world trade, one of the main barriers to our development. With the current systemic solutions -- even if they are not all perfect -- enterprises producing for export may achieve tangible advantages, greater resources for development and for wages. Despite this fact, a number of them, instead of making export efforts, are following well-trodden paths. The duty and, simply, the question of honor for worker collectives must be to guarantee that Polish products are competitive on foreign markets. This occurs, for example, at the Polkolor Works in Piaseczno. The proper development of color television picture tubes production has ensured the enterprise a strong position among exporters; foreign orders are even overtaking production capabilities. The growth in work productivity and, following this, in wages confirms to the work force that it is following the correct path. Securing new markets in conditions of ever intensifying competition and maintaining [one's position] in them demands many-sided, comprehensive activities calculated for the long term -- namely, proper state investment, credit, and licenses policy.

The rules of the game for exporters, established by the center, must be stable. The promotion of our export must be done not only by specialized organizations but also by the whole diplomatic service, by all those who participate in international contacts.

We are carrying out an extensive economic and scientific-technological reorientation in the direction of our natural, socialist partners. This demands keeping pace with transformations in technology and production being achieved in the USSR and other socialist countries. Cooperation within CEMA is, and will remain, the bastion of our foreign economic relations, the fundamental source of the advantages stemming from this.

This truth is eloquently confirmed by the experiences of the last years, when the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and also the good-natured attitude of the other countries of the community made it easier for us to overcome the severest difficulties.

Poland actively participates in the process of making efficient the mechanisms of socialist integration. The strong foundations of the deepening of cooperation within the bounds of CEMA constitute two-way, long-term programs reaching to the year 2000. This is an important collective achievement of the countries of our community. We are actively looking for the decisions contained in these programs to find a full reflection in concrete agreements and contracts in economic practice.

We stress with satisfaction the successful development of direct, working cooperation by Polish enterprises and scientific and research institutes with their equivalents in the CEMA countries. Cooperation with Soviet organizations is developing particularly intensively and fruitfully. The close links of enterprises, including the exchange of labor brigades -- especially of youth -- is a particular example of the introduction of the idea of internationalism into life.

Poland seeks the development of economic cooperation with all countries of the world on the basis of equality, partnership, and mutual benefit. We categorically declare ourselves in favor of the elimination of political pressure in the character of illegal restrictions, embargoes, and other discriminatory practices. Life, development, cannot be shut up in a cage of protectionist duties and other barriers. We regard as necessary in international economic relations the working out of and adherence to principles of economic security. We gave eloquent expression to this from the platform of the UN organization.

Our indebtedness is a very serious problem, especially in the capitalist countries. It arose as a result of a policy that was erroneous, both as to the scale of the credits drawn and, above all, as to the methods of their exploitation. We lived beyond our means. The then cheap meat today costs us very dear. An export potential that would enable a fast repayment of credits and awaken the economy to intensive development was not created on the basis of the credits. An important influence on the current level of indebtedness and also the possibilities of regulating our obligations came from the breakdown of the economy at the start of the 1980's, the significant increase in interest payments on the credits, and the restrictions placed on Poland. The losses that we suffered for these reasons constitute a sum equal to half our indebtedness.

This was the greatest economic blow ever dealt to any country in conditions of peace. At the same time, it was a case unique in history, where the creditor deliberately made it difficult for the debtor to pay off his debts. In recent years, we have gone from taking out credits to partially repaying them. However, as a result of the incomplete regulation of interest, the debt continues to grow. We face the dilemma of stopping this process at all costs or recognizing that the most important thing is to create conditions for the development of the economy, to agree to a limited increase in debt for a few more years.

The PPR Government has many times declared that Poland wants to respect its financial obligations, but paying off the credits cannot take place either at the expense of a drop in the standard of living in society or by halting development. The long-term interest of society is served only by such an approach. It does not conflict, either, with the well-conceived interest of our creditors. Of course, the fundamental solution of this problem can occur only by way of a decided increase in the export capabilities of our economy. Nobody will do our work for us here.

Comrade delegates, a fundamental condition for mobilizing all levers of efficiency is the economic reform -- undertaken on the party's initiative with the creative involvement of the Economic Reform Commission. In an extremely difficult situation it has contributed to a considerable extent to overcoming the crisis, to initiating developmental processes. It is defining the profile of the economy with ever greater clarity and also people's behavior in the work process. There are many enterprises and work forces that have understood and are putting the reform into practice in an absolutely model way. This is proof that its fundamental assumptions are correct, that it yields results, and that it is proving itself. Unfortunately, this does not occur everywhere. As a result, a breakthrough in efficiency has not occurred. There are many reasons that have contributed to this. We introduced the reform under conditions of a violent drop in production and a profoundly disturbed equilibrium.

For social reasons the economically justified price increases have not been introduced. In an imbalanced economy, the mechanisms to set wages and prices appear not to be efficient enough. They have made it possible for some enterprises to achieve favorable financial results without making a proper work contribution, reducing costs or implementing technological progress.

These weaknesses were made worse by giving in to the pressure of demand. All these, apart from objective factors such as even more expensive methods of obtaining raw materials, the surplus of import over export, and import price increases contribute to inflation that is still high. It has wide and destructive effects. It strikes particularly the weakest groups, many children, families, senior citizens, and retired people. This is the source of many social, and particularly, market troubles. Speculators are preying on inflation and those benefit who manipulate prices on goods and services produced by them.

A sharp struggle against inflation is in the best interest of the working class, all working people. A strong currency is a condition of a healthy economy and efficient functioning of economic reform mechanism. A weak currency means the weakening of motivation for work, the dissipation of social energy, and a rampant foreign currency cult. The zloty may only be strengthened as the result of comprehensive action. A draft of an appropriate program should be prepared by the Polish National Bank. However, most important of all in the struggle against inflation is the restoration of economic balance, linking wages to production, increasing market production, reducing costs, and putting price relations in order. Solving these problems and creating a balanced market for consumer goods and services is a priority of economic reform in the present 5-year period; this is the main substance of the second and decisive stage of the reform. The government will undertake necessary actions in this direction.

Competent groups and authoritative social forces generally support the radical acceleration of reform. We have to answer this question: What precisely is involved? Is it the increasing number of legal regulations? No. Sufficient regulations are now in force. Is it the speedier access of reform to working brigades and working posts? Surely, yes. Is it the dissemination of experiences of best enterprises, a general education about reform? Undoubtedly, yes.

It is very important that all enterprises benefit from the experiences and reform achievements of the best enterprises. But most of all, the issue is to be more consistently effective. This is the essence of the matter. This has been demanded by experts and a considerable part of the public. However, that means an extremely important and responsible choice must be made. That is, either we reach the balance more quickly while accepting consequences related to it -- a radical reduction of subsidies, the rationalization of prices, the strict observance of the self-financing principle, the strict regime of saving and labor discipline; receiving in exchange a good market, increased motivation to work, and therefore quicker growth in national income -- or, by not accepting these rigors we will live longer with the burden of market shortages, the producer's advantage over the consumer, a permanent threat of speculation, weakened work incentive and reduced prospects for rapid development.

So, should it be more difficult today so that it will be easier tomorrow? Or should we prefer to accept not only half-means but also partial results? No doubt, the congress will express its opinion on this matter.

The effectiveness of economic mechanisms and the pace of restoring equilibrium depend closely on the quality of central planning. Its role in formulating strategic goals for socioeconomic development, defining the pace and proportions of growth, and balancing the basic resources is obvious. At the same time, independence and self-financing of enterprises and their responsibility for results must be consolidated. This is inseparably connected with the consolidation of employee self-management. It is a host of an enterprise, as a part of the national property. The choice -- with or without self-management -- can only be answered unequivocally: with self-government.

It is the party's duty to take care of complete utilization of self-managing rights of the workforce and to support and aid their activity which is compatible with the reform combining interests of the employee collective and the whole of economy. It is an important task of the party organizations to take care of harmonious and creative cooperation among management, the employee council, and trade unions, as the specific composition of a socialist work enterprise.

The party was the initiator and promoter of reform. It will continue to outline the main directions for its improvement, control their implementation, and strengthen efficiency -- the factor that determines the country's future.

Comrade delegates, since the first postwar years, Poland has had a record birthrate in Europe. In 1946 we were less than 24 million. In 1986 there are 37 1/2 million of us. According to credible forecasts there will be 40 million in the mid-1990's. Since the beginning of this decade an average of 700,000 children have been born every year. This is an optimistic fact, but also a great duty and a great responsibility. It requires great means. During the period 1980-85 Poland's population increased by almost 2 million but employment in the socialized economy decreased by 325,000. One cannot count on its perceptible increase in the next few years. Such are the objective demographic trends. Many enterprises report workforce shortages. Some even say that this is a barrier that cannot be overcome. On the scale of the whole state, however, there are enough people. The problem is that they are utilized in an extravagant fashion.

The rationalization of employment is therefore essential: A fundamental streamlining of organization; the guaranteeing of the functionality of all structures of social life. There are workplaces and institutions where what two or three people are doing could be done by one person. Many units are duplicating the work of others. For example, in the Building Construction Plant in Stalowa Wola, with basically unchanged overall employment, the number of engineering and technical staff has dropped in 4 years by more than 20 percent. In the Building Construction Plant in Zielona Gora, overall employment dropped by almost 10 percent but office staff increased by 13 percent. We observe such phenomena not only in production plants. One can move many administrative and office staff to the front line, to serve the customer, in trade and services.

There is a sizeable number of full-time posts linked with no substantive activity in cooperative and social organizations, in scientific research establishments, in publishing houses, in editorial offices -- even in the theaters. Either subsidies or prices are increasing in the light of this, often both. As a result, the costs boomerang back on society in any case. True, Parkinson didn't concern himself with Poland's affairs, but it turns out that the laws he discovered operate strongly here too.

Organizational weaknesses, sometimes outright anomalies, also contribute to squandering the capital of human knowledge. It is estimated that one in every five engineers is doing work unconnected with his education. For example, in one of the coalfields, a metallurgical engineer is the inspector of sports facilities; someone with a degree in agriculture is the deputy director of a materials economy plant; and a musician is a mining machinery inspector. [laughter] In another plant, a Master of Arts is a senior economic inspector; a Master of Evangelical Theology is a senior organizational and legal inspector. There are considerably more examples of this kind in different branches of industry and ministerial departments. And a broader comment: Too many engineers are employed in supervising current production. Technology, which has already been mastered, often no longer requires their participation on such a broad scale. It is, however, essential to expand the machinery for preparing new technologies, products and solutions; that is, a staff which is thinking of the future.

One of the causes of the growth in levels and people in the hierarchical management ladder is a paresis of horizontal promotion. In order to reward somebody, raise their earnings or satisfy them men are promoted vertically. So far, in general, people are not asked what they have achieved but what office they have held. There is even the bitter saying that in order to be right, first you have to get a position. We have to reverse this. Frequently obsolete and nonfunctional structures, expanded beyond the real needs, cause quite a few good specialists to work below their professional and intellectual capacity. And if they are wasting their time and effort and getting into bureaucratic habits, that is frequently determined not by their predisposition but by organizational conditions which do not allow them to use fully their knowledge, intellect and energy, and to find creative satisfaction.

The Ninth Congress initiated a deep economic reform. The Central Committee proposes that the present congress initiate a general review -- a kind of x-ray -- of organizational structures and work posts throughout the state. [applause] This great, comprehensive undertaking should support the economic reform, reveal loopholes and shoals and release various brakes.

Good organization is also an essential condition for the efficient and fruitful introduction of new technologies and for raising the efficiency of management. This concerns:

First, completing the reform of the central level through finally adjusting its functions to the modified system of management and shaping the role and the structure of the ministries as executors of government policy in respect of particular areas. The process could culminate in passing an act on the Council of Ministers.

Second, optimalization of organizational solutions, depending on the technical and economic characteristics of particular branches of the economy. This especially concerns the problem of the so-called above-enterprise structures which have to be differentiated in a justified way and based on clear criteria of economic accounting and efficiency.

Third, rationalization of employment and correct deployment of forces inside enterprises and cooperatives, starting with management, through departments and teams, right down to the work stations.

Verification has already commenced in some enterprises. This has proved both useful and effective. The experiences of, among others, the Radom Radoskor indicate how much can be gained in this way. The ally of verification will be the team subcontracting organization of work, also called the team of partnership groups. Self-management teams constitute a constant pressure arising from the rank and file for improvement, for the growth of work discipline and as a result, also, the improvement of its results. For example, in the Hydrobudowa Slask Jeden engineering works enterprises, after the introduction of the principle of the signing of agreements between the enterprise directorship and teams formed voluntarily, work productivity rose by 50 percent and the project completion time was shortened by over 30 percent.

Partnership groups also aid in the humanization of work, in nurturing a feeling of collectivism, of worker comanagement and coresponsibility. This is a very good road for deepening the socialist character of production relations. We spoke of these matters at the 16th worker-plenum; and at the 23rd plenum, this was set as a task. Yet there are still few work teams. Experimentation is lasting a little too long. We were also sluggish in this matter in the Central Committee, in voivodship committees, in the government. We need more consistency in breaking down objective difficulties and above all, the subjective resistance accompanying this so very necessary process.

A no less important aim of the review would be organizational improvements; that is, organizational and functional improvements from top to bottom in the state administration bodies, in communal services, in trade and services, in education, culture, in health protection and also, the correct and economic situation of the personnel apparatus in public organizations, financed or assisted by the state budget.

We do not present ready-made solutions. They should be worked out during the review. But we already know today that some are understaffed and others are overstaffed. Thus, along with the removal of redundant structures, offices and posts, the need for the strengthening of others, for example in the services area, will no doubt manifest itself. The essence of the review is not mechanical cuts or apparent savings but the greater efficiency of the solution in force as regards the requirements of social life, the economic reform and scientific-technological progress.

If the congress approves the concept of a general review, all levels will be faced with an exceptionally difficult and complex task.

After all, this is an area of great social sensitivity. Resolution and a firm hand and at the same time tact, a discriminating approach and objective concern for all those to whom it is not only necessary to suggest, but also for whom it is necessary to ease, and sometimes to quite simply prepare the transfer to another position or to different work corresponding with their capabilities and qualifications, will be needed.

In these matters we are counting on the cooperation and assistance of self-managements and of the trade unions. Above all, the active participation of the milieux involved, openness of work and the freedom of discussion, and broad consultation, especially in the press, which will enable everyone to have his say and to put forward proposals, suggestions and initiatives will be needed, however. We appeal in particular to the leadership cadres to carry out honest self-assessment. This will without doubt reveal various spheres and areas where changes are necessary and will suggest appropriate solutions as well.

Success will depend on how consistently we, starting with the Politburo and departments of the Central Committee and ending with primary and section-based organizations, are able to influence the correct course and effectiveness of the review both at ministries and factories. In this matter we should start with ourselves, from the level of the Central Committee.

The appointment of an authoritative party and government commission on the pattern of the commission for matters of economic reform but having, however, the necessary decisionmaking and executive authority will be necessary to properly direct such an extensive and complicated undertaking. We are counting on appropriate participation in these activities by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, people's councils, workers' self-government, trade unions and also on the help of men and learning from the Polish Academy of Sciences, educational establishments and industry-related institutes. The involvement of the scientific society [as heard] organization and leadershp of the Polish Economic Society, of the Supreme Technical Organization will be very helpful. Their representatives, above all, should enter the composition of the party and government commission.

Those enterprises and institutions which will carry out an authentic and not superficial attestation, or have already carried out one, will become valuable allies. There are, and will be available, both the materials and also the experiences and potential of the Supreme Chamber of Control and of the Workers-Peasants Inspectorate. We do not expect a lightning breakthrough or an immediate overcoming of the deformations which have been building up in layers over the years. A review of such an extensive scale will require persistent work.

Its results, the evaluation of the degree of the introduction of recommendations, the particular report on the organizational state of the state and the economy could be one of the key points of the deliberations of the second national delegates' conference.

Comrades, most management cadres, especially at higher levels, hold their functions on the recommendation of the party. This increases manyfold our responsibility for cadre decisions. Correct ones give the party more trust; erroneous ones undermine its credibility. People's Poland has created new structures of management. The cadres functioning therein have brought in a priceless, truly historic contribution: socialist transformations, the advance of the country's civilization. In this process, they educated themselves, developed, matured.

There were also, however, errors. Some cadres had their heads turned by being leading powers. The leading role of the party in the state was sometimes conceived as a personal right to undertake arbitrary, voluntaristic decisions.

The weakening of the democratic mechanisms gave birth to arrogance and self-will. The time came to pay a painful political, and moral bill for this. Despite this, the predominant group of cadres passed the hard examination. They tempered themselves and grew strong.

Great changes also took place. At all levels, up to the leading functions in the party and state, there came many new people seeing their tasks anew. New does not automatically mean a person can work in a new fashion. The condemnation of rooted bad habits does not automatically mean they are overcome. The good do not just displace the bad. One can sometimes notice the appearance of new people but old practices.

The main principles of the PZPR cadres policy have been in force for nearly 3 years now. We evaluated their implementation at the 25th plenum. We supported the Politburo resolution passed in May. New principles indicate a comprehensive approach, to link the selection of cadres with their periodic assessment, their constant education, and rightful rotation, overcome the hermeticism of cadres policy, bring them out from offices in to the light of day, and attain social approval for the decisions undertaken.

Personnel policy is not just moving pieces on a chess board. It is a duty of the party to catch those that are best and push development especially of young. ideological, prospective personnel; that is to observe the principles of rewarding innovation, efficiency, and dynamic action. Subordinates are or become as their superiors. People with low qualifications are not going to advance those that are highly qualified, those afraid of risk will not attract those that are bold, those rooted in their habits will not promote innovators, and those devoid of ideals will not seek support in the ideologically-motivated. Therefore, the higher the post -- the higher consistently-observed demands.

We have several categories of managers. The first group is that of excellent professionals and efficient organizers situated in the right place. They are our guards -- those who are pulling the country forward. They should be firmly supported and their solutions and experiences disseminated. In particular we must strengthen the positions of managers. Of those, the most valuable are the ones who cooperate well with the party organization, employees' self-management and trade unions while not losing any of their exactingness and consistency. Their field of initiative, right to innovation, and sensible risk should be expanded. It is better to correct the impatient than to permanently prod the ossified, passsive, and indolent. There should be no attitude of let nothing happen. The point is, above all, that as many good and new things as possible should happen.

The second personnel group consists of people who are frequently equally superb but who are not utilized to the maximum in their offices, are often undiscovered, blocked in, and working at only half their potential energy and strength. We should uncover these people promptly and efficiently, promote them and give them opportunities.

Finally, the third category of managers are the mediocre, sluggish, and lacking initiative. They should be moved without delay in accordance with their true capacities.

Such are the criteria and objectives of managerial review that should form an inseparable part of the verification. We count on the founding bodies, along with party organizations and self-managements, to formulate in the course of the review thorough and fair assessments. Managers, after all, are a particularly valuable command cadre of our economy.

Personnel reviews constitute a new quality -- practical achievement of the new personnel policy. They play a significant educational role. However, the evaluating teams are not infrequently characterized by softness and indulgence positive assessments are formulated in excess. Negative ones, and especially disqualifying ones, come with difficulty. Therefore, the reviews must be greater in depth, more thorough and more unequivocal in their conclusions. The selection of management personnel in the economy through competition has verified itself. Managers appointed in this manner in their decisive majority pass the test. It sometimes also happens that only one candidate enters, that the competition is sometimes resolved prior to its official start, and that own people, in an unjustified manner, are treated preferentially. Distortions of the idea of competition should be eliminated and the method itself spread to other walks of life -- that was the decision of the 25th plenum.

In the last few years many personnel powers have been transferred from higher to lower echelons, first and foremost to the basic party organizations. We emphasize once again: In the party, in the state, and in the economy no one has the right to reduce these powers. As for party members, the situation is perfectly clear: No one can take a leading post without a positive reference from their parent basic party organization which has also been consulted as widely as possible among respected nonparty members. The new powers of the basic party organizations mean both greater coparticipation and greater coresponsibility.

There can be no room for the assessment that he may not be a very good manager, but he makes up for this by being a good comrade. Only those who work conscientiously, manage effectively, and achieve good results can be said to really belong to us. Recommendations are given but can also be taken back. Everyone who has had one withdrawn has an obligation to the party to resign immediately from his post whether he works in the state administration, the economy or the cooperative movement. Nevertheless, each change must take place in a clean and cultured atmosphere. It will always be the case that not everyone will be up to the requirements and that not everyone will be able to cope with them as time passes. A change is sometimes a punishment, but more often than not it takes place during the natural course of things and is connected with a transfer to another position, retirement, state of health or personal reasons.

The manager Poland requires is one who combines knowledge, innovation and organizational and executive skills with a sound ideological attitude and high personal standards. There is no shortage of such people in Poland: They are in the party; they are also in the allied parties; and there are many of them who do not belong to any party. It is our task to resort to them on an increasingly broad scale and to promote the best ones. A nonparty person who is devoted to People's Poland must have every opportunity. We have nothing to fear from this. This will only serve to strengthen the party and Poland. Lenin wrote that, rising from the ranks of the mass of workers, peasants and intelligentsia, are many able and honest nonparty people with whom one must fill some of the more important positions in economic construction, while retaining for the Communists the right of necessary supervision and determining the direction.

On the other hand it is also necessary to have supervision by nonparty persons over Communists. This is a guideline the party should heed with firm consistency. [applause] [At 0915 GMT the congress takes a 30-minute recess, after which Jaruzelski resumes his speech]

Comrades, the socialist state is the widest plane of the collective existence of the Poles. It is a common work and common good -- the only real base for the sovereignty of our homeland. These truths in recent years have indeed assumed a burning topicality. The whole dramatic nature of the situation, numerous weaknesses and threats concerned the state most of all, directly and tangibly. We have defended our common home.

We have undertaken multifarious efforts in order to make it strong, modern and efficient. Only the law-abiding and democratic state can be a state that is really healthy and strong. A model of socialist democracy, which was particularly confirmed by the 17th plenum, has not been shaped once and forever. Recent years have brought plenty of new solutions. It is our desire, that these initiatives materialize, that they become a useful contribution to the international practice of building socialism. In the past it was declared many times that we all had to learn democracy. Today, indeed we all are learning it, though with different fervor and effect. This is not easy learning but gradually it brings results.

The PZPR's allied cooperation with the ZSL and the SD is characterized by political culture. In the hard test of recent years cooperation has materialized and hardened. There was a considerable increase of the role and authority of the Sejm, its legislative activities. The PZPR Parliamentary Club had its considerable share in that. Future development and the consolidation of functions of the socialist parliament now require the stepping up of efforts for widely understood control of the implementation of the laws, executing state discipline. There is nothing worse than the situation when legislation says one thing and life another. The competences of local elected bodies people's councils, and self-management of urban and rural inhabitants have been considerably expanded.

There are many good examples of using these rights and possibilities. But the created potential still has considerable reserves. A survey has shown that a majority of people's councils are using only part of their statutory rights. Now they should want to use all their statutory authority. Various bad experiences bore fruit here. These are the effects of formalism and paternalism, of which underestimating and directing people's councils and other bodies was the practice for many years.

It does not seem that this was only history in some cases. The authority of the councils is a value of state, system significance. The party should consolidate it consistently, taking particular care that the superior role, in relation to the administration, of representative organs, expressing itself, inter alia eloquently in the institution of the vote of acceptance of accounts [absolutorium] should be fully respected. Chief attention will be directed to the nearest rung of authority to the citizen: The People's Councils [RN] and administrative bodies at the basic level.

The concept of additional powers is taking shape, for those cells that have worked to deserve them by their initiatives and good management. In turn, Voivodship People's Councils [WRN] should be assured greater financial independence and a responsibility for the economy commensurate with it, especially for local industry, including for the much-desired construction of small industrial and service plants in rural areas.

The slogan: A self-governing republic was an anarcho-syndicalist, counterrevolutionary nonsense. The idea of local, worker, professional self-government is a great, vitally important norm of socialist democracy. Tenants' self-government has gained considerably wider potential to influence the solution of the problems troubling local communities. Its bodies -- estate and house committees, parish elder's councils -- are becoming the extended arm of the People's Councils. Together with the development of worker and cooperative self-government and other self-government institutions, this means the broadening, as never before, of the possibilities of developing social initiatives and the participation by citizens in cogovernment of practically all spheres of social, economic and cultural life.

Full and fruitful use of these possibilities creates the broadest plane and the best school for the functioning of socialist democracy. This goal is being achieved in practice in a fairly uneven process. Local party organizations, to which many experienced, socially sensitive comrades belong, should play a stimulating role in it more effectively than hitherto. Self-government does not in itself safeguard against autocracy. There are cases of its organs serving as a smoke-screen for lawlessness. Inter alia, this relates to some of the branches of the cooperative movement. We express ourselves in favor of a strong position for and permanent development of this movement, closely associated with the workers' tradition. With this aim, one of the important acts of the renewal was introduced, a wide-ranging, democratic cooperative law. Recent years show a clear growth in the cooperative movement, its serious, useful achievement.

We cannot not but notice deformations that also occur, cases of bureaucratization contrary to its purpose and essence, the deprivation of the members of certain cooperatives of a factual influence on their activity. Sometimes the cooperative law is applied so that the chairman is sated and the supervisory council gains.

The increase of the social factor role, action to counter the abuse of the independence of the cooperative, is a very important function of their self-management. This demands constant support from the party organizations and cells. One of the valuable sides to our situation is constituted by the very widely developed [words indistinct], circles, and clubs. They tie in to the best Polish traditions, social activistic passion, and group work.

Conditions are maturing for particular associations to acquire wider rights, among others taking on or supplementing certain tasks fulfilled previously by the administration. So, for instance, the League for the Preservation of Wildlife [LOP] could possibly act as a side in cases involving environmental pollution; or Consumers' Federation could have further rights in quality control. In socialist democracy, the strength of workers' participation, voice, and influence on all social processes has a fundamental significance. It was not a case of coincidence that the recent political conflict flowed to the surface of life in the costume of a union and so the greater significance to the development and systematic growth of class trade unions. The party is and will remain faithful to the principle expressed in 1982.

The trade union movement cannot and will not be either an extension of the administration or an antisocialist political grouping. The new unions must be independent and fully self-managing. A strong, authentic trade union movement is imperative to the working class, to working people, and to Poland. A partner who openly tells the truth, who criticizes, who even protests -- but also protects the state's interests -- who is concerned about increasing the national income, and who takes on the burden of coresponsibility for unpopular decisions when they prove to be necessary suits the socialist authorities. We will cherish the ideological-political unity of the trade union movement like the apple of our eye. Its division is to put working people at odds with each other, to manipulate them under the guise of defending their interests. We expect party members active within the trade unions to set an example of active and effective trade union work. The duty of party echelons and organizations is to seek the opinion of the professional movement, to take its views into account, and to strengthen the position and prestige of this most popular organization [pol-najbardziej masowa organizacja] of the Polish working world.

Diverse possibilities for participation in public life are created by consultations, by their universal and public character; this is the seeking of opinions and discussion, social education, and the shaping of attitudes and opinions.

Behavior must ensure that every participant in the consultations is convinced that -- even when he finds that the decisions do not reflect his opinions -- he has not wasted his time, he has not been neglected, and he is needed. Opinions that are not accepted do not remain without influence because they are visible signals. Of course, it is not possible to debate every matter endlessly. What is important is not, after all, for the bodies of the state authorities to avail themselves of consultations to find in them an alibi against responsibility. Consultation should be an element encompassing all of society in the decision-making process, a characteristic form of self-control of the specialist factors. The ideal of consultation and its extensive application constitutes a valuable achievement of the socialist renewal. It is necessary that, strengthened by the popular legislative solution, it should take deep and permanent root in our political system. This concern for the permanent influence of social opinion on the activities of the bodies of authority was a duty placed on us by a resolution of the Ninth Congress. It is served by soundings of public opinion conducted by specialized centers.

With this idea in mind, a public opinion poll center has been founded. Some voivodship party committees have set up their own teams to conduct research and make analyses. Together with the centers already in existence, a whole scientifically shaped system has been established. A valuable source of information has been added on citizens opinions, assessments, and feelings. It is a duty of party and state authorities to learn about the better and better utilization of the new, extensive possibilities this research provides.

Now, having introduced in recent years abundant, political and institutional instruments of socialist democracy, it is most important to implement what has been discussed, coordinated, and decided. We need both more democracy in collective thinking while reaching decisions and more consistency in implementing discipline.

In order for such a policy to succeed, direct contacts of representatives of authorities with society are of serious significance. Recently, the readiness for open and direct talks with the work force, with various social milieu, and simply with the working people seems to have weakened. For this, genuine discussions, including the ones disseminated by mass media, and a polemic is unceasingly needed. We successfully went to meet it halfway in a situation incomparably more difficult. Consequently, we should return to these experiences even more today. One must talk to the people, patiently explain, or even argue, but be among the people, act among them, as well as listen to them time and again.

The Central Committee estimates that conditions are now ripe for the further development and enrichment of instruments for socialist democracy. First, before the coming elections to the people's councils and the Sejm, we should analyze on the basis of the experience so far, the possibility of further extension of the democratism of the electoral law. Second, to strengthen the protection of citizen rights [spoleczny rzecznik praw obywatelskich] proposed by the PRON, appointed by the people's councils and cooperating with the prosecution offices. Third, along the lines of positive experience of the Sejm socioeconomic council, the purposefulness of appointing an identical body at the voivodship people's councils should be considered. The socialist renewal finds wide-ranging reflection in the changes of the structures of our state organization and the legal system. In this process relevant constitutional amendments will be needed. If it is possible to achieve this following relevant research in 1991 on the 200th anniversary of the historic 3 May, it would be very good.

Comrade delegates, the law in Poland expresses and protects the interests of the working class, the working people, and the socialist state; it ensures the social order and equality of citizens.

That is why the rule of the law has to be treated with utmost seriousness and must always constitute the object of the special care of the party. Law-making and its application must correspond to the principles of rationality, democratism, and socialist justice equal to all with no exceptions. There must be nobody beyond control, evaluation, and criticism. The law and the rule of the law are the mainstay of the Republic. Our legal system has been modified in depth in the recent past.

The setting up of the Constitutional Tribunal and the State Tribunal was of great significance, as was the strengthening of the Supreme Administrative Court; the restoration to its due place and strengthening of the quality of work of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK]; the setting up of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Observance of the Law, Public Order and Social Discipline; and the strengthening of the Prosecutor's Office control over decisions by state organs. The usefulness of the amendments made in many spheres of the law is being proved worthwhile in practice and in its adaptation to today's requirements. Socialist law and order is obtaining increasingly broad, social and civic support. Social workers, people's assessors, court guardians, members of People's Militia Volunteer Reserve [ORMO], deserve special recognition. The Worker-Peasant Inspectorate [IRCH] is functioning effectively. The working class has obtained, thanks to it, a new sharp weapon. Previous experience dictates: Behave with respect and recognition toward the activities of the IRCH, to the comrades who devote their effort to it -- extend their powers and view the assessments and proposals presented seriously.

The Central Committee thinks it essential to strengthen the authority of the organs of administration of justice and of prosecution and also to improve the legal system. The goal is a stable law, undergoing only absolutely essential, fully mature changes. At present, the surplus of regulations in force is to be eliminated. The lack of cohesion of acts of an executive nature with some acts with the rank of statutes must be overcome and that of regulations from the period of the reform with regulations of the mandatory-allocative system. This is a simplification of the highly bureaucratized, excessively complicated and burdensome procedures of settling citizens' affairs.

All institutions and their activities serving law and order must fulfil the supreme goal: To strengthen the observance of constitutional principles of the system of government; to guarantee the unity of rights and obligations; to work in the service of the state and the citizen, both being able, always, to get their due rights. The construction of socialist law and order would be brittle without a general knowledge of the law. With this intention, a program of legal and civic education of society has been drawn up. Various forms of educational, training, and preventive activity have begun.

This should significantly contribute to an increase in legal awareness and ethics. These issues are being introduced to a wider extent in party training. Law abiding activity by state bodies is of decisive significance. This activity builds up credibility and creates patterns of social behavior. Adherence to this principle must be resolutely demanded from all links of state authorities and all distortions from it must be fought against with full strictness. The party is concerned about the authority of administration. It also has its share in the socialist renewal. Significant structural and organizational changes have been made in the state administration. They should contribute to the higher and higher efficiency of offices and institutions.

Fighting against bad habits and eliminating formalism and sluggishness in dealing with citizens' matters is the inalienable duty of party echelons and the basic party organizations in institutions and offices at all levels.

The Polish Army has its beautiful pages in the history of our homeland as a cocreator and defender of achievements of the people's state, its independence and the inviolability of its frontiers. The traditions and the present day of the Armed Forces are filled with the service for the nation. Under the ideological leadership of the party they perform their defensive duty. At the same time, they participate actively in the economic life, cocreate scientific and technological development and educate and train highly qualified cadres. The trust of the nation is a priceless value to a soldier. This has found its proper confirmation in the very responsible fulfillment of the tasks of martial law and in the fulfillment of the historical duty to save the country. Our Armed Forces and their devoted staff, as well as all soldiers deserve words of cordial appreciation. [applause]

The Civic Militia and the Security Service officers have properly performed and are conscientiously performing the duty of defending the socialist state. The Central Committee has highly assessed their devoted, difficult and responsible service. It also expressed the conviction that the Ministry of Internal Affairs will continue to perform its duties conscientiously, guarding state security, abiding by the law, guarding public order and effectively guarding citizens' peace. The party has initiated the stepping up of the struggle for the purity of social relations and for the full respect of law. A wide front of legal pressure, as well as of preventive, educational and up-bringing actions against crime, deviations, including above all, drunknness, as well as antisocial behavior that prevents people to live normally, is being established.

These issues have recently found full reflection in the Sejm debate and resolution. Intensified combatting of pathology is already bringing about noticeable effects. There will be no light treatment in these cases. The party counts on rigorous actions of the responsible institutions and on the assistance and support of the working class, the opinion-shaping circles and the men of science and culture. We should continue to march along this road, consistently and resolutely.

Comrades, for the Marxist-Leninist party there is no more important case than the trust of the working class, credibility and authority in the eyes of the working people. This, above all other things, has been under the attack of the enemy, aware that the bond of the party with the masses is the decisive and sensitive point of our political system. Here too, we encountered particularly painful losses. The sociopsychological effects of the errors made have accumulated and the difficulties of everyday life also cast a shadow. The patiently and consistently implemented line of the accord and struggle does bring, however, expected results. This is proven by the course and results of the elections to the people's councils and the Sejm and this is also confirmed by the research of the public opinion. The most significant thing is, however, the practice, the active participation of the masses in the daily work, in the social activity, for the sake of the realistic socialist Poland. The evolution of moods and views and behavior is taking place gradually, but in the right direction. This is, however, a complex process determined not only by general factors but also by differences in climates in different milieus. Frequently it is decided on by individual situations, even accidental events. Hesitation and disappointment, lack of trust and passiveness -- these are often transitory states from the already perishing internal emigration to the various forms of participation. It is impossible to win them all, but it is necessary and possible to win the overwhelming majority.

Every gained person means a victory for us. A man who has been pushed away is a mistake. Without the conviction that people can change one cannot be a communist. The concrete state of the social consciousness is a reality, and one must not turn one's back on reality, one must transform it actively and wisely. The authentic transformations of human attitudes and views are hundreds of times more precious than the appearance of the unity proclaimed too much.

During early years of the people's authority, in conditions of deep divisions, and with the threat of them consolidating the then far-seeing policy of the PZPR paved the way for people of various outlooks to join the side of socialism. In retrospect this policy can be assessed much better, both the costs of sectarian departures from this policy, and its permanent favorable results.

During the dramatic test of recent years, on the side of the people's authority and socialism there were thousands of former soldiers of the Home Army [AK], Polish formations that fought in the West, representatives of the prewar intelligentsia, and even members of political parties which were then on the opposite side of the class barricade. The permanence of the state, the good of the Polish PR they considered to be the highest value.

The appraisals carried out by the party of complex phenomena and contradicting trends that characterized the former Solidarity movement appeared to be correct. Millions of people placed in the movement their hopes for realization of the slogan -- socialism, yes, distortions no -- for the success of renewal. At the same time it was the stepping stone and the milieux for actions of a multitude of antisocialist gamblers of the old and new generation, leaders and fanatics of counterrevolution, and also various renegades, including those miraculously converted. In one movement, the 21st plenum stated, there was at the same time a potential for socialist renewal, and a potential for antisocialist destruction. The retrograde and adventurist trend which prevailed in the leading bodies of Solidarity and in its rapidly growing apparatus could not be a line for the working class, and the way for the majority of participants in the movement. The extremists suffered defeat because they lost public support, they alienated themselves from the masses. Practice confirms that to the fullest extent: People divided yesterday, today act in unity.

The vast majority of former Solidarity members are active participants in public life. They are in the party, in allied parties, in the Sejm and People's Council and in the reborn trade union movement. They are also present in this hall as delegates to the 10th Congress. The line of accord is not an occasional declaration, not an idea for difficult moments, not a hasty tactical maneuver. This is the continuation of the best experiences of our party. We implement it and we continue to do so with full conviction and consequence.

We are not struggling for power. The power is, and remains socialist. We are tolerant toward views and opinions that are even incorrect and unjust. These can always be corrected and explained. Nobody here is or will be victimized for his convictions. Today, the struggle is on for Poland's future, for whether it will be possible to make up the delays and to prevent the threat of permanent lagging behind, to regain our place in the world, to meet the challenges of the present time.

As a result of this, we cannot, and we shall not, be lenient toward activities harmful to Poland. What did the opposition advocate? Work at a snail's pace, the approval of restrictions, yielding to and steering clear of revanchism, the popularization of internal and external emigration, instilling, particularly in young people, a feeling of hopelessness and pessimism, the paralysis of social activity; in other words, speaking in overall terms, a pernicous philosophy of the worse it gets, the better.

The underground and its various political supporters [kontrahent] were no longer grieving souls and aesthetes fascinated by pure democracy, or inexperienced people led astray. More often than not, they were a political agency in the service of people from outside who inspired and suppplied it. Today, both the harmful nature and hopelessness of acting in this way, are becoming increasingly obvious.

Having defined as broadly as possible the area of accord, we should thus observe all the more emphatically its inviolable principles and its impassable limits. The accord is not the agreement of everyone in everything with everyone. [sentence as heard]

At the present stage of the construction of socialism in Poland there also exist antagonistic contradictions. A barricade separates the exponents of contradictory interests and socialist and antisocialist, proworker and antiworker and progressive and reactionary attitudes. At the same time, differentiation between people striving sincerely toward accord is an objective fact. We acknowledge their identity; we do not blur their differences; we do not simplify the divisions. The thing is that these contradictions should not violate the framework of the constitutional order that is based on our political system and the Polish raison d'etat. Even important divergences can be neutralized through convergence in primary matters. Through the willingness to act together for the success of the sole Polish state -- the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

Accord is a dialectic process which, while altering the situation is in turn subject to the effects of this situation.

The 10th Congress of our party opens up its qualitatively new stage. The program the party presents maps out a historic opportunity for Poland, irrespective of what divided us and still divides us. Responsibility for the program's implementation is shared by the entire nation. Satisfaction over its results will also be common to us all.

In years gone by political accord was pushed to the forefront. Socioeconomic cooperation and accord as regards good work, good management and large-scale tidying up in our homeland are now of particular importance. The PRON builds and extends the platform of accord. Its roots can be traced back to civic committees of national salvation. During the most difficult moments, they provided an example of patriotic boldness and responsibility. Under the policy declaration of the PRON, there are signatures of the party, the allied parties, associations of secular Catholics and Christians. A total of 163 social, trade union, youth and women's organizations as well as various creative associations and unions, denominational organizations and national minority communities have joined. More than 1 million socially-aware people are active in the PRON. The majority do not belong to any party. From this hall we convey to all of them expressions of respect and acknowledgement. [applause]

The election campaign to the people's councils and to the Sejm showed just how many complaints there are and how many problems still have to be solved. At the same time it confirmed just how considerable the reserves are that can often be mobilized even without additional outlay. We are for the PRON patronizing the process of activities which make everyday life easier and for it having a real influence on the activities of both the organs of power and also of citizens. It is with this in mind that the initiative of setting up at the Council of State, with the active participation of the PRON National Council, a social consultative council and its corresponding organs in the form of civic convents at voivoidship people's councils has to be examined.

We also favor the PRON expanding the platform for asking questions and for expressing various opinions and doubts. The question may arise as to whether this is the creation of a kind of opposition. Such opposition to neglect, incompetence, bureaucratic nonsenses and to shortcomings in the state, social and economic mechanism is necessary for Poland. The party ought to be that opposition's driving force, stand at its fore and stimulate and organize it. Creative criticism is a valuable asset. Critical people are useful, if sometimes difficult partners in a dialogue, but they are our potential allies. They must be concentrated in organizations and supported. Not everyone who finds fault with us is against us and not everyone who praises us is with us. Conviction about our own infallibility is the worst adviser. When hearing a critical opinion it is the easiest thing in the world to say it is not true. We know from the past that there were lots of instances when rejected and sometimes even censured proposals and views turned out to be correct after some time.

The opponent is saying that our nation is disenchanted with socialism. This is not true. The decided majority of Polish society is, in its feelings and aspirations, in favor of our systemic aims. It is not necessary to agitate in favor of social justice, the quality of chances, social security, free education, and health care in Poland. The universal condemnation of greedy enrichment of living at someone else's expense witnesses that which is normal in capitalism, which constitutes the source of recognition and prestige, calls forth protests here. Thinking and speech in a socialist language decidedly prevails, though many are not always conscious of this. When they criticize various faults, when they get offended at the waste of the national good, when they want to influence what happens in their own work place or milieux, then that is not disenchantment with socialism, but the other way around. It is dissatisfaction when there is not enough of it, when deviations arise from its ideals. In this sense, the ideas of Marxism-Leninism have entered the national blood circulation, and socialist values and norms have become an undetachable component of social consciousness. This is our victory. [applause]

In recent years, humanitarian decisions were undertaken several times in relation to the perpetrators of certain crimes. With respect to the decided majority, these decisions were correct. They helped regain people who were lost and confused and straighten their life paths. The situation in the country today is characterized by the spread of accord, strengthening public order, and also continuing disintegration and social isolation of antistate groups. This creates the basis for the amelioration of legal measures against those who have carried out certain crimes. We received with attention the latest PRON initiative. The Central Committee judges that it may be possible to create one more chance to return to normal life the perpetrators of specified categories of crime against the interests of the state. Of course, adherence to the constitutional legal order will be demanded from them. In relation to the perpetrators of common crimes, the amelioration of legal rigors could include above all, women raising children, the minors, and the perpetrators of inadvertent crimes. It should not, however, relate to recidivists, persons who have committed atrocities, committed crimes while drunk, or those who are parasites.

Comrade delegates, the complexity and significance of the problems of mutual relations between socialism and Catholicism in Poland were already foreseen by Julian Marchlewski and other eminent activists of the Polish workers' movement. The creators of the PZPR were fully aware of it.

Both worker parties, the whole camp of people's democracy, came out in favor of loyal cooperation by Marxists, Catholics and those professing other religions, from the dawn of the new statehood. This found expression in the July manifesto.

It was at the foundations of the state's religious policy. The choice made at that time was a creative realistic response to one of the most important questions about our country's future: how to bring about socialism -- a system based on ideological and theoretical premises of dialectical and historical materialism -- in a society where the majority is Catholic? We favor a lasting continuation of that line in the future as well. This is expressed in the draft program. The implementation of the constitutional principles of separation of church and state; of freedom to fulfill religious functions by churches and religious associations; of freedom of conscience and belief; of equal rights and obligations of citizens regardless of their attitude to religion -- this is the great humanitarian and lasting achievement of People's Poland. The church is conservative by nature. It adapts itself to a changing world with considerable delay. How often humanity has forged ahead, making progressive transformations, in the face of the church's doctrine! By the same token, the definition and introduction into practice of solutions appropriate in Polish conditions has not been, nor could it be, an easy process without conflict. It did not occur without mistakes on the part of the authorities too but was above all a consequence of the burden of a past in which the church took the side of the moneyed classes. They also wanted to retain their previously occupied place. Before September [1939], Poland has not carried out many reforms typical of the great majority of European states doing away with feudal relics. Toward the end of the classic Soviet film, "The Man With the Rifle," the hero, an illiterate peasant, crossed himself and went to fight the Whites. There were millions of examples of a similar kind in Poland too: at the front, in defense of the people's authorities; during the agricultural reform; on the scaffolding of huge building-sites, up to the recent, hectic time in which the great majority of believers came out on the side of socialism.

If someone finds in religion a motivation for a worthy civic attitude, he is a valuable partner for us. We welcome with satisfaction the growing participation by Catholic associations and those of lay Christians in the country's public life; and by their representatives in the organs of authority. We watch with recognition the activity of those churches and religious associations that shape among their believers attitudes of respect for work, public property and for the state and the laws in force in it. They are finding the correct way to inscribe themselves constructively into the socialist reality. The majority of the Catholic clergy also fulfill their pastoral service in accordance with the laws of the socialist state. Those among them who, by their civic involvement and real participation in the efforts to benefit our fatherland, make a valuable contribution to a positive shaping of church-state relations, deserve particular respect.

This process is, however, coming up against various difficulties. The antisocialist clericalism articulated by some priests casts a shadow on the relations between state and church. It gives rise to calculations by anti-Polish forces on clashes, on conflicts between us. It harms Poland as a result. The fact that the expression of their beliefs by the spokesmen for various world outlooks is accompanied by discussion, polemic and dispute is natural. They should, however, take place on a level worthy of the end of the 20th century, without epithets, incantations and exorcisms. The party comes out unchangingly in favor of a good pattern of relations between the state and all religious beliefs. There is a sometimes difficult but -- and this is very important -- uninterrupted dialogue in progress with the Roman Catholic Church. Poland needs constructive cooperation between state and church. It could express itself particularly in joint undertakings to promote peace; in condemnation of the activation of revisionist forces; in increased concern for the natural environment and for protection of cultural monuments; in efforts to maintain the patriotic link between Poles living abroad (Polonia) and the motherland.

We should also look for possibilities for broad cooperation in combatting socialpathology in the struggle for the nation's moral health. Religiousness, however, very often does not go hand in hand. Unfortunately, with an everyday attitude, with social morality. Not without the influence of church doctrine have we been beating for years now the European records for the birth rate. In this situation, efforts toward shaping a work ethic and civic responsibility and concern for increasing the national wealth and for guaranteeing the material conditions for family life should not be left to the state alone. We therefore support expanding cooperation and, at the same time, reducing the sphere of differences and misunderstandings. We respect the church's identity and its status. At the same time, we expect and shall require respect for the Constitution and the legislation of the Polish People's Republic and for the raison d'etat of the socialist state. [applause] The Central Committee hopes that the 10th Congress will confirm this line.

Comrades, so that man may live better; that is, putting it in the briefest possible way, the objective of socialist development. But what does this better mean? We would not be Marxists if we were to ignore the material side of the standard of living. Raising it is the chief task of the party's socioeconomic policy. But the objective would be a poor one and the conception lame if living better were to mean exclusively the material side. There is also the question of social justice, equality of rights and opportunities and conditions for starting out in life, of a worthy, creative and colorful life. Cooperation with other people, a sense of belonging to a team, strength of ideological and moral motivations, striving to know more, understanding in greater depth, and working more actively are fundamental characteristics of the socialist way of life. These very values determine the great role of culture in Poland's socialist development. We interpret it broadly -- as a fundamental enrichment of humanist motivation, as an essential component of working and living in a community, of word and custom, of creating, nurturing and disseminating works of human talent, imagination and sensitivity. Great historic progress has taken place in every field of culture in socialist Poland. It has been a factor in the advancement of the popular masses and in the changes in civilization in the country. The most valuable works of mind and creativity have become daily visitors to Polish homes. That is an indisputable fact.

But it is not the achievements that we most want to discuss today but disparities, and, at times, contrasts and the most urgent tasks. Negligence that had already made itself felt previously was compounded equally by ideological and moral, psychological and material effects of the crisis. The phenomena of frustration and confusion appeared. A gulf opened between needs and resources. Things even got to the point of closing down some clubs and cultural facilities in the countryside.

We are not passive in the face of these phenomena. The Ninth Congress proclaimed new principles were specified for social codecisions about the shape of cultural life. Special recognition is due to the National Council for the Arts [NRK], set up 3 years ago, for the large number of initiatives and also for the effectiveness of integration activities. Among these are the recently produced report on the state of culture and also the prominent participation in preparing the program for its development.

It is vital that economic activists should show more understanding for the needs of culture, and people of culture more concern for understanding the hierarchy of needs. We are against boredom, and we favor good, mass entertainment and a varied means of spending free time. Resources must be found for especially important and urgent needs such as books, television, cinematography, audio equipment, and in the longer term video technology, but there must also be a greater responsibility in the disposition of money.

It must not be wasted on books and periodicals packed with graphs, or millions spent with a light hand on misconceived films when the number of cinemas is decreasing.

The Central Committee regards as a question of great weight the increase of the influence of works of high artistry on artistic tastes and likes, on life and interpersonal relations, on slowing down of the tide of literary garbage, kitsch, and ugliness. For instance, the weakness of transmission between eminent attainments in the plastic arts, applied art, the decorative arts and industrial production causes the aestheticism of products to play rather too small a role as an economic and cultural value. It is time to reactivate an industrial design council to treat resolutions in this matter seriously. We have the highest attainments in music, famous composers, and players, but on an everyday basis one lacks words for the neglect of music teaching in schools -- the invasion of deafening decibels is an example of disproportion. We have an excellent school of linguistics, great literature translated into many languages, and at the same time a colloquial language poisoned by stiff jargon, saturated by freak words and vulgarisms, offending by its poverty. The protection of the Polish language is not a matter of one action, but of lasting efforts by Polish teachers, schools, artistic institutions, mass media.

Among people connected with culture one generally does not appreciate the often nameless ranks of its activists, the role of work organizers in clubs and community centers, of librarians and booksellers, and finally, of enthusiasts who devote themselves to amateur art and popularize their own collections. Their effort calls for sympathetic attention. We emphasize the importance of the amateur artistic movement and social cultural movement, which create a wave of authenticity and the original color of the national culture. It is obvious that for its development, those who create artistic values are invaluable: writers, composers, artists and film and theater people. We want them to be with us. We want to help to overcome various grudges, mistakes and complications. Objective criteria are and will be in force: the value of a work of art, not the subjective ones -- past twists in the political biography. We have given much way to the opponent in the area of culture. To regain it faster, it is not enough to use great words. By repeating the word socialism culture does not become socialist. The question of how, with the help of culture, to advertise socialism is not relevant, but rather how, thanks to it, to create socialism, and, more actively implement it, experience it and make it more attractive; and participate in processes of spiritual, intellectual and moral development. The issue is that works of art and culture should be beautiful, esthetic and valuable, that they should enrich life and help the people to live. Culture in our history was usually a source of inspiration that brought Poles together around great goals. It paved the way for ideas of progress, and in the long and stormy period of the homeland's enslavement, it fostered patriotism.

Its leading social currents mobilized the generations around the idea of democracy and justice, won minds and hearts for the workers' cause, made a priceless contribution in the building of the socialist homeland. Such are the natural preferences of our cultural policy, and the criteria of actions by socialist patronage. The purpose of culture is to bring people closer together. Its peace mission enlivens international relations and cooperation in all domains. Society and the young generation in particular have to be wisely prepared for that. We are open to receiving from other nations anything that can enrich us intellectually and spiritually. But there can be no free entry for corrupting influences. All those complex issues cannot be solved by administrative methods, the more so in the situation of open circulation of information. A ban on what is harmful can simply make forbidden fruit attractive.

What can be done, to inure people to a contraband of this kind. Let there be a joint answer to this question by party and youth organizations, cultural institutions, and upbringing. We attach particular importance to expanding the presence of Polish culture in life of societies of socialist countries, and the culture of those countries in life of Polish society. With friends our art has the greatest auditorium, it is presented in full and most favorably. We reciprocate that and will continue do so on even broader levels.

Comrade delegates, the scientific and technological revolution and civilization changes, the young age of society and a high birth-rate create great educational challenge for Poland. The recent 24th Central Committee Plenum specified how to meet the challenge. The unquestionable educational achievements of the past 40-year period were compared with the post-crisis situation landscape, with the nature of present and future needs. This is the mission of education to play an advancement role. The direction of activities determines an answer for a basic question: What should a graduate of a Polish school be like? The system of national education from preparatory stages to higher schools, work of teachers and all allies of the schools must prepare for life and work in socialist Poland at the turn of 20th and 21st century. We talked about serious material difficulties for the schools. Ideological and upbringing activity requires a clear improvement. But there are also other occurrences in secondary and higher education in particular which cause concern. It concerns serious differences of social composition of pupils and students to the disadvantage of the children of workers and peasants.

Regional and communal limitations in access to education are also maintained. The party treats the duty of leveling the conditions of the educational start with the utmost gravity. This will be served, among other things, by the introduction of universal secondary general and equivalent education as a longterm precept.

Two approaches present themselves, it appears, in the discussions. Some emphasize the necessity of finding, leading and promoting particularly talented youth. Others emphasize the overcoming of inequalities of opportunity. The correct road is the skillful reconciliation of both. It is difficult to predict where talent will be born. It may just as easily be within the child of a worker as in that of an intellectual. The bard once said: Cursed be the people who murder their own prophets. Today, he would say: Cursed be the states that lose their own talents. A capital of talent is a particularly valuable asset. Our duty is to overcome the barriers blocking the road to studies for all those who are hard working and talented. I repeat: The Polish school must be elevated to the rank of the highest national institution, making this ideal a symbol of the party's particular concern, also because the forces and resources designated for education and for the quality and advancement of education are the most effective investments.

To meet contemporary needs, the school should teach people how to teach themselves for the whole of their lives. Permanent training is a condition of the realization of knowledge, which is devalued by the speedy progress of science and technology.

We must welcome people wishing to deepen their professional knowledge and receive additional education, and also workers who are rationalisers but also workers involved in the humanities. Thus, the initiative of setting up an association of workers' universities merits support. A concept of an open university, which has the chance of becoming an important echelon in the system of adult education, has also been worked out.

Thoughts about children and young people send us off in the direction of the family, the smallest but most important cell of the national organism. I order that respect for Polish mothers be expressed. It is precisely they who bear the main burden of a family's everyday worries, and at the same time they constitute the front line for the cordial work of bringing up children and young people. An improvement in the conditions of everyday life and the elimination of shortages in the market and services sector and of various everyday life inconveniences means above all saving time for mothers and wives, in other words practical steps making upbringing easier. All activities in this direction undertaken by the Polish women's movement ought to be actively supported by the party.

The lofty prestige of the school means above all the lofty prestige of teachers. The party greatly values this profession. It deserves high social acknowledgement. The shortage of cadres is a fundamental problem. We must train as many teachers as possible at the level of higher education establishments. At the same time we must set in motion a sufficient number of post secondary education courses that are organizationally connected with establishments of higher pedagogic training and which open up the way for an academic diploma.

Poland can be proud of a widely developed and multidirectional system of higher education. It has made an exceptionally valuable contribution to the socialist development of the country. It has trained numerous cadres of high-qualified experts. The future places particular demands on higher education establishments. At the 19th and then at the 24th plenary sessions, the Central Committee mapped out directions ensuring socialist upbringing content and the proper rhythm of honest work. Unity regarding the process of research, teaching and upbringing and its high scientific and social effectiveness are compulsory principles for higher education establishments. The directions and programs of studies require that they are adapted closely to the development needs of the country. In particular, effective training for front-ranking spheres connected with scientific-technical spheres is necessary. The matter requires comprehensive examination. During the drawing up of a long-term plan for the country's socioeconomic development, the appropriate body of planners and of representatives of science and practical subjects ought to embark on drawing up a forecast of cadre requirements that is as accurate as possible at least up to the year 2000.

There was a time when there was a key slogan: "Poland is a country of people who study." At the present time this slogan has not lost its topicality. To the phrase,people who study, one should just add, with application. One must not resign oneself to the fact that a great many students do not finish their studies within the time allowed; that as many as 70 percent receive during their exams only the grade of adequate; this is not a private matter: for it is not a matter of indifference to society what measure of knowledge the graduate brings with him when starting professional work, and what use he makes of such socially-costly time. The socialist higher education establishments should prepare and produce ideological citizens, highly qualified experts, people who have wide horizons, who have inquiring minds, who are ambitious and creative, whose passion for innovations has been stirred. The party wishes to share the care for this with all academic teachers.

At the end of the 20th century there is a stronger confirmation than ever before for the Marxist thesis that education is a many-sided element of creative forces, currently the most important source of progress and development. The educational policies have been improved upon. The Central Committee has paid much attention to the situation in social sciences, to the expansion of their role in the solving of political and social problems that exist at present, to the renewal and strengthening of the position of Marxism-Leninism.

The creation of a committee for science and technological progress provides new possibilities for the integration of the research efforts of the Polish Academy of Sciences, of higher education establishments, of educational centers which work directly for the national economy. Funds for research and development work have been greatly increased. The achievements of the third congress of Polish science are significant. Our party supports the full implementation of its decisions; it will watch over the development of science, over the insuring that its results have important social applications.

In 1946 the eminent and scholarly professor Jozef Chalasinski wrote: In the history of Poland there has not perhaps been another such moment which would, to the extent that the present time does, demand from the Polish nation such an intellectual effort and such a moral character. The Polish intelligentsia finds itself, without a doubt, at a turning point of its history. It faces a historic call which places before her new and great tasks, the scale and type of which we are at present still unable to assess.

These words sound as if they had been written today.

Comrade delegations, the leadership of the party is the principle of principles of our system. It is not a usurpation. It stems from unshakeable, historic and class, ideological and moral bases. It is the party that inherits the best traditions of the Polish workers movement. It is the party that has written itself into the glorious pages of the struggle for national and social liberation. It is the party that, for the good of the majority of the nation, led the revolution that gave the peasants land, that nationalized factories, that ensured that millions prospered [zapewnila awans], and that there was a general access to education and culture that made possible the work of renewal and the industrialization of the country. It is the party that organizes the working class to enable it to fulfill its historic mission of building and defending socialism. The party is, at the same time, its spokesman in its alliance with the peasants and the intelligentsia -- the spokesman of the ideal of national accord. It is the party, the force of the Polish left, that is the mouthpiece of the ideal of patriotism and internationalism, the guard of the Polish raison d'etat, the credible guarantee of the independence and the inviolability of the frontiers of our country, of long-lasting and secure alliances -- thanks to which, for the first time in 1000 years, we live in friendly neighborliness. It is the party that had sufficient ideological and moral strength and courage to disclose and overcome mistakes and distortions; to give, in practice; and to speak the whole truth, not to promise to be anything it could not be. It is the party that worked out a realistic program that drew a far-reaching vision of Poland's development, and that confirms in deeds its capability to lead in its implementation.

History teaches us life. The most important thing is that its students should be capable of making use of the whole complexity and richness of past experiences. We return in our thoughts to previous congresses, beginning with the congress during which, in December 1948, the creation of the organic unity of the working class movement came about. All these congresses have become part of history in different ways. How they worked out in practice, how far their resolutions turned out to be correct was decided by the Marxist-Leninist quality of the analysis in the context of the true state of affairs, by the value of their decisions and their conformability to the needs of the time. The majority were congresses whose gaze was fixed on the truth of life with their attention concentrated on the opinions and strivings of working people sounding in unison with the mature needs of development, realistic and far-seeing. But there were congresses which deliberated with muffled signals, cut off from the growing problems, with a partial paralysis of critical perception and innovative courage.

In this way there arose the subjective causes of social conflicts which interrupted and held back Poland's socialist development. The report on the work of the PZPR Central Committee Commission, set up to explain the reasons and the course of social conflicts in the history of People's Poland, tabled at the 12th Plenum, talks about this. The lessons of these must never be forgotten.

The point here is not infallibility, being totally and inalienably right. The party fulfills its role when it avoids mistakes and admits to those which occur, to set them right. The attitude to criticism is an everyday, practical measure of the party's credibility and standing. What hurts people must hurt the party. This is the fundamental condition of society's confidence in us. We have learned this diligently in recent years. Operating in every milieu of working people, the party puts the role and aspirations of the working class in the forefront. Still today, a section of workers is not convinced that its voice is carefully listened to. It is our duty to do everything to make them feel like full comanagers of their factory and country. The increased share of workers in the party's composition, the increase in its workers activeness, criticism, and influence on decisions is a matter of the greatest importance.

In the past term of office, a new quality was born. The workers together with the peasants for the first time formed the majority in the Central Committee. They broadly reinforced its commissions, they came into the Politburo. They are on various consultative and advisory bodies. In the whole party, the scope and authenticity of the worker participation in the authorities, in the aktiv, in the system of management has turned out and turns out in various ways. Let us remember this when we elect the central authorities and also in the course of the approaching accountability and election campaign.

Everything that happens in Poland affects young people. Everything that affects young people is of particular significance to us.

Every idea and political movement has the right of historical existence insofar as it is able to guarantee continuity between generations. We support that which the youth are born with, and, at the same time, the most valuable: the receptiveness of the mind, energy, innovative predispositions, opposition to that which undermines the unity of words and deeds, and what does not correspond to the spirit of the age. Confirming to their fullest extent the principles accepted at the Ninth Congress and the ninth plenum, we expect from the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Rural Youth Union, the Polish University Students Union and the Polish Scout Union an independent and not schematic activity coordinated with the aims and directions of activity of the party.

The course of the precongress campaign showed that the slogan of the seventh plenum, The same party, but not the same [partia ta sama, ale nie taka sama], is not a situational decoration, but a programmatic and directional directive that is being introduced into life. The same means: Marxist-Leninist, strictly tied to the working class, deeply grown into the Polish, patriotic-progressive tradition. And not the same: registering like a barometer the changing times, marking out the new boundaries of aims and tasks, setting itself against manifestations of torpor and stagnation, rejecting both bureaucratic centralism and pseudodemocratic anarchization, and so making real democratic centralism, understood in the Leninist way -- linking collegiality with individual responsibility for the tasks one is charged with.

One can direct and lead successfully only when one has a feeling of service with respect to the working class -- people of work and the nation. The role of the party does not become real automatically. It must constantly be confirmed; verified by the attitude of society to the programs and practice of the party, to the attitudes of party members. Without social approval it is possible, in the end, to manage, but it is not possible to successfully lead. At the same time, listening to a variety of opinions, taking them into account, the party must make a choice: support and implement that which is correct; reject and fight that which does not objectively serve the interests of working people. One must not be afraid of unpopular matters. To be in favor of something is at the same time to be against something. Cutting ourselves off from liquidatory, opportunistic conceptions of abdicating from the influence of the party on the functioning of the state and economy, we at the same time oppose tendencies to put it in the role of a superadministration, displacing and replicating the administration. If one does not see in it a live social movement and mainly a hierarchized structure, an organizational machinery, an office for affairs, one looses sight of the whole measure of being in the party. The party is a human community, a voluntary union of people who have one aim and acknowledge one road to it, who have chosen membership in the party as a conception for life, and who give part of themselves to the party and enrich themselves with the party.

The past, especially hard period has created a clearer than ever division between aktiv and the rest. It was unavoidable to work precisely so, through aktiv groups [as heard]. It has verified itself and hardened. Therefore it is tempting to continue working in this manner. The rest will, however, become more and more of a remnant if the parent organization ceases to be the main of activists' political work. A most important task is to strengthen the basic party organizations. Their voice, from those at factories to those at ministries, must be heard aloud. If it is supported with the views of nonparty members, it should count double. The strength of the party is its basic party organizations. More and more basic party organizations are active organizations, gaining support of the commmunity. There are also, however, quite a few of those that function feebly and do not fully implement party resolutions. The task set at the 20th plenum -- to focus attention especially on the weaker organizations -- remains fully topical. Responsiveness toward the basic party organizations should be the leitmotiv of the postcongress conferences, a directive for the whole term of office. The newly-elected Central Committee ought to be obliged to devote one of its early plenary sessions to issues of the basic organizations.

Comrades, the PZPR now numbers 2.126 million members and candidate members. It remains a mass party and is active in all sociovocational milieus in towns and in the countryside. Recent years will certainly be remembered as a period of raising the criteria for party membership. The demands were raised by reality itself -- the political struggle, the need to take up very difficult and often unpopular tasks. Those that did not want to or could not cope with these demands crumbled away from our ranks. We also raised these criteria ourselves, willingly, as experience has taught us what a burden for the party are chance, tottering and cowardly people. A year ago we closed a long and painful period of numerical reduction in party ranks. Their renewed expansion has begun. There is no more sensitive test of party credibility than the natural influx of people wanting to cast their lot with it.

The party wants to recruit new members, particularly workers and young people, but never again for the sake of statistical results, never those who look for a shortcut to a career. We do not need titular members. Speaking briefly, the issue is to become a real party of Polish Communists. [applause]

On a margin of some letter Lenin wrote with anger: "What party has this man really joined -- a communist or a ruling one?" This warning is constantly up to date. There are quite a few believers in our party ranks. They have proved, and every day prove, their devotion to socialism. The party as a whole is guided by historical and dialectic materialism, recognizes and disseminates the scientific world outlook and in this spirit it influences its members and shapes their convictions.

There is much to be done here. Universal talks with individual members conducted as a part of the congress campaign have confirmed great advantages of this method of party work. In order to strengthen the characteristics of the party in dialogue with the people, the Central Committee suggests conducting them [talks with individual members] twice in the coming term in office: Before the national conference of delegates and before the 11th Congress.

In the past 5-year period our aktiv went through an extremely difficult test. It has experienced, thought over, and understood much. It has made an enormous ideological and moral effort. It has proven that we do not agree with returning to the old and the compromised -- during the course of life -- practices. However, we are aware that such a danger does not diminish with the passing of time. To some comrades, coming out of a bend to a straight road means a return to the old ruts. Socialism has many enemies. However, those who talk about socialism much and do everything to the contrary do an equivalent amount of harm. Sluggishness, when human problems are concerned, doing things for effect, pomp, prestigious boasting instead of modesty; showing off when one should be listening, giving orders when one should persuade -- these are practices that, unfortunately, also occur today. Real authority is achieved not by those who shout, "Forward comrades," but by those who say "Comrades, follow me!"

We are not used to looking at the party from the point of view of modern sciences on organization and management. But in addition, in our activity time-consuming methods are used -- habits of improvization and working hard sporadically to meet targets [kampanijnosc], and an excess of the meeting and conference style. There is no issue on which we have no concept as to the course of action. During the national conference of delegates and at meetings of the Central Committee and the Politburo we examined, in fact, all areas of reality. Numerous programs, resolutions and decisions were adopted. We started this in an exceptionally difficult situation. It required numerous meetings and influenced the quantity and size of resolutions, but thanks to it we have managed to create a full list of issues which have to be resolved, we have programmed and tooled party work. Now, we will deal with fewer problems, and reach deeper, and what is most important, systematically and consistently implement resolutions and decisions. This is our weakest side.

We present the Central Committee report for the 10th Congress. It is critical, it does not spare various structures and acts from sharp assessments, and bitter words. But it does not mean that we have been directing our critical look only downward; on the contrary, we understand that the higher the branch and post, the higher the responsibility. If in some area things are not what they should be, this means that at the central level there was not enough energy, determination and forethought, and time ran out, or the reach was too short. In order that the party operates effectively, the entire leadership must work even more efficiently.

Defining the rhythm of Politburo meetings and voivodship committee executives, the Central Committee proposes to adopt a principle that once a month, on days earmarked for these meetings, members of central and voivodship party leadership should be under obligation go out and participate in meetings of the basic party organizations, meet workforces, members of the party, and non-party people. This will permit regular on-the-spot assessments of the situation, what the working people think, how they assess us, and what they expect.

During the past term of office a system was created for members of the central and voivodship party authorities, and political workers of the apparatus to belong to basic, and mainly workers party organizations. This brings party cadres closer to the realities of life, consolidates the bond with the first line. This should be continued and extended.

Comrades, recent years have appeared to be severe, and very instructive for the school of Marxism-Leninism. We have begun to make good the damage wrought by many years of neglect in theory, regardless of the fact that it was a result of ignorance or an expression of narrow practicality.

The creation of the Academy of Social Sciences has set up in Poland a strong center of Marxist-Leninist thought research, of influence on the whole milieu of social sciences and of training highly-qualified party cadres. The expansion of the network of intervoivodship and voivodship schools and raising their standard also strengthens the party's ideological work. Favorable changes are taking place in party training. Its basic purpose is familiarity with the understanding of scientific socialism. The practice of organizing ideological-theoretical conferences should be continued. They shape a creative approach to theory, which -- as Marx and Engels stressed -- is not a closed doctrine and a collection of ready-made dogmas but the foundation, the starting point for further research and the methods of conducting it.

The point is not for theory always to say yes to corrupt decisions or to justify them after the fact. The party simply needs Marxist thinking and preparation for party cadres that would make them capable of using theory in everyday activity, of analyzing the basis of changes taking place, of drawing conclusions and predicting the development of events. The longterm work on the party program became a test of the capabilities of using Marxist-Leninist theory in the complex conditions of contemporary Poland. The draft turned out to be the basis of and inspiration for a broad discussion, fruitful in proposals. It became the source of ideological, economic and state-legal education and at the same time a great poll of party and social thinking. The broad participation of nonparty people in the discussion also deserves to be stressed. The 10th Congress is therefore their forum as well. The draft we have brought differs considerably from the previous one. This is proof that the discussion was genuine and that it brought an abundant yield. Almost 1 million people are coauthors of the program. It is known by many millions. This gives hope that, when it is approved, it will not go into the files, but will become a material force.

Never in the course of the 40 years of the PPR has so much been done for the openness of public life as in recent years. We have made a decided break from the practice of only passing on good news to the public and keeping the bad news to oneself. The more widely the citizen is informed, the more quickly he finds out about events, the more confidence he has in us and the better for the party and the country.

Openness does not, of course, signify going along with deceit, of retreating in the face of false opinions. This, then, at the same time, is the field of ideological battle -- discussion, polemics, supporting opinions, and also, the correction and exposure of mistaken, false and subversive information.

What is important is for the strength of our ideology, of our arguments, to always triumph -- the strength of the truth.

Our congress and the adoption of the program will raise the crossbar for the whole of our ideological and propaganda work. Most important is that we should not allow the thoughts and ideals we advocate to be viewed indifferently. The right and correct word is not enough. What is important is for it to reach the consciousness, to arouse the creative working of the mind, to convince, to widen horizons. The quality of the subject and the forms of propaganda are verified by its social reception. Most valuable is a wide response, the type of dialogue with which the journalist finds many interlocutors. He should also listen and study with full attention to what they have to say -- the shaping of moods, attitudes, and convictions is, above all, to participate in the circulation of ideas, not to steer clear of matters, and to take life as it is, in all its complexity, as a basis.

In its concern for improving the conditions of the press, of the preparation of television and radio programs, of access of journalists to more information, the party expects bold, ample reasoning and greater responsibility for the accuracy and effectiveness of their words. The mission of editorial boards, party organizations, of the whole of patriotic, progressive Polish journalism is for the press, radio and television to inform honestly, educate effectively and struggle actively.

Comrades, there are values which have the greatest significance for all Poles -- the independence and sovereignty of the homeland, has territorial integrity, security and peace. This is consistently served by our state's foreign policy outlined by the party. The last few years have particularly demonstrated the relation between the internal situation in our country and its influence on the balance of forces in Europe.

An undermined and weakened Poland would pose a potential threat for equilibrium on our continent, but a developing, stable and strong Poland is one of the essential links of international security and peace. The inviolable union and friendship with the Soviet Union is a cornerstone of foreign policy. This is an historical achievement of our nations. The past has registered various pages in its annals. The fates of the Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians and Lithuanians have sometimes been joined in a tragic knot. These chapters of history have been closed once and for all. This is the historical contribution of our parties -- the PZPR and the CPSU. [applause]

Socialism has opened up new horizons before us. Friendship and trust are gaining in strength, having been consolidated by the identity of peaceful aspirations, by the achievements of all-around cooperation and by the assistance granted to us in the most difficult moments. The socialist system has sunk firm roots in the world. The countries of real socialism constitute its core. Each one has accumulated many positive experiences and has contributed its own achievements to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. There has not been a shortage of mistakes and defeats, either. However, the historical achievements are huge and unshakeable. We are harmonizing our national interests and aims. We are combining unity and variety more and more effectively and joint socialist aims with the concrete conditions for achieving them. The present stage in the development of our community creates an historic opportunity for accelerating its march into the future and for achieving new boundaries.

However, the times are hard. The adventure-seeking stage of imperialism is having a negative effect on all spheres relating to East-West relations.

Imperialism is striving to turn back the revolutionary transformations in the world and to strangle progressive and national liberation forces and to block the processes of accelerating the development of socialism. It is banking on the economic exhaustion of our countries and on the gaining of military superiority. These calculations will come to nothing. One can harm socialism temporarily but one cannot defeat it. It defended itself when death, misery and starvation were staring the pioneers of the October Revolution in the eyes. It survived when interventionists and aggressors left scorched earth behind them. It is well known how the criminal assault of fascist Germany on the Soviet Union, the 45th anniversary of which was marked just a few days ago, ended.

Socialism survived nuclear blackmail, blockades, restrictions, and provocations. In the coming period it will continue to defend itself, consolidate, and will go forward. [applause]

It is true that capitalism has created modern and energetic productive forces, efficient organization of production and high productivity. By using ruthless economic coercion it developed human enterprise, and inculcated habits of respect for work. The wealth of the richest countries of the West, however, has been created first of all by the toil of exploited masses, by blood and sweat of robbed and enslaved nations. It is known where colonialism, fascism, racism, and apartheid has its origins.

The social ills of contemporary capitalism are very serious as well -- the plague of unemployment especially among youth, recurring illiteracy, symptoms of degeneration of mass culture, the cult of violence. In this respect capitalism is non-reformable. Some of our compatriots, the young in particular, are sometimes fascinated by the West and the standard of living there. They do not see that the areas of wealth and prosperity are next to examples of extreme poverty, exploitation, and crying injustice. A real picture of life in the West is significantly illustrated by the behavior of those who would like to earn money there, but here have free education, medical care, get cheap meals, and rest peacefully, preferably at work and joke about.

It is the matter of supreme importance for all nations for the whole human civilization to remove the threat of nuclear annihilation. Soviet peace initiatives and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's personal involvement are consistently going in this direction. [applause] This is the far-seeing brave, wise, and honest policy. We give it our full and active support. [applause] It confirms its rightness because it brings moral victory to our idea, pushes imperialism onto the political defensive, uncovers the real intentions of confrontation and militaristic course of Washington, which blocks efforts to end the arms race. In the contemporary world full of dangers, the authentic striving after consolidation of peace is a moral and political proof -- a certificate of policy for every government. We support peaceful coexistence of states of different political systems. In a preliminary draft party program a statement of utmost importance is included, that great issues of contemporary times cannot be solved individually by any formation.

Capitalism no longer, and socialism not yet -- although its possibilities are constantly growing. So, not only the instinct for self-preservation but the awareness of the need for rational cooperation is today the dictate for behavior. Comrades! In 3 years will be the 50th anniversary of the most terrible war in the history of mankind. The memory of it, so vivid in our nation, is for all people a constant source of reflection. Lasting peace is for the nations of Europe the supreme value. In conditions of detente, they derive advantages from the geographical and cultural proximity, from the complementary nature of their economies. In conditions of growing tensions, serious losses on a historical scale result.

The civilization and economic entity shaped over the centuries has broken apart. This turns Europe into a disintegrating continent. It still faces its great opportunity, however, of ensuring lasting peace with a simultaneous retaining of its own identity. Both parts of Europe -- Western and Eastern -- bear the burden of unprecedented armaments. They should therefore make an equally great effort to halt them. Poland was one of the most involved propagators and coorganizers of the historic conference on security and cooperation. The CSCE Final Act, taking as its starting point the inviolability of the political and territorial order, opened up wide prospects for pan-European activity. Unfortunately, the balance of the Helsinki process is not, after 11 years, what it could and should be.

Recent years have, in particular, brought a serious regress in this respect. It is high time for all partners to return to an interpretation and implementation of the decisions of the Final Act which would serve true progress in the sphere of detente and mutually beneficial cooperation. The approaching meeting of representatives of the CSCE participating states in Vienna creates a good opportunity for this. Poland intends to present at that forum a proposal for a conference of CSCE experts with the aim of discussing ways to overcome existing barriers in the development of East-West economic relations, particularly in the scientific-technical sphere. To improve the atmosphere and consolidate the premises of detente in Europe, lowering the ceiling of military confrontation is of great significance. A new, real opportunity for this was brought by the deliberations of the recent session of the political advisory committee of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest. The stance adopted, and particularly the message to the NATO states and all European states, containing a comprehensive program of serious reduction in conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals, are facts of supreme importance. The Polish People's Republic, which has a considerable potential of conventional armed forces at its disposal, is prepared to take an active part in negotiations and make a suitable contribution to all-around agreements on practical, balanced disarmament undertakings.

Our country is open to all constructive initiatives that would serve European-wide cooperation on the basis of respecting the Helsinki Final Act. This also relates to bilateral relations. The past has brought us many bitter experiences in this field. The litmus test of the real intentions of the capitalist partners became the sudden change in the attitude of the West to our country. When Poland was living on credit, and harmful deformations were accumulating in socioeconomic life, praise and compliments were not skimped on, an intensive dialogue was in train. Indeed, there was talk of model relations. When we started to live on our own account, introduce reforms, tidy up the economy, enrich socialist democracy, these same circles, often the same people, only have calumny, ostracism and restrictions for us. The main states of the West tried to haul Poland through the accused's bench for a few years. An unprecedented propaganda aggression increased in strength. This illegal, brutal attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of our country became one of the contemporary manifestations of the cold war. Poland turned out to be more resistant than was judged. She shook off the crisis, she is rebuilding lost positions. We judge the conclusions from the Polish lesson will not be treated by the West with scorn. It should now be clear to everyone we will never accept alien dictate, and the hopes for the temporary nature of socialism in our country are simply naive. [applause]

Poland's national interest is irretrievably linked to detente, to dialogue. We are traditionally open to the world. We will increase our participation in the international division of labor. We will cooperate with every reliable partner who respects our sovereignty. The essence of Poland's foreign policy is above all the seeking and making use of points where things are contiguous -- that which unites, and not that which divides.

Our relations with neutral and nonaligned states and with the majority of West European states are developing in the right direction. The preconditions have arisen for the full normalization of contacts and cooperation with other Western countries, too. Relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Vatican are shaping up positively. Concerted support for the great cause of peace, the importance of which is raised so often by John Paul II, helps this along. We hope that this also will support the dialogue the state authorities are conducting with the Roman Catholic church in the country. We attach considerable importance to the correct development of relations with the FRG. We are watching carefully the realistic stances of certain of its political and economic circles. We welcome them warm-heartedly and with recognition. However, a second revanchist undercurrent pulsates there, and increases from time to time. Under the influence of our difficulties, attempts have been revised to undermine Poland's vital interests. The advocates of these concepts should remember the lesson of history. Their predecessors declared Poland was a seasonal [short-lived] state, but it was precisely the 1000-year reich which turned out to be seasonal. [applause]

Our experience shows very well it is the Soviet Union that is vitally interested in the strength and security of Poland, and its friendly relations with the GDR. But, the United States is putting its money on the FRG as its number one ally within the North Atlantic pact framework. Washington's policy also constitutes support and encouragement for all those forces, above all for the revisionist circles in the FRG, which want to undermine the peaceful Yalta-Potsdam politico-territorial order. At the same time, this is a calculation to exploit the U.S. locomotive to pull along the Greater German wagon [wielkoniemiecki] too. The FRG continues to have before it an historical option: either the continuation of revisionist illusions or finally coming to terms with the inviolability of European realities. In the former case, Poland will always place obstacles everywhere. In the latter case, it offers goodwill and cooperation, for we are of the opinion that there are no fundamental obstacles in the way of the Polish People's Republic, which enjoys the full confidence of its socialist allies and neighbors, the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR, the FRG, a strong NATO link, establishing between themselves good and lasting relations and undertaking joint initiatives designed to strengthen the peace and security of Europe.

The state of Polish-U.S. relations is a particular issue. The causes of the present situation are generally known: Washington has become an inspirer and main realizer of decisions and steps which harm Poland. It is difficult to expect that the impasse, which has been set for 5 years, can bring anything beneficial. We know that the view is not foreign to some inconsiderate circles across the ocean. We can notice even small positive petty gestures and steps; however, in politics, facts count first, and their balance is still unfavorable.

Good relations between Poland and the West in the past decade have become the source of numerous superficial assessments in Poland. A new stage in the development of the international situation and our recent experience tell us to draw deeper conclusions that will serve the future. The Central Committee expresses the view that class principled clarification of signs now taking place within capitalist formations, and the international situation should become a particularly important task for party and social education.

Poland is attaching great importance to the cooperation with the movement of nonaligned countries. We appreciate their initiatives concerning peace and disarmament, including last year's Delhi Declaration of six states from four continents. Together we demand a halt to imperialist threats and hostile acts against independent sovereign states.

We solidarize with the struggle against racism, apartheid, and all forms of pressure and discrimination. Relations with the developing countries occupy a more and more important place in our foreign policy.

At the initiative of the Politburo, decisions have been made which aim at more dynamic, mutually beneficial cooperation, with universal and qualitative dimensions. We support the right aspirations of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America toward the just solution of the most important global issues, and particularly a new, international economic order.

We are unanimous in striving for an equitable settlement of the worldwide problem of indebtedness which stifles development of dozens of states and which poses a threat -- one that is incalculable in its consequences -- of a breakdown in the financial and currency system. In accordance with the proposal put forward by Poland at the United Nations, preliminary work has begun to set up a Center for Research into Indebtedness and Development, attached to the Jagiellonian University. This center could become a future establishment of international significance. Solidarity and interaction between all anti-imperialist, revolutionary-democratic and national liberation forces in the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind is of exceptional importance.

In keeping with the ideals of proletarian internationalism, we are for expanding cooperation with all Communist and workers parties in Europe and the world. Irrespective of the differences in strategy and tactics, irrespective of the individual paths we proceed along, Communists ought to maintain unity in the most important issues. To defend peace is a task that surpasses all other tasks. Guided, as we are, by this conviction, we consider it essential that representatives of all Communist and workers' parties should hold a conference soon to jointly define the directions and methods of struggle for this grand goal. We are sincerely open to cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties. We also wish to conduct a dialogue with peasant and democratic parties, with all those who are guided by concern for a peaceful and progressive development of mankind. [applause]

Dear comrades, Poland no longer speaks with a weak voice. However, our voice ought to, and can be louder. Poland's role in the world will truly depend on her strength, wisdom, and belief in herself -- and these depend on us, ourselves.

This is because the international position of any state is dependent, above all, on its internal condition, on the nation's unity with regard to issues of superior importance, on its economic efficiency, and on the social awareness of its citizens.

The defensive might of the socialist community constitutes the foundation of our fatherland's security. In the light of the existing threats, we must make sure that the national and the allied armed forces are ready for combat and that they cooperate closely. This was eloquently reflected in last year's decision to extend the validity of the Warsaw Pact for the next 20 years.

The PZPR emphatically reiterates the will to work constantly on making the ties of friendship and all-around cooperation with the CPSU and other fraternal parties closer. [applause]

We are for continuing to make the socialist community stronger; we are for enhancing its cohesion and unity in all areas. The responsibility of our parties and states for the destiny of socialism, for the world's peaceful future, requires the potential jointly at our disposal be put to maximum use.

We will continue and expand cooperation with other socialist states in Europe, Asia and Latin America, with all countries which are socialist in their orientation. These are the principal conclusions which the Central Committee presents to the congress as far as international policy is concerned.

Taking into account the current, complicated situation in its entirety, especially on our continent, we forward a proposal, for the consideration of the 10th Congress, to adopt a declaration on European security and cooperation. Let it be yet another, eloquent confirmation of the invariable will of our party and state to make a fitting, Polish contribution to this cause which the peoples of our continent share in common. [applause]

Dear comrades and guests, we have said that our congress is an ordinary one. At the same time, it is of special significance: it closes an extraordinarily difficult stage in the life of the party and the country. It also opens up a new stage, the prospects of which are to be defined by our program. The party, the working class, the working people count on the 10th Congress; on the congress tackling the most important problems of today and tomorrow.

The effort of the precongress debate ought to be reflected in our resolutions. It is no less important that all proposals must be tackled, that all postulates be examined by the relevant bodies of the party and the people's power, of the economy and social life.

In the precongress discussion there was a general expectation of truth and hope, truth about the state of society, the state and the economy, and the hope of overcoming difficulties, and of a swifter move forward. We must make good these expectations. A few years ago the question was posed: What guarantees are there that the crisis will not come again? This question can also be heard today. Such guarantees exist, not in declarations, not in words, but in the practice of socialist renewal; as a dialectic process it remains, unchangingly, in force. Among the many factors of the party's credibility, the most important is that of providing results. This, in fact, is the sum total of everything. The party considers it to be its class and national duty to ensure that what is necessary becomes possible; that what will be decided at the congress should be implemented fully and completely. So, the line of efficient implementation, the line of socialist consistency -- that is the general guiding principle of the 10th Congress. [applause]

The congress will give shape to the vision of Poland at the end of the century; such a future as the generations of struggling, working veterans would wish for their homeland, who gave their generous efforts toward their homeland's liberation and socialist progress. From this hall we greet them all warmly and cordially. [applause]

Youth is our great national capital. We turn to the young generation: Your country is Poland; your system is socialism; your time is the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries. Give your homeland all your knowledge, your energy and your enthusiasm; build her greatness. [applause]

On 30 June, 40 years ago, a memorable People's Referendum took place. To basic questions regarding the future of Poland, the majority of working people answered yes three times.

Today, both in the People's Councils elections and in the Sejm elections and in the remarkably energetic precongress discussion, and, first and foremost, in everyday life, in a work referendum all its own -- to basic questions regarding the future of the homeland -- our nation answers once again: three times yes. Yes to the principles of the system, to the lasting achievement of the past 40 years, brought about with great effort, to the basis of the new opening in the socioeconomic development of the country; yes to the line of socialist renewal, to the policy of national accord, to the struggle and the reforms; yes to the sovereignty and the security of the nation, to the strengthening of tested alliances and to a worthy place among the nations of Europe and the world, to the ideal of peace.

Our nation has gone through a difficult course of history. It gained victories and recovered from defeats. It overcame obstacles and weaknesses. The path ahead of us is difficult. The goals are ambitious, but we shall certainly reach them. What we will decide in this hall must be implemented in practice. [applause]

Gorbachev Speech

For Soviet reportage on the 10th PZPR Congress, including Gorbachev's visit to Warsaw and speech to the congress, see the Eastern Europe section of the 30 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KARCZ EVALUATES IMPACT OF IMF ADMISSION

LD291709 Warsaw PAP in English 0742 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 29: Poland was re-admitted to the International Monetary Fund on June 12 this year. An agreement about Poland's accession to the international bank for reconstruction and development, also known as the World Bank, was signed in Washington June 27. What significance do these two events carry for Poland? PAP Washington correspondent Jerzy Gorski put this question to department director at the Ministry of Finance Zbigniew Karcz who signed the latter agreement in the name of the Polish Government.

The signing of the agreements with the IMF and the World Bank in June opens up a new stage of Poland's cooperation with these organizations as an equal-rights partner. It is obvious that a majority of Polish society will ask just how Poland's membership of these organizations can positively influence our situation as far as payments are concerned, said Karcz.

One should be fully aware that there is no such thing as immediate, automatic benefits which would essentially change Poland's payments situation. More so, one should remember that cooperation with the IMF and World Bank can only be a factor supporting our own efforts, Karcz said. We are the ones who will work out economic programmes and we also will put them to life. Both international organizations can, in the event of an agreement on terms, assist Poland in the realization of programmes aimed in general at the earliest possible restoration of internal and external economic equilibrium.

One can expect such programmes to stir specific controversies, both internal and external ones, but let us hope that these discussions will produce programmes advantageous first of all for Poland's economy as well as programmes acceptable to the IMF and World Bank, continued Karcz. And so the volume of possible assistance from the IMF and World Bank will depend on the efficiency and speed with which these programmes will be prepared, and on their early application.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH WORLD BANK DELEGATION

LD251020 Warsaw PAP in English 0010 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 24/25 -- Polish Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz received here today representatives of the World Bank, headed by Eugenio Lari. The sides exchanged views on Poland's future participation in that organization. The delegation presented evaluations and conclusions from the hitherto work of the World Bank working mission, which stayed in Poland since the beginning of June. Both sides also exchanged views on some aspects of the financial policy and the economic situation in Poland. The talks will be continued in the coming months.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO JOINT PLENARY MEETING

AU281034 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the concluding session of the joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council held on 25 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear Comrades: The National Council of Working People and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council have discussed for 2 days and then unanimously adopted the plans and programs for our fatherland's development in the 1986-90 5-year plan and until the year 2000. These plans ensure Romania's elevation to higher peaks of progress and civilization and the continuous increase in the people's material and cultural well-being. (Loud and prolonged applause)

By implementing the plans and programs adopted, we will attain, before 1990, the main target established by the 13th congress concerning our country's transition to the higher stage of an averagely developed socialist country. We will also create conditions for unswervingly implementing the party program for the strong assertion, after the year 2000, of the communist principles of life and work, by ensuring both the victory of the comprehensively developed socialist society and the strong assertion of and transition to communism in Romania (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

That is why one can say that the Eighth 5-Year Plan is decisive for our future development and for attaining the strategic and long-term goal of our party and people. At the party Central Committee plenum, I presented in detail certain problems related to the plans and programs under discussion and the need to improve the management and planning activity in all sectors. Therefore, I do not wish to dwell too much on these issues.

The joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council, which is attended by almost 3,000 party, state, and economy activists, has discussed in detail, in a critical and self-critical spirit, the results attained so far, the targets of our future development, and the measures to be taken to commendably fulfill these plans and programs.

We have certain good results in the first period of this year, but I must say, on this occasion, too, that we cannot be fully satisfied with these results. There are also many drawbacks. If all units in all sectors had taken more responsible and resolute steps, we would have been able to score much better results both in industry and in agriculture and other sectors.

However, I do not wish to dwell now on these shortcomings. I hope that all participants in this meeting, all ministries and working people's councils, and all party-state county bodies, including the working people's organizations, will understand that they must draw appropriate conclusions from activities to date -- both from what is positive, but also from shortcomings and deficiencies still apparent -- and proceed to take resolute steps, in the spirit of the plans and programs unanimously adopted, to improve the entire activity and pool the efforts of all working people and the entire nation with a view to unflinchingly implementing our development plans and raising our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization. (Loud and prolonged applause)

Both the industrial and agricultural plans as well as other programs presnted here were discussed in detail by working people's councils and general meetings. A large number of party-state activists participated in the drafting of these programs.

We formulated appropriate programs for all counties and units. That is why one can say that these documents, which will guide our future activity, are the creative product of the entire party and nation and of all working people. They are the expression of our high revolutionary workers democracy and express the desire of all our people to unswervingly implement our party-state domestic and foreign policy. (Loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Romanian, Our Esteem and Pride!")

As I said at the party Central Committee plenum, the adopted plans and programs mark a transition to an intensive development of industry, agriculture, and all sectors of activity and to a new quality of work and life for all our people. In this respect, we should take steps in all sectors and units to ensure the full and maximum utilization of the material, technical, and productive capacity, of highly skilled cadres, workers, and scientists, and of the best of our society, with a view to unswervingly implementing the target of intensive development, which is most important for Romania's progress toward communism. (Loud and prolonged applause)

These plans and programs also mark our fatherland's resolution to embark upon the road of implementing the new scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution. We have special programs in this field. They were broadly discussed at the congress of science, education, and culture and the congress of agriculture. Therefore, we should take all necessary steps to unflinchingly implement the targets of the scientific-technical revolution and the targets of the scientific-technical revolution and the agrarian revolution, by always proceeding from the fact that socialism and communism can only be built on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology in all fields and the latest achievements of overall human knowledge. Socialism and communism means science at the highest level in all fields! (Loud and prolonged applause)

All our programs and plans and the strategic goals for Romania's development can be commendably fulfilled only by people with high skills, high professional and technical training, a high level of culture, and high revolutionary awareness. Man is the decisive factor in all achievements. The fulfillment of the programs unanimously adopted here depends on people, workers, and peasants, intellectuals, and our entire nation!

As these programs are the product of the entire nation's creative thinking, we are firmly convinced that our people will resolutely work to raise their training level in order to better master science and technology, act in full accordance with objective development laws, and consciously build their own free and independent future! (Loud and prolonged applause)

We have wonderful long-term plans and programs, which fully meet the vital interests of the entire nation. It is now necessary to resolutely proceed to implementing organizational measures, better distributing manpower and cadres, and improving the working style and methods in all fields of activity. The successful implementation of the programs adopted today depend on the organizational work, resolution, responsibility, discipline, and order of each management council, each workers democracy body, all party organizations and working people's collectives, and in the last instance on each party-state activist and each working man. (Loud applause)

From the debates here and at the party Central Committee plenum, you were able to note that we have wonderful results in those sectors where steps were taken to firmly apply laws and decisions and make maximum use of scientific-technical achievements. Therefore, I repeat that all our party-state and socialist democracy bodies and all working people should do all they can to expediently fulfill our plans and programs! We must act in a spirit of great responsibility before the party and people to ensure the future of our socialist fatherland! (Loud and prolonged applause)

There is no doubt that we must do all we can to commendably fulfill the production plan and itemized production and strongly develop and implement the programs concerning our energy and raw material base -- and there is a lot to be done in this field. We must also take firmer steps to reduce energy and material consumption and recover and reuse these resources, bearing in mind that they represent about 50 percent, and in many sectors even more than 50 percent, of the technical-material supply.

A number of problems were raised during the plenary debates on developing the technical-material base. However, I think that not enough was said about shortcomings in many units and about steps that should be taken by all units to ensure smooth technical-material supplies and a steady development of the production process.

The existing plan and programs fully ensure the necessary technical-material base for fulfilling the plan and supplementary provisions, but we must take appropriate action to also fulfill the plan provisions in the field of the material and energy base. This must be a daily and priority concern of all units and all working people! In accordance with the programs and plans adopted, we must pay much greater attention to increasing labor productivity in these sectors of activity.

We discussed the program on the scientific organization of production and work and the technological modernization of production. We decided to implement this program in two stages: The first is in 1986. I would like to point out with satisfaction that many comrades have talked about results attained in the first part of this year in implementing the first stage. However, the speeches made by certain comrades left me with the impression that they are somewhat unclear about the second stage, although I believe that the situation is clearly defined in the program we discussed here. Some comrades mentioned 1990 as the date to implement the second stage. However, we proceed from the fact that the second stage must be implemented in 1987-88. The measures stipulated by the second stage should be fully operational as of 1988, so that we can fully apply them in 1989-90 and already reap the results of the steps taken to organize and modernize the entire activity. Only then will we attain the surplus stipulated in all fields. In this respect, we must review our programs and plans in all sectors, ministries, central departments, and counties. Let us act on this basis!

We also discussed the improvement of the economic-financial activity, regulations for expenditure limits, and issues concerning economic efficiency and profitability. The program we adopted provides for very important measures in this field, too, these measures aim at strengthening financial order and discipline and the responsibility of each working people's collective. We have a lot to do in this respect. As I have said at the party Central Committee plenum, many units and economic managers used the economic mechanism mainly to obtain as many advantages as possible and thus shirk their responsibility to the party, state, and people for the way in which they carry out their activity, by involving the free initiative and autonomy stipulated by the economic mechanism.

However, it must be well understood, comrades, that self-management and self-administration, while indeed guaranteeing room for broad initiative on the part of all units, management councils, and working people in these units, stipulate that this initiative must be in accordance with overall development plans and proceed from the fact that each unit administers a certain part of the national wealth and is fully responsible -- before the people and state bodies, which represent the interests of the entire nation -- for the way in which it administers the part of the national wealth entrusted to it. On no account may anbody shirk his responsibility before the people and state bodies! Everybody should do his best to strongly increase profitability, properly administer the means entrusted to him, and increase the efficiency and contribution of each collective to the country's overall development!

We are improving and accentuating self-management and self-administration, but we are not thinking for a moment of letting the management bodies and unit managers make random decisions or decisions to their liking concerning the administration of the entire nation's wealth.

It is our responsibility before the people to develop and further increase the national wealth, since this is a guarantee of our fatherland's progress and development and of the increase in the people's overall well-being! (Loud and prolonged applause).

An inadmissible situation has emerged in recent months, when stockpiles and unsold products have increased, as have done the credits asked by and unfortunately granted to certain units that have expanded their stockpiles and want to finance their poor activity on the basis of credits from the state and at the expense of working people from other units which have scored good results.

The measures to improve financial activity and regulate expenditures aim at introducing order and discipline and avoiding a future repetition of such states of affairs. I dwell on these problems as they are very important for our entire activity; as of this year, beginning with the coming months, we should achieve order with a view to thoroughly eliminating negative states of affairs.

Let us take firmer steps to improve the management and planning of all sectors of activity. Let us harmoniously blend the activity of state bodies, workers democracy bodies, and self-management and self-administration in all fields, since this represents a single whole and a new form of the revolutionary workers democracy, in which all working people and the entire nation decide their own destiny and the golden future of our fatherland, namely, the firm progress toward communism! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

The implementation of our plans and programs requires resolute steps to further develop international economic relations and production sharing, both with CEMA countries, all socialist countries, and developing states as well as with the developed capitalist countries.

It is absolutely necessary to give priority to commendably fulfilling the production earmarked for export and the export itself, as an objective prerequisite for the smooth development of our entire activity. I believe that all ministries, all management councils in central departments and units, all working people, the party county committees, and all workers democracy bodies should take resolute steps to eliminate certain shortcomings in this sector and ensure in the coming months the expedient fulfillment of the export production and export itself, by manufacturing better products of a higher technical and qualitative level than other products on the international plane. Only thus will the Romanian products be able to assert themselves at the world level and will be in demand with our foreign partners. Only thus will we be able to further expand our international cooperation and participate more actively in the international division of labor in all fields. (Loud applause)

We discussed various problems; I do not want to discuss them now, since, as I have already said, I believe that they are well known; hence I do not have to dwell upon them. We are embarking upon a new road of struggle and work; we have to cover yet untrodden paths toward the high peaks of communism, the golden dream of our people and all mankind. It will not be an easy road, we are not going on a parade or a trip! We are going to work, and this requires effort and a revolutionary spirit on the part of each working people's collective and all party-state cadres! (Lively applause)

The party anniversary was mentioned here. But we must always bear in mind that our party has asserted itself under difficult conditions of revolutionary means to put the overall interests of the people, socialism, and Romania's independence and sovereignty above everything else. (Loud applause). To be a revolutionary means to take a resolute stand against everything that is old, outdated, and no longer corresponds to the new realities and our new development stage; to be a revolutionary means to firmly work to promote what is now and the latest achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge! Only on the basis of the latest and highest achievements in all fields can we build socialism and communism! (Lively applause).

We have a good guide, the RCP, which has proved in its 65 years of existence that it has at heart only the interests of the people and their well-being, the fatherland's independence, and the victory of communism in Romania! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

We should never forget that we must always strengthen the party's links with the broad people's masses and the entire nation's unity around the RCP, which is the leading political force in our society. Let us continuously expand our democratic framework and the revolutionary workers democracy, by always proceeding from the fact that socialism is being built with the people and for the people and that only together with the people and only by acting in full unity and pooling the entire nation's efforts can we implement the wonderful goals of communism in Romania.

Let us step into the new development stage with confidence in the wonderful ideals of socialism and communism; let us unswervingly guide ourselves by the principles of scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism; let us put our full trust in the creative force of the people, who are the only true builders of everything we are achieving in Romania and the true shapers of their history and free and independent future. (Loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

While focusing on the implementation of our wonderful development plans and programs, we must do everything to contribute to resolving international problems in a new and democratic way, halt the dangerous course of international events, resume the policy of detente, and promote a policy of peace and cooperation among all states, regardless of social system. (Loud applause).

We can attain our targets only in conditions of peace; the same applies to every other people, who can secure its development only in conditions of peace. That is why the key problem of our time is to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and defend peace and the vital right of people to life, existence, freedom, and independence. (Loud and prolonged applause).

I talked about international problems at the party Central Committee plenum; hence I do not wish to dwell upon them now. However, I would like to mention on this occasion, too, that all party-state bodies and all our organizations -- within the framework of the relations they maintain at the international level in all fields -- must act in the spirit of our party's policy of peace and cooperation and must make a contribution to attaining the aspirations of all mankind to live without nuclear arms or any kind of arms in a world without wars, a world of equal cooperation between all nations! (Loud applause; prolonged chants; "Ceausescu-peace!" and "Disarmament-peace!")

Dear comrades, we are in the middle of the first year of the 1986-90 5-year plan. We have many more half-year periods to cover until the completion of the 5-year plan. Only 6 months out of 60 months have passed so far.

It is necessary to start from the joint plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council with the firm determination to pass immediately to the necessary measures to commendably fulfill this year's plan indexes, thus laying a sound foundation for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan and of the development programs up to the year 2000.

During today's meeting some distinctions were awarded for the results of the activity carried out in 1985. From the rostrum of the joint plenary meeting, I would like to convey congratulations to the counties and units that occupied the first place or a front-ranking place for the results they attained and I would like to urge them to do everything to keep these places, so that next year they may obtain an even better place in the competition that takes place among all the counties and units of the country.

I convey congratulations to all working people for the results they attained in 1985 and I wish all the units and all the counties that they attain ever better results this year! Each of you should strive for an ever better place and if possible for one of the first place! Each of you should strive for the first place! (Loud, prolonged applause)

From the rostrum of the joint plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council I call on all the working people's councils, all the working people, and all our people: Let us most resolutely engage in the struggle and work for ensuring the commendable fulfillment of plans and programs! Let us do all we can to ensure an ever stronger development of our homeland's technical and material base and to raise continuously the material and cultural well-being of the whole people -- the supreme goal of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are successfully building in Romania! (Loud prolonged applause)

I call on the members of the National Council of the Working People and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council to pledge themselves that together with all the councils and democratic bodies they will work with more responsibility and self-denial and will do all they can to demonstrate what a force is represented by the new democratic bodies and what a force is represented by the workers class and by a nation that is master of its destinies and works for itself, for its well-being and happiness and for Romania's independence and greatness! (Loud, prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Once again I wish all the working people, all our people, the party and state bodies, and all the bodies of our workers' revolutionary democracy to attain even greater successes and newer and newer results in all the fields and fulfill the plan with ever better results! Much health and happiness! (Loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

I declare the proceedings of our joint plenary meeting closed. Complete success in your work, comrades! (Loud, prolonged cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu-peace!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and great and ardent patriotic, revolutionary engagement, all those present rise and cheer at length, in full unity, for the RCP -- the leading political force of our whole nation, and for the party secretary general, the president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

PREMIER DASCALESCU REPORT ON 1986-90 PLAN IN GNA

AU262033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Memorandum of the Bill of the National Socioeconomic Development Plan Read by Constantin Dascalescu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1986 -- Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, who read the Memorandum of the National Plan for Romania's Economic and Social Development Over 1986-1990 before the Grand National Assembly on behalf of the government, showed that the fundamental strategic target of the new five-year plan was Romania's passage to a higher stage, that of a medium-developed country. The Romanian premier pointed out that in line with the broad democratic system in Romania, the plan provisions were worked out in close cooperation with collective management boards in enterprises and central departments, with people's councils, ministries and the other central bodies, and were discussed in the general meetings of working people in economic and social units, at the level of communes, towns, cities and counties, at the congress of the General Trade Union Confederation, as well as at the congress of science and education and where examined and unanimously approved by the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development. The five-year plan, he said, boasts the unquestionable attribute of a collective creation belonging to those who are in duty bound to fulfill its provisions.

The fundamental priorities under of the 1986-1990 five-plan, the memorandum shows, are the further strong development of the forces of production and of the material and technological base, a more marked intensive growth, the powerful assertion of the new revolution in science and technology and of a new agrarian revolution, the firm continuation of the process of revolutionarily transforming society, the achievement of a higher quality of work and life, the further rise in the whole people's welfare and civilization standards, the strengthening of socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty.

According to plan provisions, over 1986-1990 industrial production will go up at a 7.5-8.3 percent average annual rate, which is higher than that envisaged in the thirteenth RCP congress guidelines, Constantin Dascalescu pointed out, underscoring that in that framework an important place was held by concerns to boost the country's raw materials resources, by discovering and capitalizing new reserves of mineral and energy and raw materials. The memorandum also shows that 1990's net coal output is envisaged to stand at 117.3 million tons, that conditions had been created for a double growth of the production of pit coal intended for coke with a view to saving hard currency resources. To attain a 101.7-billion-kwh energy target, the amount of energy generated by coal-fulled plants should double, new units with an installed generating capacity of roughly 3,300 Mw should be commissioned and the production of water power, which is to account for 18 per cent of total produced energy in 1990, should rise. The memorandum shows and points out that in the ongoing quinquennium the installed generating capacity of nuclear plants in operation would amount to 5,200 Mw, while the output of energy generated from new and recovered sources through new technologies would be 7.5 fold larger than in 1985. Highlighting that in the manufacturing industry the plan laid stress on actions aimed at updating production structures, the speaker showed that steel production in the iron-and-steel industry would stand at 20-20.5 million tons in 1990 as an outcome of a 70-per cent rise in the weight of special steels needed to back up programmes in key technological areas. Provisions are also made for a high-rate growth of electronics and microelectronics, of means to automatize and control manufacturing processes, of high-tech, highly productive machine tools.

Over 1986-1990 a double-growth will be recorded in the production of the fine-synthesis and small-tonnage chemistry - medicines, cosmetics, pest killers, reagents and chemical catalysts - as a result of processing home raw materials to a greater extent.

The memorandum also shows that consumer goods production will increase and diversify in the new five-year plan period, as the quality of products in the light and food industry will improve. Production in the small-scale industry will grow at an average annual rate of 11.4 per cent over the quinquennium.

Pointing out that one of the basic priorities under the Eighth Five-Year Plan was the intensive development of agriculture, by achieving the new agrarian revolution and ensuring a corresponding ratio between the growth of industry and that of agriculture, the speaker emphasized that the plan provided for a rise in overall farm output at an average annual rate of 6.1-6.7 per cent, to be supported by a large investment volume worth 190 billion lei. Cereal production will stand at roughly 32.5 million tons, that is more than 1,300 kg per capita; substantially larger amounts of technical plants, vegetables and fruit will be harvested, and animal breeding will account for 46-48 per cent of the total farm production in 1990.

The memorandum points to the fact that the five-year plan provides for the implementation of an ample investment programme worth 1,400 billion lei. In industry whereto more than 840 billion lei were alloted, investments were distributed mainly for the development of power engineering and the extractive industry. The investments in the processing industries are channelled toward completing the projects started in the 1981-1985 interval, toward updating and developing the units included in the priority programmes. The major goal of the current five-year plan is that by 1990 each county achieve a total volume of economic activities (in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, services and others) worth at least 80,000 lei per inhabitant, of which 50,000 lei worth of industrial production, the speaker stressed.

One of the salient features of the present five-year plan, the memorandum shows, is Romania's ever more active and efficient participation in the world economic exchanges, the steady increase of commercial exchanges and cooperation with all socialist countries, the deepening of economic and technical-scientific collaboration within the CMEA, the expansion of economic relations with developing countries, the promotion of economic and technical-scientific collaboration with developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, whatever their social system.

Over 1986-1990 foreign trade is estimated to grow 52.7 per cent as to 1981-1985. Export is to rise more than 75 per cent as its structure is to substantially modify owing to a bigger share of highly processed products. In 1990, the machine-building industry is to contribute over 32 per cent to the total exports.

Foreign economic relations centre on exchanges and cooperation with socialist countries which in 1990 will hold a 50-per cent share in the foreign trade volume, the speaker underlined mentioning that special concern would be shown to cooperation in production, to the extension of the long-term agreements concluded and to the conclusion of long-term contracts and understandings.

The Eighth Five-year Plan focuses on the organic integration of quality questions, the faster growth of efficiency in the process of a speeded-up economic development, the memorandum shows emphasizing that the draft plan gives priority to the more marked growth of labor productivity which is to rise 70.4 per cent in the national industry over this five-year period, especially by extending production mechanization and automation, the utilization of highly efficient machinery and equipment, the application of new manufacturing technologies.

According to the 1986-1990 plan provisions, the memorandum also shows, real payment will rise 6-8 per cent. all while firmly promoting the the principle of a faster growth of labour productivity according to the increase of payment. Peasant's real incomes will also grow 6-8 per cent. The incomes from the social consumption funds will continue to rise. Calculated per one family, the state's funds for the financing of sociocultural activities, pensions, child benefits and others will amount to more than 15,000 lei in 1990. The volume of goods sold through the socialist trade network will be 9.4 per cent larger in 1990 than in 1985. Services to the population will increase at an average annual rate of 12.3 per cent. The prices and tariffs index is to rise under rigorous control within the planned limits of 1.1-1.3 per cent a year.

Over 1986-1990, 750 thousand new dwellings will be built, of which 100 thousand in communes and villages. Polytechnic education will develop with priority and will closely intertwine with production and research, the health care system will continue to improve, and cultural-artistic activities will multiply.

The implementation of the programme for a more marked growth of labour productivity will provide for a gradual transition to the 44-42-hour workweek until 1990, the final section of the memorandum shows inter alia.

DINCA REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE PLAN AT GNA SESSION

AU261939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1986 -- [memorandum of the 1986 - 1990 agriculture and food industry development plan bill -- AGERPRES headline] In line with the policy of balanced growth of the basic branches of the Romanian economy, a plan for the development of agriculture and food industry for 1986-1990 was worked out closely correlated to Romania's general five-year plan of economic and social development.

Entrusted by the government with the presentation of the Draft Development Plan of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Management for 1986-1990 to the Grand National Assembly, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, said that the draft plan provisions were aimed at the intensive growth and modernization of agriculture as a whole, a more efficient use of the land and of the technical-material base, a faster growth of animal and plant production, a better capitalization of raw materials by the food industry and the diversification of its production, a higher economic efficiency.

Net farm production is planned to rise at an annual rate of 85-90 percent on an average in the next five years, said the speaker, adding that, as far as plant output was concerned, priority would continue to be given to cereals the total productions of which are expected to reach 32.5 million tons by 1990, of which 10.2 million tons of wheat and rye, and 18.2 million tons of maize. Larger productions are planned for other crops as well -- 11.6 million tons of sugar beet, 2.4 million tons of sunflower and soybeans, 19.5 million tons of potatoes and vegetables, and 5.6 million tons of fruit and grapes.

The plant production rises are planned to be achieved largely through higher average yields per hectare. Attention will concentrate on the agricultural and arable area which is to be expanded by some 700 thousand hectares during this five-year plan through reclamation. Furthermore, two million hectares are planned to be put under double and successive crops, and some 600 thousand hectares under mixed crops. A 2.6 - million - hectare area will be laid out for irrigation during this five-year period, and nearly one million hectares will be erosion - controlled.

A major aim of the current five-year plan is animal output, the share of which is put at 46-48 per cent of the total in 1990, up from 42.7 per cent in 1985. The food industry, says the memorandum, will develop in the next five years at an annual rate of 10.1 per cent on an average, with its net production being planned to rise at an average, withits net production being planned to rise at an average 12 per cent. The drive for organization and modernization in the food industry will continue.

In forestry, action will be taken to maintain the integrity of the forest stock and conserve it. Forest land is put at 6.6 million hectares in 1990, said the speaker, who added that fellings would be limited, forest regeneration would be ensured, steps would be taken to achieve optimum density and plant trees on areas unsuitable for agricultural uses. In water management, action will be taken to further develop river basins, supply water to industry and the population, as well as to agriculture where safe stable productions are aimed at.

Investment in agriculture, food industry, forestry and water management is put at 210 thousand million lei.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR 30 JUN

AU301759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1986 -- On Monday, June 30, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received E.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, upon the latter's request. A talk was held on the occasion, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CPSU ACTIVISTS CONCLUDE FACT-FINDING VISIT

AU281327 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1231 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1986 -- A delegation of activists of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by V.G. Afonin, alternate member of the CC of the CPSU, head of the Chemical Industry Section of the CC of the CPSU, paid an exchange-of-experience visit to Romania over June 23-28 upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The Soviet guests conducted talks at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, the Iasi County Committee of the RCP, with executives of central institutions, and visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest as well as in Iasi and Bacau Counties.

At the end of their visit the delegation were received by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Reference was made on the occasion to the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples on multiple planes, and determination was expressed to jointly work for the development of Romanian-Soviet relations in accordance with summit understandings.

The talk, the atmosphere of which was warm and friendly, was attended by Eleonora Cojocaru, vice-chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activities.

AERONAUTICS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU271154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1121 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGRPRES 27/6/1986 -- A protocol on development of collaboration of Aeronautic Industry was signed in Bucharest on June 27 between the Ministry of Machine Building of Romania and the Ministry of Aircraft Industry of the USSR. The protocol, signed by Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine building, for Romania, and A.S. Systosov, Minister of Aircraft Industry, for the USSR, stipulates new ways and modalities for the development of long-term collaboration between the two countries in research, design and manufacturing of aviation technique.

DASCALESCU GREETS CSSR'S STROUGAL ON REELECTION

AU190910 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a greetings cable to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, on the occasion of his reelection to this office and extends to him best wishes for health, happiness, and new successes in all his activity.

In the cable the belief that the governments of the two countries will cooperate more actively in the future for developing further the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and cooperation is expressed.

DASCALESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO BULGARIA'S ATANASOV

AU201041 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in which he conveys most sincere congratulations on the latter's reelection to that office. The cable expresses the conviction that the governments of the two countries will continue to cooperate fruitfully to constantly develop traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Bulgaria.

RENOVICA DELIVERS CLOSING SPEECH AT CONGRESS

LD282129 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Speech by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Presidium at the concluding session of the 13th LCY Congress on 28 Jun -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: At our 13th LCY Congress, as well as at the congresses and conferences of the LC's in the republics and provinces and in the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA], at the SAWP conference, at the congresses of the Federation of the Trade Unions and of the Federation of the Associations of the Veterans of the National Liberation War, and of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth, we strengthened and enhanced our knowledge about the situation in the LC, in the working class, and in our society. We confirmed our unity in the struggle for the further socialist self-management development of our country. The congress has approved the assessments and directions of the LC's activity contained in the main report, draft resolutions, and in the report of the president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The congress vigorously expressed creative criticism of the gap between the actual situation and the strategic orientations about the historic role and position of the working class and of self-management associated labor as decisive factors of the development of the system of socialist self-management and of the development of the production forces of our society implicit in our programs. It demonstrated the resolve, the readiness, and the ability of the Communists and all socialist self-management forces of our society to change the existing situation resolutely and faster. This is a great commitment and an encouragement for direct political and social action. The need for substantial changes in the social, economic, and political relations in our society along the line of our program and constitutional orientations has been vigorously asserted. The congress displayed the unity that words should be translated into deeds, that we have to fight in a concrete way for the development of socialist self-management, and, on this basis, for the democratization of social relations, for dynamic and harmonious material and social development, for affirmation of collective work and decisionmaking, and for personal and collective responsibility in the adoption and efficient implementation of the decisions.

The congress laid down the demand for a consistent implementation of the strategy of intensive economic operations, established in the long-term program of economic stabilization and in the congress resolutions. The following are the priority tasks here: further development of socialist self-management; consolidation of the self-management status of the working people; a higher rate of production, exports, and job creation; more efficient use of social resources and of all production factors; fuller observance of the impact of economic laws and the abandonment of red tape in regulating the reproduction trends. We must create the conditions to accelerate our country's inclusion in international scientific and technological progress and to secure for Yugoslavia an appropriate place in the international division of labor through a greater reliance on our own skills and technology. Our most urgent task is to bring about essential changes in the economic position of associated labor to enable associated workers to take on the rights, the commitments, and the responsibility in making decisions on the conditions and on the results of the work; on seeing economic stabilization through; and on adapting the economy to the requirements of the scientific and technological progress.

This is the way to get out of the economic crisis, to bring down inflation, and to enhance the efficiency of our system. This is why we have to give priority to all those elements, which by the force of their economic rationality and interests expressed along self-management lines, will accelerate the integration of social labor in the Yugoslav area. If this economic logic and the self-management associated labor are not freed from the present restraints, which have their roots in the strong etatist bureaucracy and in specific historic, economic, ideological, and other inherited problems, it would be futile to expect that we will bring this about solely by the action of political factors. In this context, the most essential thing to do is to bring about full affirmation of the workers in associated labor and of their work as the main production factor and, through that, their affirmation as self-managers and factors of our political system. This requires appropriate changes and improvements in our political system.

The congress is unanimous in the demand that the key development decisions be taken by the workers making their decisions within the framework of the delegate system. This battle can be pursued and won only by the working class acting together with all the working strata led by a united LC. There is no place in the LC for those people who pay lip service to the authority of the working class, but in practice do the opposite. [applause]

We must see to it that the working class and the working people obtain a dominant role in controlling surplus value, in delegating authority, and in managing social affairs. In our struggle for self-management social relations, we must reassert the moral values of our movement without which there is no free life or material and cultural progress. We must return dignity to work, especially to creative, productive, innovatory, professional, and conscientiously and honestly done work. [applause]

The congress fully manifested the LC's responsibility to create political and other conditions, to mobilize the working class, our working people, and all social factors so that the unfavorable trends in our economic and social development can be vigorously overcome. A resolute demand was made for comprehensive, coordinated, current, and long-term measures to be taken to impiment the long-term program of economic stabilization and of the LC policy. An aboutface in economic developments in the direction of more stable and more dynamic development and intensive economic operation can be brought about only by concrete actions, better work, and unity in implementing the agreed policy.

Socialist self-management and social ownership of the means of production, authority, and unity of the working class, national equality, brotherhood and unity, the federal system in the country, all-people's defense and social self-protection, and on nonaligned foreign policy represent the revolutionary achievements of our working class and of our nations and nationalities. They are and remain our lasting orientation and the permanent values of our socialist revolution. [applause]

The congress clearly demonstrated that it is not socialist self-management which is in a crisis, but specific concrete and inadequate mechanisms, ways, and methods of its implementation. It has been demonstrated that etatization of relations in our social reality has deeper roots and is of more extensive dimension.

This is why the working class, the LC, and all self-management socialist forces will resolutely fight against all attempts to usurp the authority of the working class by etatist, technobureaucratic, and other antiself-management forces. [applause] It has become clear that the stagnation in the development of socialist self-management cannot be eliminated merely by changing individual solutions, by criticizing specific actions and practice, or merely battling against antiself-management activity, but mainly with a comprehensive and persistent development of the system of socialist self-management as a historic path of emancipating labor. We are unanimous in our assessment that the way out of the economic crisis and crisis situations in our society is possible only through the further development of socialist self-management, through intensive economic management, by relying on our own resources, and by developing the skills and the abilities of associated Yugoslav workers.

In a democratic and open dialogue the 13th Congress indubitably demonstrated -- and the results which have been attained testify that this is so -- that we have enough strength, knowledge, and experience to extend faster the area of socialist self-management. It is therefore indispensable that we, the Communists, go on critically identifying and evaluating the methods and means with which our social development is brought about. Faster and without hestitation we should rid ourselves of dogmatism in defense of these institutional and legalistic solutions and of everything which today is incapable of being confirmed as an instrument of working people and of socialist self-management forces in the struggle for what is new, socialist, and humane. [applause] For the sake of revolutionary continuity, we must not stop at what has already been handed down and recognized. Let us be open to the flow of modern and progressive ideas, to new impulses stemming from daily self-management practice in the production of material goods and cultural values.

The LCY critically and self-critically evaluated general socioeconomic development and made a critique of its own practice and mistakes. This is a strong ideological instrument of political activization of the Communists and of all our working people in their work and in struggle for the prosperity of our community because in our society today, those solutions are most efficient and most suitable to the demands of our working class which have been put up by the practice of self-management as a mainstay of the democratization of production and overall social relations. We should persist along this way. This is the only way that enables the LCY unceasingly to identify and to comprehend the historic dimensions of communist society and at the same time to stand firmly on the ground of social reality.

The 13th LCY Congress has asserted itself as a congress of unity and action of the LC and of the broadest socialist and democratic forces in the country associated in the socialist alliance as a front of organized socialist forces. [applause] We are detemined to strengthen permanently the unity and cohesion of Yugoslavia, a socialist self-management community of equal nations and nationalities [applause]; to develop and strengthen it in the direction historically chosen by the decisions of the Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia; to enhance further the achievements of brotherhood, unity, and equality of our nations and nationalities; and to suppress and eradicate all forms of nationalism, separatist and unitarist tendencies, and irredentist conspiracies. We must eliminate even more vigorously the underlying reasons of all forms of nationalism and its destructive activity. We are confronted by the urgent task of resolutely eliminating the sources providing sustenance to nationalism, separatism, irredentism, and counterrevolution in Kosovo, and their grave consequences.

The historic responsibility for the future of the revolution and for the development of socialism on the basis of self-management requires that as soon as possible, faster, and more efficiently, and in addition to surmounting all the difficulties and problems, we should fight to acquire our niche in the present day conditions of the international division of labor. In this way alone we will ensure successful development and defend the reputation and position that our country has won, a country that is capable of developing on its own socialist self-management basis, and prevent it from becoming a technological colony of the world neocapitalism or from being constantly threatened by the destinies of state socialism.

Yugoslav Communists unswervingly remain on Tito's line of the struggle for a better world; for more equitable international, economic, and political relations; for security, for equality, socialism, and peace in the world. [applause] Nonalignment is our lasting orientation; it brings together people and enjoins on them cooperation, solidarity, and peaceful coexistence. On this basis we will develop and enrich comprehensive cooperation with all the countries, progressive forces, communists, socialists, workers, and democratic parties, and movements in the world today. [applause]

The working class does not expect any miracles from its vanguard, the LC, along our road of socialist self-management development. It is aware of the gravity of the struggle and it is ready for prolonged skirmishes and even denials and for all the trials along the road which will extricate us from the crisis and open up the prospects of successful development. Our working class, however, demands unity and action, consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism, and stronger ideopolitical organizational and cadre ability of the LC to operate in the present day conditions of the struggle for the historic objectives of our revolution. The LCY Central Committee has a great responsibility to bear in giving life to this plebiscitary orientation of the Communists and of the working class and in carrying out the decisions of this congress. It is under an obligation to operate resolutely and responsibly, to initiate and to steer political activity, and to provide full support for the struggle of all organized social forces for the socialist present and future of our society. Without any hesitation in this matter, full responsibility would be demanded from the organs, organizations, and members of the LC for immediate activity, for the preservation of the achievements of the revolution, and for attaining concrete results in the development of socialist self-management, implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, and of the objectives of the overall socioeconomic development.

At this congress once again, we felt to what extent we miss Tito. Let Tito's revolutionary spirit, ideas, and achievements be recognized not only by the words we say but also by the results which we accomplish. [applause] The 13th Congress makes it incumbent upon us to persist in the struggle for socialist self-management development of the Yugoslav community. It makes it incumbent upon us to lead the way in the struggle to emancipate labor and man with our work and our example.

We are ending our congress with a conviction that we are capable of performing these tasks and that we are ready to do so. We possess strength in the LC, in the working class, and in our society; we have at our disposal enormous untapped resources and the unshakeable resolve of our working people and citizens to fight for a better future. Our contemporaries and following generations will appreciate us by what we have attained and not by our intentions and words. [applause]

Comrades, on behalf of the newly elected members of the LCY organs, I thank you for the confidence you have placed in us. We will spare no effort to measure up to the tasks laid down by the congress.

I thank the present members of the Central Committee, of the Commission for Statute Questions, and of the Supervisory Commission of the LCY for their work and for the efforts they invested during the preceding period. I express special gratitude to all comrades, prominent revolutionaries of our workers and communist movement, who are ceasing their active work in LC organs, for their contribution thus far to our revolution and to socialist development, but who will remain in the heart of our political action. [applause]

I thank the representatives of the parties and movements who, in such an impressive number, attended our congress. [applause] I am confident that they were briefed better on the LCY's struggle for the development of socialist self-management; for equality, peace, and socialism in the world; for friendship among the peoples; and for the consolidation of all-round relations between our parties and countries.

Comrades, at the end of our 4 years [as heard] of work on behalf of the congress, and on behalf of you all I would like to thank all the organs and organizations of Belgrade, our host city, the citizens of the hero city, who secured all the conditions for our work and who cordially and hospitably provided for all the delegates and guests. [applause]

On behalf of the working Presidium and of all the participants in the congress, I would like to thank for the contribution and the successful work of the congress made by the comrades who were involved in the professional, organizational, technical, and other preparations for the 13th Congress. [applause] I express my gratitude to the Sava Center work collective, where we spent the past 4 days. [applause]

Our congress was followed by a great number of journalists, photographers, and cameramen from Yugoslavia and abroad. I thank the representatives of the foreign information media who kept the world public informed about the work of the congress. [applause] I also thank the representitives of the public information media in our country who made great efforts to provide the fullest possible and most comprehensive information about the work of the congress. [applause]

Comrades, before concluding the work of the 13th Congress, I would like to inform the newly elected members of the LCY organs that the first sessions will be held within 30 minutes of the conclusion of the Congress: Central Committee in hall No 1, building A; Commission for Statute Questions in hall No 2, building A; and Supervisory Commission in hall No 3, building A.

In conclusion, Comrades, I would like to thank you all, the delegates and the guests of the congress, for your fruitful contribution to our work together. [applause]

And now, let us move united into action to give life to the decisions of our congress. [prolonged applause]

I proclaim that the work of the 13th LCY Congress has been completed.

LEADERS HOLD MEETINGS WITH DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS

Hasani Talks With Coman

AU251915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade AGERPRES 25/6/1986 -- The president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Sinan Hasani, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the Romanian Communist Party's delegation to the Thirteenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. On that occasion he was conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes of good health from RCP general secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, while the Yugoslav people's wishes of fresh achievements in their ample work on the road of building the new socialist society in the neighbor and friendly Yugoslavia.

Thanking for the wishes and feelings of friendship extended to him, Sinan Hasani requested that warm friendly greetings and wishes of good health, power of work and personal happiness be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes of further and ever greater successes to the Romanian people in building the multilaterally developed socialist society. Willingness was expressed to continue the tradition of Romanian-Yugoslav summits as they have every time contributed decisively to amplifying the ties of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries, in accordance with the interests of the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples, for the benefit of the cause of socialism, understanding and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Zarkovic Meets Coman

AU271756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES 27/6/1986 -- The president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chief delegate of the Romanian Communist Party to the Thirteenth LCY Congress. On the occasion, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, was conveyed cordial, comradely greetings from the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes of success in the proceedings of the Yugoslav Communists' forum, while the Yugoslav working people wishes of fresh success in building socialism, in translating into fact the resolutions of the current congress.

Thanking for the wishes conveyed to him, Vidoje Zarkovic requested that warm comradely greetings be addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as friendly wishes of full success in the tireless activity he is carrying on at the helm of the party and state for the guaranteed dynamic development of society, for the benefit and happiness of the Romanian people.

The LCY leadership's determination was expressed to further the tradition of Romanian-Yugoslav summits with a view to steadily expanding and amplifying ties of friendship and manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples in the development of which a decisive role was played by the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito. During the talk opinions were exchanged on current international political issues.

Zarkovic Receives MPRP, BCP Groups

LD272334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, this evening received in the main reception area of the Sava Center, the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], which is being led by Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, a member of the Central Committee Politburo. Vidoje Zarkovic also received the BCP delegation, which is being led by Milko Balev, a member of the Politburo and a secretary of the Central Committee.

Zarkovic Meets PZPR Group

LD261256 Warsaw PAP in English 1135 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 26: President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) CC Presidium Vidoje Zarkovic received here yesterday the PUWP delegation to the 13th LCY Congress, with Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak.

In the course of the meeting, Marian Wozniak reported on the preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress, and the process of renewal, which marked the PUWP activity in the period between the 9th and 10th PUWP Congresses. Wozniak also described the present economic situation in Poland, and trends of solving difficulties, which occurred in social and economic life. He pointed out that some economic problems, faced by both parties were convergent.

Referring to his recent visit to Poland, and talks with PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, Vidoje Zarkovic stressed international significance of the processes of socio-political stabilisation in Poland. The LCY president expressed his personal respect for Wojciech Jaruzelski's achievements and contribution to the process of renewal and reforms carried out in Poland.

Vidoje Zarkovic and Marian Wozniak emphasized the high level of efficiency in developing economic, cultural, cooperation and tourist exchange. The two sides attached great significance to both parties' cooperation in the international arena, in favour of the consolidation of peace and equal-right cooperation.

Zarkovic, Algerian Talk

LD261214 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (APS) -- Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Permanent Secretariat, continues his political talks with the Yugoslav leadership. He met with Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, yesterday afternoon.

Current international issues of mutual interest, primarily issues relating to peace and security in the Mediterranean, were the main topics of their talks, which also enabled the two officials to review relations between the two parties and ways to enhance them in accordance with the will and determination of the two countries' political leadership. The two sides dealt with cooperation in various fields and stressed the importance of finding the best ways to consolidate it.

In addition Mohamed Cherif Messaadia has met, on the fringes of the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, with Alessandro Natta, the Italian Communist Party secretary general. The two officials dealt, during this meeting, with issues of mutual in interest, particularly the situation in the Mediterranean and the existing relations between the FLN party and the Italian Communist Party.

Andrej Meets Havasi

LD271542 Budapest MTI in English 1452 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the Hungarian party delegation to the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, held talks with Andrej Marinc, Slovenian member of the presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Geza Bacic, secretary of the Republican Assembly of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Slovenia, in Belgrade on Friday. In cordial friendly talks the politicians exchanged views on the further strengthening of Hungarian-Slovenian cooperation in the relations of the two neighboring countries.

The delegation of the HSWP CC visited the memorial centre in Belgrade and laid flowers on the tomb of Josip Broz Tito.

Mikulic Meets Havasi

LD271349 Budapest MTI in English 1200 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the Hungarian party delegation to the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, held talks with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, whom he conveyed the greetings of the Hungarian party and state leaders, in Belgrade on Friday.

In cordial, friendly talks the politicians highly appreciated the friendly relations between the two parties and two states, and exchanged views on the further development of ties. It was emphasized that in course of strengthening economic cooperation special stress be [as received] laid on production cooperation, in addition to the expansion of trade turnover.

The parties stressed that the Croatian, Slovenian and Serbian minorities in Hungary and the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia, acting as a bridge, should help build confidence and strengthen friendship between the two peoples. The politician surveyed the most topical international affairs, with special stress laid on world economic issues.

Officials Meet Cuba's Almeida

FL281149 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] In Belgrade, commander of the revolution Juan Almedia has met with high-level government and League of Communists of Yugoslavia officials. Among them were Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Republic with whom he held talks. Almedia was accompanied by the Communist Party of Cuba delegation to the 23d Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which ends today.

DJILAS INTERVIEWED ON LCY CONGRESS, STALIN

PM271341 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 27 Jun 86 p 6

[Undated interview with Milovan Djilas by Robin Gedye: "Tito's Heir Fearful for Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade -- Milovan Djilas, former Yugoslav vice president, does not think very highly of the Communist Party Congress in Belgrade. He has heard it all before and is waiting for the political and economic crisis to deepen before the new order arrives.

Mr Djilas, 75 this month, is the last survivor of Yugoslavia's post-war leadership quartet and one-time heir apparent to President Tito.

His crisis of belief in Communism turned him from an intimate of Stalin and a leading revolutionary into an "enemy of the state" while at the height of his power.

And as I learned when talking to him he is unrelenting in his criticism of a system that he now believes to be in an advanced stage of decomposure.

He sees the Yugoslav meeting, which ends tomorrow, as a meaningless repetition of similar past events which will end in a flabby declaration drawn up by malcontents.

"The roots of the crisis lie in the inadequacies of the system. The monopolism of Communism and the lack of a free economy has determined our crisis," he declared.

Despite Yugoslavia's preeminence in Eastern Europe in recognising the needs for a market oriented economy the country will not be saved until there is radical change.

"There is literally nothing that does not have to be changed. Everything must be altered, but not through revolution.

"Tito's system was good for revolution but is invalid now. We must eventually have free private economy. Until then people will increasingly resort to strike and demonstrations until they get what they want.

"The crisis we are now going through will be experienced by Hungary and China in turn, now experimenting with ideas that we adopted 20 years ago."

Mr Djilas, who spent the best part of a decade in jail after his expulsion from the Communist Party in 1954, has perceptively modified his angry stance on one major issue in the last two years.

His unmitigated mistrust of the Soviet leadership and its hedgemonistic intentions as molified with the arrival of Mr Gorbachev. [sentence as published]

Three years ago Mr Djilas wrote that "The Soviet oligarchs do not recognize friends or allies but only vassals and obedient servants." Now he believes Mr Gorbachev deserved a second glance.

He does not regret that his works, acclaimed throughout the world, are not sold in Yugoslavia. "I prefer it that way."

"I was a believer in Communism when it was not a form of manipulation. But when I saw it was not realistic and a mere struggle for power among a small elite I became disenchanted.

Leninist Communism is in the process of disappearing and will be destroyed. Totalitarian Communism will disappear. But Socialist Utopianism will always be with us."

It comes as a shock to hear Mr Djilas say that despite the fundamental break from Moscow by nimself and Tito, the only 20th century politician he has truly, "admired" was Stalin.

Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle he considers the greatest leaders in his lifetime, Aneurin Bevan he "loved" because the British Socialist and wife fought for him while he was in prison.

"But Stalin I admired because he was the true representative of the Communist ideal. I know that he was brutal but I thought that such great things were not possible without brutality.

"I met him many times. He represented devilish political genius. Certainly the greatest tyrant in history and unfortunately the most successful. Even Genghis Khan and Hitler were not capable of such tyranny towards their own people."

Tito he loved, but did not admire while Churchil and De Gaulle were in a league of their own.

SUNDIC ON PROSPECTS FOR GORBACHEV-REAGAN SUMMIT

LD301638 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Milka Sundic Commentary]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Reagan's insistence on holding a summit meeting, while the Soviet side is being hesitant in making a more concrete statement on this proposal. In fact, the Soviet leader is not disposed to travel to Washington if the U.S. President abandons the SALT II agreement, when it does not accept one of the Soviet initiatives on disarmament. Here is a commentary by Milka Sundic:

[Words indistinct] President Reagan has stated that he, like Gorbachev, wants another meeting but that there is a problem over fixing a date for their meeting. Some time ago, the leaders of the two superpowers exchanged messages on this subject but nothing is known about their contents yet.

There are only rumors that the U.S. President is insisting that the summit be around the end of the year or earlier and that allegedly, Mikhail Gorbachev does not want to commit himself to anything until some moves by the head of the White House are clearer. This concerns, above all, the SALT II agreement or rather Reagan's intention to abandon it at the end of this year.

Moscow has reacted stormily to everything which has been said in this connection in the United States and the impression has been gained that Mikhail Gorbachev is not prepared to travel to Washington without firm guarantees that his meeting with Reagan will not be in vain. Moscow's fear with regard to the success of the summit should be understood because as the Soviet delegation announced at the Geneva talks, few days ago the United States is not showing any readiness to [word indistinct] the essence of the Soviet proposals on the reduction and limitation of armaments. In other words, Reagan's assessment that the problem of the summit with Gorbachev is simply a question of the date that it is to be held is irrelevant because if there were prospects that the meeting would produce the appropriate results, the problem of date could be solved very easily. Reagan's intention to abandon the SALT II agreement was not well received in the United States and still less in Western Europe, but this still does not mean that the U.S. President will change his position which is based on the assessment that the USSR has itself violated the decrees of the agreement on the limiting of strategic nuclear armaments.

Moscow, it is true, refutes this energetically but is not avoiding a dialogue on disarmament nor even on the spot checks which is a significant novelty in the Soviet approach to the problem of disarmament. Moscow does not even oppose spot checks with regard to the reduction of troops in Europe. However, although the different Soviet proposals have been met with understanding in many Western capitals and in the United States, for the U.S. part there are still no concrete intimations that these proposals can serve as a basis for a dialogue between Reagan and Gorbachev. One gets the impression, in fact, that the United States is looking for much more than the USSR is prepared to accept and this is (?in its view) the main obstacle blocking the meeting between the leaders of the two superpowers and not the timing of the meeting as the U.S. President would have it.

Nevertheless, the fact that there are still (?pressures) between Gorbachev and Reagan leads one to the conclusion that the meeting between these two continues is still on the cards, or rather, that it cannot yet firmly be said that there will be no meeting. True, if the United States does violate SALT II, and on the other hand, if the Soviet initiatives continue to be ignored, this could, by all accounts, lead to Mikhail Gorbachev's canceling the meeting. It would be difficult for anyone in the Soviet leadership to advise Gorbachev to go to Washington if President Reagan sticks to what he has been saying recently -- in the first instance the decision to abandon SALT II. If the U.S. President does not bear this in mind, the Soviet-U.S. summit will most probably not take place.

FEC AGREES TO MEASURES ON IMPORTS, INTEREST RATES

LD271946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council (FEC) has agreed to new interest rates, increased the rediscounting rates for credits to purchase 3.3 million metric tons of wheat, and passed the decision which makes it possible to introduce special levies on imported agricultural produce and food. The aim is to prevent imports of agricultural produce above the quantities determined by balance sheets and ensure the protection of Yugoslav production at protected prices. The statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information issued today, says:

At its session yesterday (chaired by Vice President Janez Zemljaric), FEC discussed a number of current economic issues and our country's relations with our countries.

After consultations with republican and provincial executive councils, the FEC gave its consent to the decisions of the Council of Governors, which lay down the interest rates on investments from the primary issue, on resources deposited in national banks, as well as on funds used to maintain the business banks' day-by-day liquidity. On the basis of these decisions, which will come into force on 1 July 1986, the National Bank will pay interest rates on investments from the primary issue at the rate of 56 percent, while interest on areas for investments not redeemed in the period set by the contract will be 66 percent annually.

Resources deposited at the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the national banks of the republics and provinces: these banks will pay interest at new rates, i.e. 3 percent annually for resources of compulsory bank reserves; 11.5 percent for treasury bills of compulsory subscription; and 31 percent on voluntary treasury bills. The new interest rates are in line with the policy of realistic interest rates as well as with the planned annual rate of inflation.

The session also adopted the proposal to amend and supplement the decision on implementing the goals and tasks of the joint issuing and money policy and of joint foundations of the credit policy in 1986 as the basis to coordinate the attitudes with relevant republician and provincial organs.

The proposed amendments and supplements are aimed at ensuring, within the framework of the credit-monetary policy, resources for implementing the newly-adopted decisions on new prices for purchasing wheat from the 1986 harvest as well as the decision to increase the rediscounting rate for credits to purchase and set up seasonal reserves and wheat reserves from the 1986 harvest. This should ensure enough resources to buy 3.3 million metric tons of wheat this year, as planned.

The FEC also adopted the decision which makes it possible to introduce special levies on imports of agricultural food products. This decision is aimed at preventing -- in line with the established price and development policy in the agricultural sphere -- imports of agricultural products above the quantities established by balance sheets as well as at ensuring the protection of the Yugoslav agricultural production at the level of the prescribed protected prices.

The FEC decided to examine, in consultations with relevant republican and provincial organs, the possibility of prescribing obligations in the production and sale of semi-white bread to make it possible for citizens to also buy the kinds of bread which by quality and price suit them better.

Further Details

LD281002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0010 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- As of July 1, Yugoslavia will abolish limits on credits for agriculture and those for export arrangements contracted by the other branches of the economy. The decision taken by the Board of Governors of the National Bank of Yugoslavia is expected to stimulate both production and exports, and to ensure a greater stability of the Yugoslav market.

As part of these measures, special significance is an increase from 49 to 70 percent in rediscount rates for purchase of wheat and other agricultural products from individual producers, which will ensure better solvency of banks in these transactions. The board also adopted significant changes in the policy of interest rates. The policy of real positive interest rates will in future be applied not only on the basis of actual price variations, but also expected variations.

Interest rates will in future be determined on the basis of a unified discount rate, instead of three-month time deposits. A 56-percent discount rate will be applied as of July 1, while the current three-month interest rate is 73 percent. In future, interest rates will be adjusted to price variations every three months. Individual interest rates will be determined by commercial banks. At present the interest rate for one-year time deposits is 76 percent, and for two-year deposits -- 78 percent.

Decisions taken by the Board of Governors are part of the Yugoslav Government's latest anti-inflationary measures, expected to cut back inflation by 20 percent.

KOSOVO SERBIANS SOUGHT TO 'PITCH CAMP" IN BELGRADE

AU251145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 86 p 3

[Milos Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 22 Jun -- What had been heralded for months happened on Friday, 20 June this year, in the last breaths of another excessively hot Kosovo political spring. About 500 Serbians and Montenegrins from several villages of the Klina commune and two villages of the Pristina commune, Batuse and Bresje, started collectively on the way to Belgrade with the intention of moving out of Kosovo. They dropped their intention after the talks they conducted somewhere midway between Kosovo Polje and Pristina with numerous activists of the communal and provincial committee, as well as Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, and Petar Gracanin and Veljko Markovic, members of the leadership of the LC of Serbia.

To enter in a newspaper report at least partially the reasons for what happened on that day between Kosovo Polje and Pristina, it is first necessary to go back not only a few months or a year, but certainly much more. The fact that for decades the political leaderships of the province would not deign to go to some village opened up a wide space which Albanian nationalists and separatists entered; as is known, they carried on their work almost legally and drew closer to their goal.

The people of the villages Batuse, Vresje, and of the Klina commune, began to express dissatisfaction, especially in the past few months, because of the numerous problems, which we have written about extensively. However, the newly elected, rejuvenated, and excellent provincial leadership, which in a short time established broad cooperation and coordination within the SR of Serbia, without any complexes, began concretely to solve all the justified demands.

And what happened then? When one began concretely to solve problems, when it was seen that the newly elected leadership had resolutely embarked on clearing up everything that affects the emigration of the Serbians and Montenegrins, when the measures and actions by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee presidium were finally announced, and when it was realized that the Kosovo problem had become a Yugoslav problem and that everything would be done in the country to repair many things here, certain destructive and nationalist circles in Kosovo, and especially their leaders outside Kosovo, attempted to make use of the last train.

Lies Have a Short Life

They tried to move the people who have been incited, manipulated, deluded by demogogical slogans, and burdened by objective problems, collectively to migrate. They wished and dreamt and hoped that at least 20,000 Serbs and montenegrins would follow them and that on their way through Serbia to Belgrade -- where it was planned to pitch a tented camp on the banks of the Sava -- at least five or six times as many would join them. Of course, it did not occur to them in the least to tell these people what all this means and what they are leading them in and against whom they are leading them.

Regardless of what proceeded all this, the nationalist and destructive dreams of the leaders have not in the least come true. Their demagogic slogans, provocations, and insinuations deluded a few hundred people among whom -- to tell the truth -- there were many with personal problems, who have been sharply hit by injustice, and whose life has been badly affected by certain organs.

Such people, after talking with the activities and after they saw that the manner in which they wanted to solve their problems was not the right one, gave up, peacefully dispersed to their houses. They did so because they realized that somebody had manipulated them, that somebody wanted to exploit them for something dangerous, and they realized that this somebody did not dare to appear and stand at "the head of the column."

"Operation Tents," as the organizers called this attempt at mass emigration, ended with a collapse of those who had dreamt about it so fiercely, who had invested much efforts in its preparation, and who wanted to exploit it for deep and constructive nationalist goals.

The problem, however, is too serious to be passed over lightly. Now that the storm has blown away, when one can assess and decide things much more calmly, and what is even more important, when concrete steps may be taken which could influence a calming down of the situation and a removal of all the causes that influenced people to decide for such a -- one could say -- desperate step, not a moment should be lost. The political action must be swift, incessant, clear, concrete, and visible.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS ARMY SCHOOL CHANGES

LD011006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0916 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense today supported the draft law on addenda and changes to the law on military schools and scientific research institutions in the Yugoslav People's Army. A proposal was put to the Chamber that the law be adopted at one of its coming sessions.

The new solutions should contribute to bringing military schooling into line with the current level of development of the Armed Forces and society. With the changes in the law, considerably broader scope is given to training civilians for operations and tasks in armament and military equipment production, their maintenance and use, and for work in the system of commanding and running military units and institutions. It also is envisaged that the Marshal Tito Center for Strategic Research and Studies train cadres for commanding and directing on a strategic level. The Center also is to organize the acquisition of military science doctorates.

FBIS

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ALIA CHAIRS AWP PLENUM ON ECONOMY 27-28 JUN

AU281424 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Communique on the meeting of the 15th AWP Central Committee plenum issued 28 June]

[Text] The 15th AWP Central Committee plenum met on 27-28 June 1986 under the chairmanship of Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

Having heard and discussed the report of the AWP Central Committee Politburo on the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the Draft Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the eighth 5-year period, 1986-90, the plenum unanimously approved the Draft Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, 1986-90, for the development of the economy and culture in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and decided that the directives be passed on for a broad popular discussion in working collectives.

Comrade Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, informed the plenum about the fulfillment of the plan during the first 5 months of 1986 and set out a number of tasks arising for the fulfillment of the 1986 plan, this being the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. A broad discussion took place in the plenum on this question.

At the end of the plenum, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, drew conclusions and gave a general outline of the work and experience of the party and of the working masses in the course of the implementation of the tasks of the seventh 5-Year Plan and of the first months of the current year; he outlined and synthesized the fundamental targets of the country's socioeconomic development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, 1986-90. In conclusion, he also dwelt on a number of questions on which the popular discussion of the Draft Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the new 5-year plan must be centered.

The 15th AWP Central Committee plenum

28 June 1986

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1-30 JUN PERIOD

AU011117 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1 and 30 June 1986 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parenthesis):

Liberazhd District overfulfilled its 5-month industrial production plan by 2 million leks (1800 GMT 1 June) and exceeded its 5-month general industrial plan by 4.2 percent (1330 GMT 12 June).

Permet District exceeded its 5-month export plan by 10 percent (1600 GMT 2 June), exceeded its 6-month industrial plan by 2.9 million leks (1600 GMT 27 June), completing this plan 4 days early (1330 GMT 30 June).

Sarande District collectives exceeded their 5-month industrial production plan by 5 million leks, this being due mainly to the fact that the planned productivity increase has been exceeded by 4 percent (1600 GMT 3 June). At 1800 GMT on 25 June, the radio reported the district has completed its industrial plan for the first half of 1986.

Puke District reports early fulfillment of its 5-month plan (1400 GMT 4 June).

Shkoder District exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 16 million leks (1330 GMT 5 June) and its 6-month plan 6 days early, producing goods worth 24 million leks above the plan (1000 GMT 26 June). At 1800 GMT on 20 June, the radio reported the district had produced 18 million leks-worth of goods over and above the plan, mainly as a result of an 8 percent overfulfillment of the productivity increase target.

The Elbasan Metallurgical Combine has exceeded its 5-month plan by 8 million leks (1800 GMT 5 June).

Kukes District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 1 percent (1600 GMT 6 June) and its 5-month export plan by 7 percent (1330 GMT 9 June)

Mat District exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 5 percent (1330 GMT 7 June) and has completed its 6-month industrial plan 5 days early (1000 GMT 30 June).

Kolonje District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 6.3 percent (1600 GMT 7 June).

Skrapar District exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 1.3 million leks (1800 GMT 9 June).

Pogradec District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 3.7 million leks (1800 GMT 10 June), while its industrial production plan up to 20 June has been exceeded by 3.6 million leks and its export target by 7 percent (1800 GMT 20 June).

Lezhe District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 10.9 percent (1800 GMT 10 June).

In Vlore District, 25 collectives have fulfilled or exceeded their 5-month plans (1800 GMT 10 June), and the industrial plan had been exceeded by 1,114,000 leks as of 15 June (1000 GMT 15 June).

Gjirokaster District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 1.3 percent (1800 GMT 11 June).

Kruje District has exceeded its 5-month industrial plan by 1.8 percent (1600 GMT 3 June).

Korce District exceeded its export plan by 1 million leks as of 18 June (1800 GMT 18 June) and its industrial plan for the 1 January to 20 June period by 2.8 percent (1330 GMT 27 June).

Durres District has exceeded its 6-month industrial plan by 23 million leks (1000 GMT 26 June).

Gramsh District has exceeded its 6-month industrial plan by 1 million leks (1330 GMT 29 June).

BUDGET PLAN FOR 1985 REPORT SHOWS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

AU010630 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 86 p 10

["Budget Report for the Year 1985: Implementation of Important Revenues and Expenditures of the State Budget"]

[Text] The year 1985 was a particularly successful year for the GDR. In the worthy preparation for the 11th SED Congress a high dynamism and increasing effectiveness were achieved in the national economic development in 1985 as a result of the creative work of the working people. The proven policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy was consistently continued.

The basic turn toward comprehensive intensification was accomplished in implementation of the long-term economic strategy of the party of the workers class. Major steps were taken in order to even more closely interlace science and production, to apply key technologies at an accelerated pace, and to further develop the uniform socialist education system.

Great significance is attached to the fact that it was possible to further accelerate increases in labor productivity. More than 90 percent of the national income results from productivity increases.

State finances developed in a stable manner on the basis of the significant growth rates in both production and effectiveness.

A considerable surplus of revenues over expenditures was obtained in the state budget.

The 1985 State Budget Plan was fulfilled as follows:

Millions of marks	Law on the 1985 state budget plan	Fulfillment per 31/12/1985	Fulfillment in percent
Revenues	231,084.0	235,534.0	101.9
Expenditures	230,944.0	234,392.0	101.5
Surplus of revenues over expenditure	140.0	1,142.6	-

The stable budgetary management in the GDR is also reflected by the fact that all the budget of cities and communities, kreise and bezirke, produced surpluses. These surpluses were transferred to the funds of the people's representative bodies. As a result, the local people's representative bodies are in a position, in implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, to again employ considerable means for a communal policy which is close to the citizens, first and foremost for the financing of tasks and measures within the citizens' initiative to "beautify our cities and communities -- join in", as well as for accelerating the regional rationalization.

As a result of the industrious and creative work of the working people, which has found a visible expression in higher labor productivity, a cut in the specific power and material consumption, better utilization of the basic assets, and a reduction in prime production costs, the share of revenues from the national combines and enterprises in the overall revenues of the state budget rose some 79 percent. Thus, the fact was reaffirmed that the remittances from the national combines and enterprises constitute the decisive and stable source of income for the state budget.

In a consistent continuation of the main task, the people's material and cultural standard of living was ensured and further developed on the basis of rising growth rates in both production and efficiency. The employment of means from the state budget for the maintenance of stable consumer pricese for essential commodities as well as for rents; fares and services; for the construction, modernization, maintenance and management of apartments; and for satisfying the increasing health, social, and intellectual and cultural needs of the populace was further enhanced.

It is being stressed as an expression of the high social performances of the state that, in addition to the expenditures for the population from the state budget, a total of m7.1 billion have been spent for social and cultural care for working people and their children as well as for labor veterans from the funds of the combines and enterprises, the state organs and state institutions. This is some m500 million more than in 1984.

In agreement with the tasks related to defense and security policy, to the protection of peace and socialism, the means earmarked by the law on the state budget plan for 1985 were spent according to the plan on national defense and public security, the administration of justice, and securing the state border.

I. Revenues	In millions of marks
Total revenues	235,534.6
Important revenues:	
-- Revenues from national combines and enterprises' levies from production and trade funds	28,784.3
Net profits	40,530.4
Contributions for social funds	26,601.9
Product-linked levies	46,011.8
-- Remittances from banks	8,459.7
-- Levies from agricultural enterprises	5,897.0
-- Revenues of state institutions in agriculture, particularly from services of the state veterinary service	1,244.1
-- Revenues from soil utilization fees	141.4
-- Revenues from water utilization fees and other revenues of the water management directorates	2,005.0
-- Revenues from craftmen's production cooperatives and from other socialist cooperatives	4,254.5
-- Revenues from private craftsmen and tradesmen	4,385.1
-- Revenues from the wage taxes of workers and office workers	8,526.7
-- Revenues from the research of the Academy of Sciences and of college-type schools	690.3
-- Revenues of the state educational institutions, particularly for room and board and participants' fees	772.1
Of this in the sectors:	
Public education	386.6
University and technical school education	335.3
Vocational training	12.3
Adult qualification	37.9

-- Revenues of the state health service institutions	8,144.8
Of this:	
Payments for services of the health service made by social insurance	6,585.0
Revenues of the pharmacies and orthopedic workshops	1,004.9
Revenues such as receipts from services provided by laundries, parents' contributions to nurseries, cost contributions in homes for the elderly and nursing homes	554.9
-- Revenues of social insurance	17,297.3
Of this:	
From the shares to the contribution of enterprises, state organs, institutions, and cooperatives	9,732.3
From the working peoples' share to the contribution	7,565.0
-- Revenues of the state institutions in the sector of culture, recreation from sports facilities, and youth institutions	1,015.2
Of this in the sectors of:	
Culture	549.7
Recreation and sports facilities	205.8
Youth institutions	259.7
-- Revenues of the radio service	123.8
-- Revenues of the television service	449.9
-- Revenues from coommunal measures and services	128.6
-- Dues and other administrative fees of the state apparatus and of economic management organs	319.2
-- Community taxes	528.4

II. Expenditures	In millions of marks
Total	234,392.0

Important expenditures:

Budget means for science and technology and for research institutions	3,197.3
Of this for:	
Science and technology in the enterprises and combines of the state-owned economy	1,480.1
Science and technology in agriculture and forestry	399.5
Research and development of the Academy of Sciences	691.7
Research and development of the universities, colleges, and technical schools	452.4
Research and development in the research institutions of state organs	174.1
-- Budget means for social science research academies and colleges	182.0

-- Budget means for the financing of investments	6,664.0
-- Expenditures for the maintenance and repair of communications	4,743.5
Particularly for:	
The road system	2,559.4
The railroad system	1,897.8
Maritime and inland ports and waterways	233.8
-- Product-linked price supports for raw materials and basic materials	10,127.5
-- State yield premiums for enterprises for the temporary compensation of the effects of introducing contributions to social funds and of the effects of changes in industrial prices made in keeping with the plan while ensuring efficient economic accounting	4,894.3
-- Grants for land improvement, bounties for investments, product-linked supplemental costs, and other production-promoting measures in agriculture	2,264.0
Product-linked price supports for production means for agricultural enterprises	3,951.3
Expenditures for the veterinary system, plant protection, special schools, exhibitions, and other measures in agriculture and forestry	671.7
-- Expenditures for recultivation measures	17.9
-- Expenditures for water management	849.2
-- Grants from the state budget for housing	14,049.0
Of this for:	
The building of new apartments	1,976.8
The building of new educational, catering, and care institutions in the residential areas	2,080.0
In particular for:	
Kindergartens, classrooms, school gymnasiums, and other public education instuituitions	692.2
Nurseries, outpatient clinics, polyclinics, homes for the elderly, and nursing homes as well as other institutions the health and social services	538.6
Culture and sports facilities, youth and recreational institutions, as well as other care and catering facilities	849.2
Modernization of apartments for the enhancement of living quality	483.5
Building reparis of Existing Apartments	2,845.2
Expenses on supplies of heat, warm water, garbage disposal, planting of greenery and on other management services	3,541.6
Interests and repayment of investment loans for apartment building	3,122.8
-- Price supports for ensuring stable prices of essential goods and fees for the population	40,631.5
Of this for:	
Foodstuffs	27,561.2
Industrial consumer goods	9,057.0
Fares for long distance and local traffic	3,171.1
Potable water and dues for waste water processing	462.2
Repair and services	370.0

-- Expenditures for minor price corrections and seasonal measures	120.0
-- Expenditures for the education system	12,404.1
Of this:	
Expenditures for public education	8,584.6
Particularly for:	
10-grade polytechnical secondary schools, enlarged secondary schools, and secondary schools hostels	4,533.4
Special schools, particularly in the fields of natural sciences, languages, sports, or the arts	98.4
Special schools for developing the personality of handicapped children and youths	366.5
Teaching and study devices	140.1
Toys and materials for use by preschool children and pupils in school hostels	48.8
Transportation of pupils	134.6
Public education institutions for care and education of preschool children	1,499.4
Children's homes	229.5
Dormitories for youths	15.9
Special children's homes	47.8
Meals for pupils in general educational schools and meals for children in preschool institutions	922.3
Work and school sports communities for the promotion of pupils' special interests within the framework of extracurricular activities	55.6
Pioneer houses and pioneer stations	115.2
Local recreational activities for pupils during the summer, winter, and short vacations	57.8
Adult colleges	36.5
Institutions and measures for the education of children and juveniles who either have no parents or have no ties with them	78.4
Institutions for the advanced training of public education teachers	100.1
-- Expenditures for universities and technical schools	2,698.5
Particularly for:	
Universities and colleges	1,156.6
Engineering and technical schools	407.3
Scholarship	648.9
Boarding schools	188.8
Catering for students in mess halls	134.4
-- Expenditures for vocational training	1,017.1
Particularly for:	
Enterprise vocational schools and enterprise apprentice hostels	748.7
Communal vocational schools and apprentice hostels	202.2
Practical vocational training in agriculture	43.8
Vocational counseling centers	16.4
Institutions for the advanced training of vocational school teachers	6.0
-- Expenditures for institutions of adult qualification	103.9
-- Expenditures for the health and social systems	12,392.1

Particularly for:	
Hospitals	4,718.1
Polyclinics, outpatient clinics, and doctors offices	2,560.4
Health system institutions for infant care	1,189.9
Institutions and measures ensuring hygiene in work and residential areas	147.3
Immunization service and other preventive measures for the protection of health	50.8
Scientific institutions of the health service such as in the fields of:	
Labor medicine, for diabetes, medicines, and vaccines	160.3
Rapid medical aid and ambulance services	182.6
Blood donation service	72.2
X-ray institutes and central laboratories	25.7
Laundries and other health system supply institutions	121.6
State allowances for children and maternity allowances	1,344.7
Homes for the elderly and nursing homes	874.3
Care for elderly citizens, for household assistance, providing lunches	187.8
Institutions for the social security and care of the most seriously handicapped citizens	172.6
Payments to nonstate homes for the elderly and nursing homes as well as to other institutions for care and services for citizens in need of care	152.9
Additional allowances for families with many children	90.4
Medical enlightenment and health education for developing a healthy way of life of the citizens, for example, the German hygiene museum of the GDR, health education cabinets	35.2
-- Expenditures for remitting loans granted to young married couples asd well as for remitting interest	206.9
-- Expenditures of social insurance	32,507.9
Particularly for:	
Pensions	16,398.8
Free medical care for the citizens	6,585.0
Medicines, drug, auxiliary articles as well as other health care expenditures	3,598.7
Sick pay	4,107.0
Pregnancy and maternity allowances	788.1
Subsidics to mothers for paid vacations (baby year)	385.6
Subsidies to mothers for paid vacations to care for sick children	276.3
Reimbursement of expenditures, such as travel and accomodation expenses, for medical treatment in clinics and other health service institutions not located at the patient's place of residence	29.5

-- Expenditures for youth institutions, including youth tourism	506.9
Particularly for:	
Youth hostels, young tourists hotels, youth recreation centers,	103.1
Domestic and foreign youth tourism	285.9
Central pioneer camps	60.4
-- Expenditures for culture	2,169.7
Particularly for:	
Theaters, open-air stages, movie theaters and orchestras	741.7
Culture houses, clubs, and the promotion of folk arts	439.4
Cultural-political work of the concert and guest performance directorates	173.5
Museums and visual art institutions	254.7
State libraries	163.8
Music schools	48.9
Care and preservation of monuments	66.6
Zoological and botanical gardens as well as zoos for native animals	54.7
Cultural cooperation with foreign countries on the basis of agreements and accords, for example, exchanges of artists or troupes of artists	57.8
-- Expenditures for the upkeep of sports facilities such as stadiums, indoor swimming pools, gymnasiums, and other sports facilities	508.7
-- Expenditures for recreational activities and vacation services	436.1
Particularly for:	
Subsidies for the FDGB vacation service	162.0
Local recreational institutions such as camp sites, outdoor pools	173.4
Cultural care for the working people in health resorts	34.9
-- Grants for tourist trips to foreign countries, particularly for the cost of air and rail transportation on organized tours abroad	186.0
-- Expenditures for communal measures and services, for example, street lighting garbage removal, care for panks and gardens	875.0
-- Expenditures for the radio service	239.6
-- Expenditures for the television service	541.9
-- Expenditures for the state apparatus and for economic management organs	4,064.0
-- Expenditures for civil defense and fire prevention	143.8
-- Expenditures for national defense	13,041.2
-- Expenditures for public security, the administration of justice, and border security	5,027.9

FIRST DAY OF PZPR CONGRESS ENDS; PRESS BRIEFED

Bejger Speech at Congress

LD291847 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1430 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Speech by Stanisław Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee at 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 29 June -- live relay]

[Text] Comrades, the congress campaign in Gdansk Voivodship has shown that our voivodship party organization, which has traveled a very difficult path, has drawn correct conclusions from its experiences and taken effective action. We have resolutely laid bare all our errors and shortcomings, and presented to the working people of the coast the causes of the crisis and a program for overcoming it, which we have been implementing consistently. We have undertaken a resolute struggle with the forces of counterrevolution, since the aggression of internal and external opponents of socialism has been and continues to be aimed at Gdansk with special intensity. The period from the dramatic events of 1981 to the present state of stabilization in the sociopolitical situation and normalization in life was rich in historic events. The destructive activity of antisocialist forces, socioeconomic chaos, violation of law and order, the necessity of introducing martial law, the damming of the threat to our nation's existence by the Polish People's Army, the Civic Militia, and the Security Service, which defended socialism like independence, were the facts that became the starting point for our daily work amidst people. We gradually strengthened our voivodship party organization; it has been constantly growing for 2 years now.

Party echelons and organizations have focused on consistent implementation of the Ninth Congress resolutions -- the line of socialist renewal and reforms, of accord and struggle. We have been regaining and are continuing to regain public confidence, understanding, and support for our program. Ever more efficient political work and intensive struggle against the political opponent -- unmasking his antisocialist activity, elucidating the causes of the necessity to introduce martial law, and at the same time, mobilizing the working class, the working people for positive action, for increasing production, for better market supply, for improving the organization and discipline of work -- led to isolation of the anti-socialist forces. Their calls for boycotts, for disturbances in the course of work and life, for various protests go unheeded. With every year the public mood changes in our favor. The political opponent keeps losing its supporters, while our party keeps gaining ever greater public understanding and support. Expressions of this are, for example, the active participation of the public in productive activity and voluntary work, wide participation in various sociopolitical demonstrations and elections to the people's councils and the Sejm, an almost 60 percent so-called unionization of the voivodship working people, and the development and good work of employees' self-management and youth and public organizations, including the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. In spite of the fact that many difficulties are already behind us, we still have much to do to overcome the existing difficulties, disparities, and delays in various areas of our life. Complex socioeconomic problems are moving to the fore. We are trying to not only make more efficient use of the existing production potential but, through its modernization and scientific and technical progress, to ensure improvements in the quality of production. We are trying to cope with this task mainly by holding high the truly creative work that paves the path for progress. False egalitarianism must wither. Too often we pay as much for inefficient work as for highly productive work. While valuing all useful work, we should reward innovative work above all.

While struggling to gain ever greater confidence from the working people and public support for our activity, and struggling for the expansion and extension of national accord, we cannot and will not tolerate the actions of antisocialist forces, since they impede the resolution of difficulties and the development of our country.

One of the lessons of our history is the need to constantly intensify the knowledge of society -- youth in particular -- on the fundamental conditioning of our life, on fundamental facts that are decisive for our present and our future. An important fact that is reaching deeper and deeper into the awareness of contemporary citizens of Gdansk is that Gdansk has returned to the motherland after centuries, together with the Piasts northern and western territories to Odra and Nysa, only thanks to the victory of the heroic Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army, which fought at its side. The conviction and certainty is also being consolidated among the society of our voivodship that keeping the regained territories, securing our independence and the inviolability of our borders, and living and working in peace for over 40 years has been possible only thanks to the alliance, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation of the Soviet Union, and thanks to the cooperation of Poland as a socialist country with the USSR and other socialist states within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. We remind contemporary society, young people in particular, that working people of the Gdansk region, workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, [words indistinct], and those who moved here from other parts of Poland and from abroad after a short period of time integrated themselves in the uniform Polish society, which, under the leadership of our party, rebuilt and developed all spheres of our socioeconomic life, culture, science, and education.

We are teaching respect for the achievements made thus far and we are mobilizing for more achievements. At the same time, we state unequivocally that we will not allow the undermining of our integration and the will for working and living in peace and friendship with all nations, above all with our neighbors. That is why we are actively struggling for peace, and why we support Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's plan for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, and proposals concerning disarmament and peaceful cooperation by nations of different political systems. That is why we say to West German revisionists: We were here. We are here and we remain here. [applause]

The implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions has great importance for the future development of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The outcome of the congress also constitutes an important impetus for the improvement of effectiveness in our work. Of great help for our party organization has been longtime cooperation with the Leningrad CPSU organization and various forms of cooperation between Gdansk and Leningrad.

Despite overcoming the most serious aspects of crisis, there are still many shortcomings in our shipbuilding industry and in the whole economy, including the maritime economy. The production potential of the maritime economy is not maximally utilized. Discipline and labor organization leave a lot to be desired. Management effectiveness in many enterprises is also unsatisfactory. Our work for removing the shortcomings has not yet brought satisfactory results. In accordance with the Ninth Congress resolution, the assumptions of the Polish People's Republic maritime policy were worked out at the 10th plenum. They were adopted by the Sejm.

At present, the consistent implementation of our state's adopted maritime policy is the most important task. We also have to make better use of the opportunities resulting from being a state along the important north-south transit trail, and also east-west.

Comrades, the obvious truth is reaching society -- in spite of hostile propaganda -- that our party has drawn the proper conclusions from conflicts that occurred during the building of socialism. Our party worked out a program at the Ninth Congress -- and later finalized it at its 26 plenary meetings -- and understood every possible action for its consistent implementation. Granted, as it transpires from the Central Committee report to the 10th Congress, not all of the right intentions have been fully executed, because not everything depends on the will and the strength of our party, but the rightness of the Ninth Congress' policy has been tested and proven right in practice.

The implementation of the PZPR Program, the resolution that the 10th Congress will adopt, and the development program for our voivodship up to the year 2000, which was compiled in accordance with the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session in Gdansk, will permit the elimination of major imbalances and ensure further development of our region in all important sectors. The vital need to accelerate housing construction, to eliminate the deficit of water and heat, and to build a sewage purification plant in Gdansk in order to improve protection of the waters and restore the recreational properties of beaches and swimming areas comes to the fore.

The Gdansk-2000 program is in the nature of a political directive. It has formulated the strategy for the harmonious development of the voivodship. It has defined the essential laws of its development in order to protect it against ad hoc measures that would cause imbalances. It assumes the supremacy of social goals. The program states that the yardstick of social progress that will be made on the Gdansk coast up to the years 2000 will be the development of the qualitative traits of a person -- his potential for creation and innovation, for culture, education, and professional qualifications; his physical and mental health; and his honest attitude to work and civic responsibilities. The increase in the quality of society's life will become -- alongside scientific-technical and organizational progress -- an important factor mobilizing economic development. This program was adopted by the Voivodship Precongress Conference as a party task. Comrades, the delegates of the Gdansk organization fully accept the activity of the Central Committee, of the first secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and express full recognition to them. They support the assumptions of the PZPR Program, the draft 10th Congress resolution, and the proposals contained in the report by the first secretary of the Central Committee at the 10th Congress. Our voivodship party organization, all party echelons and organizations, and all party members will undertake consistent activity for the full, effective implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress resolutions. Thank you for your attention.

Dobraczynski Speech

LD292244 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 29 Jun 86

["Dobraczynski's Speech (Abridged)" -- PAP headline; speech made at the PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 29 June]

[Text] Warsaw, June 29 -- After four years of activity, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) worked out certain attainments. I believe that we have the right to say that our activity helped to achieve stabilization. Still however, we have to admit that we have failed to reach general agreement. A big part of Polish society still remains out of the reach for our movement.

A kind of progress was however reached also in this field. The system of cooperation on the principle of equality of party members and people with no party affiliation, people of different world outlook starts to bring effects. A part of society which so far has not participated in public social activity, became activated. We continue to expand the system of coalition believing that it is particularly important and needed in the cooperation of society with organs of administration in the most crucial matters. Attitudes of the young generation have also changed.

We are convinced that the great contribution made by the PUWP, the main signatory of the July 20 declaration, to the work (?prove) to be equally significant.

While conferring the greetings fo the 10th PUWP Congress on behalf of all the political and social organizations and units cooperating in PRON, I would also like to say a few words on behalf of Polish Catholics acting within our movement. In line with the spirit of church, it is necessary for Catholics to remain in the religious unity with it. It seems to me that irrespective of disputes which could and even had to occur over the 40 post-war years, these were the years which proved that the unity in our country has not been undermined. The fact that the present pope is a Pole, and that during his pontificate he paid two visits to his motherland seems to be an adequate proof.

Press Conference on Congress

LD252028 Warsaw PAP in English 1904 GMT 25 Jun 86

[By Wlademar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 -- The Press Centre of the 10th PUWP Congress opened here today with over 300, not counting Polish journalists, representatives of foreign press agencies, the press, radio and TV accredited to it. A press conference for foreign and Polish journalists accredited to the congress was held the same day by PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate members, PUWP CC Secretaries Jan Glowczyk and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

Jan Glowczyk characterized the course of the preparatory campaign for the 10th Congress. "I think, that the reformatory, sanitizing processes which have developed in the activity of our party and the life of all society as a result of the realization of the resolutions of the historic and 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress and the line of socialist renewal adopted by it will be the points of interest for all accredited journalists. In forming this line we have drawn broadly on the experience of fraternal parties. We also openly, critically and self-critically drew conclusions from an analysis of the social discrepancies and conflicts which took place in the past," he said.

Addressing the gathered journalists Jan Glowczyk said: "I am aware of the fact that the representatives of the mass media from many countries gathered here differ as to world outlooks and political directions and will surely report on the course of the debates of the 10th Congress in line with them. However, despite these differences, we are counting on an objective presentation of facts, on you not sidestepping the main issues that modern, socialist Poland lives with."

Billing as propaganda aggression a score of information about Poland passed on in recent years by Western mass media, Jan Glowczyk gave concrete examples of evidently false information, disseminated, for example, by Radio Free Europe, on preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress.

Wishing newsmen successful work during the 10th Congress Glowczyk stressed that the Polish side would like to see the results of the debates find proper reflection in dispatches from the congress. "This is important to us", he said, "But I also believe this is important to the creation of friendly relations among nations, relations marked by mutual respect".

He also told newsmen that the discussions of the 10th Congress would be presented in direct broadcasts from the congress hall in the 4th programme of the Polish radio, and that Jerzy Majka, editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, had been appointed to be the press spokesman for the congress.

Next, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak presented detailed information about the party's membership and its pre-congress activity. He said that over a million party members and candidates took the floor during the pre-congress meetings and conferences, and added that majority of open meetings was attended by more than 800 thousand persons with no party affiliation, out of whom 160 thousand took the floor to express their opinions. Characterizing the pre-congress campaign Mokrzyszczak declared that it was objective in its assessments, businesslike and responsible, and that it confirmed the general approval for documents prepared for the 10th Congress.

Among the 1,776 delegates for the 10th Congress, Mokrzyszczak further said, workers and peasants constitute the majority of 51.1 percent. At the 9th Congress they accounted for 31.5 per cent of all delegates. Among the 266 delegates employed in agriculture there are 156 private farmers, 18 cooperative farmers and 32 farmers - workers of state-owned farms. Among the 853 delegates representing the circles of intelligentsia there are 50 professors, and 96 doctors and assistant professors. 970 delegates have a working class background and 553 of the delegates come from peasant families. Thus more than 85 per cent of the delegates come from families of workers and farmers. There are 356 women among the delegates which accounts for 20 per cent of the overall figure. 781 delegates are university graduates (44 per cent). 324 delegates (over 18 per cent) belong to youth organizations.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak also presented figures concerning the numerical state of the whole party. On May 31, 1986, the PUWP numbered 2,125,762 members and candidate members, with workers accounting for 38.2 per cent, peasants for 9 per cent, and intelligentsia -- 51.5 per cent.

Compared to June 1, 1981, that is in the period between congresses, the party membership dropped by nearly 700,000. Over the same period it admitted more than 160,000 new candidates.

4,500 candidates were admitted in 1981, in 1982 -- 7,500, in 1983 - 17,000, in 1984 - over 35,000, in 1985 - 63,000 and in the first five months of this year -- almost 37,000.

Speaking about the expectations of the party's base tied with the PUWP congress Mokrzyszczak said that it was expected to bring an objective assessment of the covered five-year path, a right description of the positive and negative factors in party work and socio-economic life, an adoption of an ambitious programme in line with society's aspirations but at the same time a realistic one, one motivating to action.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, who headed the congress commission working on the draft amendments to the party statute, announced that the new provisions arose, first and foremost, from the experiences of the previous term.

As far as, for example, the elections at the congress are concerned, he said, it is proposed that the congress elect members of the Central Committee which in turn would elect the first secretary, the chairmen of central commissions and the Political Bureau. Asked whether the principle, adopted at the 9th Congress, of having no less than two persons running as candidates for a single post in the authorities would be upheld during the congress elections Mokrzyszczak pointed out that the practice of pre-congress conferences had proved that the number of candidates always exceeded by about 30 per cent the number of posts to be taken. Therefore, it should be expected, he declared, that at the 10th Congress, too, the number of candidates proposed to the central authorities would exceed the number of posts agreed by the congress.

Answering questions addressed to him, Jan Glowczyk reviewed the period of the party's activity between the 9th and 10th party Congresses. He said among other things:

"The fundamental problem was to halt the processes of anarchization of social life and to halt the slump in the material production and the national income. These two issues were closely interlocked. They occurred in a situation when the excessively speeding economic locomotive encountered obstacles. The establishment of order inside the country, which was the aim of martial law, and the halting of the economic slump were the basic problems of the first half of that period," he said.

"The most important task in the second half of that period was the reconstruction of the social fabric in work establishments and in the entire public life, through among other things, reorganization of trade unions, development of the activity of workers' and regional self-government," Glowczyk continued.

"We were also confronted with economic problems aggravated by economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the U.S. and some of its allies. Our efforts aimed to protect the living standards of the population were made at the cost of reduced investment processes. "Gradual reorientation of social attention from problems of the past towards the future is one of the main elements of the period between the 9th and 10th Congresses of the PUWP," he concluded.

Foreign newsmen covering the 10th PUWP Congress will be watching the debates on TV monitors installed in the press centre. The debates will be simultaneously translated into four foreign languages. Also, press conferences will be held every day in the press centre with the participation of the party's leadership. The new leadership of the party is expected to hold a meeting with newsmen after the congress. The spokesman for the congress will be meeting newsmen every day to brief them on the course of debates and answer their questions.

CONGRESS REOPENS; MESSNER, SIWICKI SPEAK

Discussion Opens

LD300724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report on opening of second day of 10th PZPR Congress in Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw; chaired by Jadwiga Nowikowska, PZPR Central Committee member -- live]

[Excerpt] At this very moment Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are taking their places in the Presidium. The second day of the 10th PZPR Congress is about to start.

[Nowikowska] I cordially welcome the comrade delegates and guests of our congress. We are starting the second day of deliberations. In accordance with the agenda we are continuing the discussion. The first to speak today will be Comrade Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense. Comrade Andrzej Musielak will follow this speaker.

Defense Minister's Address

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[Speech given by Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, at the 10th PZPR Congress held in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Service for the homeland is the loftiest soldierly duty. In the complex period between congresses, the Polish People's Army has carried out this duty selflessly and effectively in the most vital interests of the working people and for the sake of the independent existence of the nation.

For us, soldiers of the People's Army, the beginning of the eighties was particularly difficult, if not painful. Inheriting from our fathers and grandfathers a tradition of bloody battles for national liberation and for a new social shape of Poland we found ourselves faced with the destruction of the foundations of the state by anarchy-spreading anti-socialist forces encouraged by open ideological propaganda and material support from the external enemies of our country. This was all the more dangerous in that in their vanguard were all the professional revisionists -- those who for dozens of years have been striving to achieve a change in the European status quo established after World War II, a change in our borders.

It was also for this reason that when it became clear that the development of the situation was heading toward a national catastrophe, we resolutely opposed the anti-state and anti-national counterrevolutionary forces when we were urged to by the party and out of deeply patriotic and class-based reasons as soldiers of the People's Army in cooperation with functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We did not allow the fate of the nation to be [word indistinct]. We prevented a fratricidal conflict. We stood in the defense of socialism.

At the same time we continued to fulfill the basic function of the armed forces; we guarded the independence of the fatherland. You see, the threat from imperialism not only continued to exist but, as a result of the crisis situation in Poland, increased. In combat vigilance on the ground, in the seas, and in the sky in closed ranks with our allies we guarded external security and the inviolability of our fatherland's borders. Never, not even for a moment, did Poland allow the opponent an unprotected gap in the defensive system of the Warsaw Pact. [applause]

Comrade delegates, we live in a divided, turbulent world assailed by many disputes. These are the realities of our times. Imperialism is making ever-renewed attempts to gain superiority. Military-industrial complexes are spiraling the demand for arms. They are using the benefits of the scientific-technological revolution as a weapon for the accelerated modernization of the war arsenal. We are watching these steps very attentively, particularly as, at the moment, the opponent is introducing weapons systems never known before, of enormous destructive capacity. He is entrusting these systems to highly complicated, artificial intelligence. This is particularly dangerous, especially if armament is linked with anti-communist propaganda and so, with an apocalyptic force blinded by hatred for everything that is progressive.

This makes the solution of international problems more difficult, creates aggression, and intensifies the threat.

We are not, however, fatalists. We believe that reason will prevail, that peace will be maintained. This lies, after all, in the greatest interest of all mankind; no one would benefit in case of war. Everyone would perish. At the basis of our conviction about the possibility of maintaining peace lies a belief in the triumph of peace initiatives, disarmament, and the strength of the Warsaw Pact in constituting an effective barrier against the endeavors of the enemies of socialism.

We counter the adventurist tendencies with a different road for world development, a world without arms and wars organized with the principles of peaceful coexistence and equal security for everyone in mind. The deeply humanistic sense of these strivings is a clear expression for us of the many important initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in the Soviet plan for freeing the world from nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century. The successive disarmament proposals of the Warsaw Pact Political Advisory Committee -- approved at the June meeting in Budapest -- once again confirm our intentions and sincere desire for peace.

In constant actions in aid of its strengthening, People's Poland participates to a considerable degree in the Rapacki Plan, the declaration on educating society in the spirit of peace, the proposal for reducing weapons in central Europe, and the joint initiative in organizing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. These are only some of our initiatives that serve to decrease tension and prevent the outbreak of war. We are actively participating in the European disarmament negotiations.

In the struggle to remove regional armed conflicts the Polish People's Army also plays its part. Our soldiers have been taking part for over 30 years in internationalist missions serving the cause of peace and freedom in Asia, Africa, and the Near East.

However, as long as the aggressive NATO bloc exists, as long as effective disarmament agreements are not signed, then the coalitional system of defense for the socialist community, the Warsaw Pact, must function efficiently. Fulfilling the will of the party, serving the nation and its peaceful, creative work, the Polish Army brings active participation corresponding to the scale and potential of our country, to the strengthening of the defense forces of our community. We are making permanent the brotherhood of arms. We are widening many-sided cooperation with the most important, deciding pillar of the coalition, with our closest ally, the enormous Soviet Army. We are widening the range and enriching the forms of cooperation with all the armies of the states of our coalition. Esteemed delegates, assuring the security of Poland, which finds a clear reflection in the draft congress documents, is the leading task of the socialist state. The material and moral bases of defense are being built in all fields of social and economic life. Every institution and social organization, every citizen has the constitutional obligation to serve this cause, to bring the appropriate contribution to the defense of his own and the entire nation.

We treat this, in the Armed Forces, as a constant order for the systematic improvement of all elements of the Army's efficiency. I wish to report to the comrade delegates that we exploited the time between congresses well for the equalization of fronts and improvement of battle skills of particular branches of the Armed Forces, and we used the financial and material resources given to us with a feeling of civic responsibility, as good managers. In effect, the Polish People's Army comes to the congress with a significant achievement in battle and political training, in the economy and in social service. During the precongress campaign, we subjected intra-army problems to critical judgment, especially our own.

Party principledness and discernment in getting to know soldierly daily life allowed us to fully adapt the programs of ideological and upbringing work, combat training and education of the professional cadre, and the exploitation of material resources to changing circumstances.

The principle in force in the Armed Forces of one person leadership is in a wide degree inspired and supported by party activity and by collegial, scientific, and social advice. This form of management has the understanding of the soldierly collectives and allows the optimal solution of the difficult problems of the rationalization of the Army's professional structure, especially in the aspect of strengthening its fighting elements without increasing overall numbers; it allows the improvement of the organization of army life and the increase of the services' effectiveness. The cadre decides on the success of these activities.

This is for the most part a young cadre. It is sufficient to say that the age of regimental commanders -- in civilian terminology these sui generis directors of large army enterprises deciding about the strength and efficiency of the army -- fluctuates between 33 to 38 years. This is a thoroughly educated cadre, politically mature, and highly devoted. Such is the cadre backbone of the army, its weight-bearing framework, the foundation of its strength. The last few years have shown yet again that our cadre can always be counted on, that this is an ideologically tempered, competent section of the Polish intelligentsia, an unfailing party aktiv. [applause]

The general tissue of our Armed Forces, the basic soldiers, are a synthetic reflection of the values and attitudes of all Polish youth. Out of every 10 recruits entering the army, 8 have completed schooling beyond the basic level. This creates suitable conditions for training younger commanders and specialists for a modern and highly technical army. Overall, these young people are good. However, we state with concern that the level of education is not always matched by the civic awareness of the recruits. Arousing concern are, in particular, frequent instances of people not knowing the realities of the threat to the country, not understanding the necessity of personally doing service for the benefit of society and the defense of the country, and understanding Poland's most recent history superficially or in a downright false manner.

Military service also often reveals their physical flabbiness and mental weakness, the consequences of shortcomings in the development system in conditions of progressive technical civilization. This makes it difficult for these young boys to carry out complex soldierly tasks and creates a lot of extra work for military instructors.

In perceiving not only the military but above all the general social importance of these problems we are supplementing, thanks to the increased efforts of the cadres, sociopolitical knowledge. We are eliminating in part the deformations in the civic awareness of recruits. We are improving their physical fitness.

Taking into account the continuing ideological struggle, we are adapting training programs and the activities of party and youth organizations to new requirements. We are enriching cultural-educational work with vital values and we are popularizing mass sport. We are trying to make sure that the Army is a school of effective civic development and that it plays a meaningful role in the process of national integration. We want to see that the Army joins in the service for socialist Poland, people from various social milieux, with various outlooks on the world and with differing political maturity, professional training, and life experience. We consider this to be our party duty toward the nation.

We will also continue to be actively present at [word indistinct] sections of the broad development front, chiefly in the patriotic defense sphere. We announce the participation of military pedagogues in the drawing up of a modern development model that will ensure the shaping of an enlightened, honorable, and physically efficient person, of a good citizen of People's Poland -- a model that will both eliminate the negative consequences of the phenomena of frustration and nihilism, of taking the easy way out, and of a consumer-oriented way of life. This is our primary duty toward young people.

No generation comes about fully mature. Each generation has to fulfill social tasks defined by a situation that has been shaped by history and the conditions of its existence. For the older generations, for combatants of the National Liberation War, and for the pioneers of the construction of the foundations of socialism, a free, independent, and just Poland was just such a goal. They brought this about. Through this they earned general gratitude and generally merited respect.

The young generation is facing the task of ensuring -- through effective learning and creative, productive work -- growth in the strength of the state and the security of socialist Poland, and for themselves and the whole of society a better, more favorable tomorrow.

Comrades, the assessment of the Army contained in the PZPR Central Committee report, presented by Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary, is for us, party members, for all soldiers, highly satisfying. At the same time, we accept it as an obligation for further, exemplary service and work in all spheres. We also apply this to the economic sphere. With this aim in mind, we have universalized the institutional system of rational economic management. It is bearing fruit through the considerable growth of material and moral values. It demands and teaches all soldiers to have an economic approach to the national wealth. It brings about significant savings. In this way, we will gain the resources to enable above-plan solutions to many social and welfare problems of basic military service soldiers, of the professional cadres and army employees, our comrades in work and service.

Science is deciding, to an increasing degree, on the success of all our strivings. We have at our disposal its considerable potential. Over 2,300 employees with scientific degrees and titles are serving in higher education institutions, in research institutions, and on staffs and commands. We see the need to expand mutually advantageous cooperation with civilian scientific centers and also within the international and allied system. Scientists' discoveries and the creative passions of the wide circle of rationalizers and innovators along with the productive functioning of defense industry enterprises is the foundation of the technological advancement of the Armed Forces.

This also adds significant value to the national economy. From our unity with the nation, from the identity of common loss there flows an unrepulsed desire for that which serves the defense of the country to also maximally serve society. We wish our participation in bringing the country material values to be ever more significant. Such possibilities are created by modern technology and highly qualified specialists. We are concentrating this productive potential on objects and areas; "Siwicki loses train of thought] on the important for the development of the country's recultivation and drainage of agricultural lands, the implementation of large building projects in the fields of land and water engineering. [sentence as heard] In the implementation of difficult defense, ideological-educational, and economic tasks we constantly feel the support of the party and the trust of society. For the Peoples' Army, these are priceless values.

Standing on guard defending Poland, we will make them permanent through thorough, self-sacrificing soldierly service. Comrade delegates, the Polish People's Army is shaped by the party.

All that is associated with it is, for us soldiers, sincerely close. For that reason, we will conscientiously and effectively implement the resolutions undertaken at the 10th PZPR Congress. We will, guiding ourselves by the directives of the superior of the Armed Forces, unalterably defend the country against every enemy, unfailingly shield its borders, defend the socialist state, and serve the nation. Thank you. [applause]

Ferensztajn Address

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[Speech by Bogumil Ferensztajn, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Committee, on 30 June at the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates! In the campaign preceeding the 10th Congress, the conviction was expressed that the reforms started 5 years ago by the Ninth Congress have gained social support. The line of struggle, accord, and socialist reforms has proven itself, gaining ever wider support from the working class in our voivodship. Deep sociopolitical transformations have occurred in the period between congresses, as much in society as in the party itself. The Katowice party organization today, more than ever before, is an experienced political force, numerically smaller but at the same time more solid, with a better knowledge of its strong features and its own weaknesses.

Analyzing the current sociopolitical and economic situation in the voivodship and in the country, we can today, from the perspective of time, assess more deeply and more completely the correctness of the wise and bold decision of the party leadership, and personally of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, which stopped the dangerous process of anarchy and destabilization in the life of the country.

We also draw conclusions from the past; we self-critically address ourselves to the results of our political work; and we seek the causes of inadequacies and the methods leading to their removal. Behind us is a period that demanded great efforts in ordering our intraparty affairs for the consolidation and strengthening of our ranks, for regaining the trust of the working class. Before us stands the task of consequentially continuing the process of renewal, strengthening and developing the serving role of our party in relation to the working class and the nation, and its leading role in the socialist state and its guiding role in society. At the same time, we must more effectively influence the sphere of socioeconomic tasks, the small ones and the great ones. We must organize forces that will fulfill these tasks, attaining real progress in every sector. We must undertake this great historical task of transforming consciousness and desires while remaining aware of all the objective and subjective conditions. To put it briefly, the world is not waiting, nor can we. The party must act for Polish people; to be able, capable, and not wait. [applause]

Our trump card is our considerable industrial potential, but what is most important is that we have an enormous army of educated and professional people, both party and nonparty members. Among them are extraordinary people: rationalizers, inventors, scientists, and organisers. Our task is to win all of them for the party program and to create the conditions for utilizing their knowledge and skills. Our party activity is gaining increasing support in the Silesian-Dabrow Basin. We will continue our efforts so that it may become more and more universal, more tangible in every group, bearing fruit not in declarations but in concrete deeds. This is confirmed by the fact that this year we have accepted nearly 5,000 comrades into the party, that a movement demanding a party identity card -- primarily among payroll workers and young people -- has begun.

The working people of Katowice Voivodship have often given, and continue to give, examples of honest, selfless, and involved fulfillment of production tasks and of triumph over difficulties. It was, after all, miners who became the proverbial driving force, taking our economy out of the most difficult situation.

Our enterprises' work forces fulfilled the difficult production tasks set by the 3-year plan, and most of them achieved industrial production matching the precrisis period. The results, however, are not satisfactory in light of social needs.

This made us go on the offensive in order to overcome many subjective barriers. In the precongress campaign we examined how to better and more effectively exploit the production potential and the high qualifications of the cadres of engineers and scientists, and the experience of the working class for socioeconomic development, scientific-technical progress, an increase in the social productivity of labor and its better organization, and as a result, an improvement in the difficult living conditions in our industrial region. We see the elimination of bureaucratic phenomena as the main source of reserves in effectively applied scientific-technical progress and in the better organization of labor and technological processes.

We fully support the view contained in the Central Committee report which says that, following political renewal, there must now take place a technical-organizational renewal of the entire economy. In the shadow of the great, and hitherto traditional, industry of Silesia and the Silesian Basin, innovative initiatives that typify the progress, development, and needs of our economy are being born. Long-term plans do not envisage an increase in coal extraction or an increase in iron and steel output. We think this is correct. This provides an opportunity for necessary changes in the sturucture of industry and for more rapid development of the processing industry.

For example, comrades from the Silesian polytechnic have already begun, together with several factories, the production of new electronic industry elements, particularly automation industry elements. And the Hydro Budowa Slask factory already mentioned in the Central Committee report, after concluding agreements with other factories, has begun the comprehensive construction of an affluent plant in the ready-for-use system that is new in our conditions.

The first robots have been introduced in the (? Erq-Zabkowice) enterprise to service the production line. We want to popularize these good experiences. Therefore, we must strongly support competence -- Those who want to and who can better organize the work of teams, remove hindrances, utilize reserves, work effectively, and foresee the consequences of actions. This signifies the party's need to support people who are distinguished by knowledge, qualifications, personal commitment, and boldness.

We must more boldly support people who accept socialist values, party people and nonparty people; we must show party trust but also demand personal responsibility. Working people in our large industrial region expect the government to present and undertake still more effective actions for directing the economy, for defeating the socially and economically troublesome excessive inflation.

Comrade delegates, in Katowice Voivodship many problems have accumulated over many years. These must be solved successively and consequentially, not only for the good of the citizens but in the interest of the entire national economy, and with its participation.

We must speak the truth, frankly and openly, about the complicated problems in the Polish coal mining industry, about the specific and difficult conditions of life and work for the citizens of our large industrial region. We do not speak about protection of the environment, but we do speak about protection of the peoples' living conditions.

We have made and continue to make great efforts to solve -- or at least to begin to solve -- the many complex problems that have developed over dozens of years, and are of key significance, both for today and for the future of Silesia and the Dabrow Basin. Just as the rest of our national economy, we are repeatedly facing the dilemma of choice: What should be done today and what should be given up? Which tasks are more urgent and which are we forced to leave for the future? Here I would like to express, on behalf of the citizens of Katowice Voivodship, words of thanks to the central authorities for understanding our difficult and complex affairs.

Comrade delegates, the distancing of the threat of war, the search for roads leading to disarmament, and the removal of the threat of mankind's nuclear annihilation are problems absorbing both party and nonparty members. Numerous peace and disarmament initiatives -- presented by the Soviet Union at the 27th CPSU Congress, and recently in the message of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee -- are met with the universal support of Katowice Voivodship's working people. The citizens of our voivodship, a considerable part of which was torn from the motherland for so long, are particularly troubled by the reborn revisionist and revanchist tendencies in the FRG. We say a decisive no to these endeavors, which are dangerous for Poland and for peace. [applause]

Comrade delegates, the resolutions of our 10th Congress should begin a transformation in attitudes, inspire activity, knock down the subjective barriers of inability, and create the conditions for coping with the challenges of the 21st century. On behalf of the voivodship party organization and on the authority of the delegates from Katowice Voivodship, I express our full support for the assessments and tasks contained in the Central Committee report. The public's expectations connected with the deliberations of our congress are great. We decide jointly and we are jointly responsible. This is why the Katowice party organization expresses the conviction that the involvement of the entire party and your, Comrade Jaruzelski, well-known consistency in taking stock of how we have fulfilled these tasks are a guarantee that these tasks will be implemented. Thank you.

Warsaw Leader's Address

LD301455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1020 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Speech by Jan Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, at 30 June session of 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrade delegates and esteemed guests! The Warsaw party organization, just like the whole party, has come to the 10th Congress ideologically and politically strengthened, enriched with new initiatives and experience, and with the huge capital of precongress discussion. The period since the Ninth Congress has shown clearly that the party is strong in those places where all of its members set a good example and where their attitudes, personal integrity, and boldness and discussions with nonparty people about human concerns evoke respect and confidence. In places where this is the case we can promote innovation, stimulate progress, combat evil, and gain support. Things are different when the aktiv works from behind a desk, stands in the corner, and does not overcome difficulties.

I am speaking of this because our thorough and self-critical precongress review of forces pointed to phenomena of inertia in many organizations and certain echelons. Hence, our main task at present is to direct our efforts to work among nonparty people and to raise the standard of the work in the party's weak links.

You see, we proceed from the Leninist assumption that the party can only be as strong as its basic links. Constant presence among the working people and work for people, speaking openly about the sources of evil and about how to eliminate them constitute our slogan. We believe that we have not done everything in this matter. This is borne out by examples, which continue to occur, of arrogance, callousness, and bureaucracy.

Comrades, in fully accepting the contents of the Central Committee report and seeking a formula for implementing the thoughts contained in it, we propose that the report-back and election campaign after the 10th Congress should be staged under the slogan of strengthening basic party organizations and of the great battle for management efficiency and consistency in the implementation of adopted resolutions. [applause]

May each one of us, members of the PZPR, take upon himself concrete tasks in this sphere. The congress will draw up the strategic aims of the party and will define the key directions and tasks for the coming 5-year period and beyond. Their implementation will depend on iron consistency and effective activity. One must state self-critically that effectiveness of action in the party has not been sufficient so far. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke of this at the Warsaw precongress conference. In our style of work there are still many superficialities and a great deal of formalism. A party worker invited to a factory conference said candidly: You speak at your meetings about the same thing that we speak about among ourselves. The thing is that nothing happens as a result of this, either.

Frequently, so-called activity ends with the passing of a resolution and the formulation of a timetable, not with the fact that something has really changed, that the problem has been solved. In striving for objective criteria in work assessment, we have become bogged down in counting the number of meetings or the number of those speaking. The person, his troubles and affairs become lost in all this. We must put an end to this. Nothing is more harmful than to tolerate this style of work.

The party is relying on strengthening the national economy, on accelerating effective and balanced development. We will carry the burden of this task if we are able to influence the transformation of people's behavior, if we are able to gain the support of workers and the engineering and technical personnel for every intention. The party must guide using the principle: Good wages, but only for good work. Ideological and educational influence should be effectively linked with incentive measures of a material nature and the consistent realization of work discipline.

Warsaw scientific circles, through their research and training activity, ensure for the country an influx of ideas and technical personnel, particularly in special fields. Almost one-quarter of the patents and utility patterns granted to technical educational establishments in the last 5 years belong to the Warsaw Technical University. Warsaw coordinates almost 60 percent of the basic research formulated in the central plan. We will develop and improve Warsaw's important function and role as a servant of the country in the coming years, in order to better exploit the existing potential. The capital provides many solutions and products upon which the development of modernity and improvement in the quality of products, and the improvement of work organization in the whole national economy are conditioned.

An example may be such technological achievements as the Masovia 10-16 microcomputer, the energy-saving Polkolor TV tube, or the champion of Warsaw-85 technology -- European class digital voltmeters and multimeters from the Meratronic electronic measuring instrument factory.

The technological achievements of the voivodship do not obscure the obvious delays, neglect, and unfortunately, here and there, stagnation. Workplaces that rely on the rapid initiation of scientific-technological development continue to belong to a small group. The authors of ideas meet with indifference, even reluctance. Often, a negative opinion is voiced only because the idea is not born in one's own firm, because someone else was better. Even projects that have been tested in practice do not find willing people to undertake mass production. An example is that of fluid and gas vibration flowmeters and laser apparatus for eye operations. In such cases, the intervention of the party is imperative. We are doing this in the Warsaw Committee and in concerned party cells. Our ambition is to increase Warsaw's contribution to the country's development, along with other national centers of creative ideas.

We are relying on people who are active and enterprising, on an influx of young talent to management posts. That is why we have established an Enterprise Management Institute. We support the rational concentration of resources in industries and branches that determine progress and our position in the world's civilization race. We support innovative economic links between various branches of industry and between industry and science. In this respect a great deal depends on more effective work with management personnel at all levels, including central institutions.

Comrades, we set ambitious tasks before Warsaw's cultural community. We think Warsaw's cultural institutions and creative circles can and should serve the whole country even better. But we need more openness and more consistency in the struggle for the socialist face of Polish culture. Decisive and uniform cooperation between all factors responsible for the shape of Polish culture is necessary for this to be achieved.

Warsaw, rebuilt through the efforts of the entire nation, serves the entire nation. It is the capital by its will; by virtue of this it is the common property of all Poles. That is why we have great respect, for example, for the work force of Budostal-6 from Dabrowa Gornicza, which is currently repairing the Poniatowskiego Bridge; for the soldiers of the Warsaw Military District who built the Syreny Bridge; and for the work forces from the Myslowice Mining Projects Enterprise and the Wloclawek Hydrobudowa, who are building the Warsaw Metro.

Warsaw citizens complain most of all about the shortage of housing. This, in any case, is a nationwide problem. The present situation upsets everybody, especially young people and workers. Actions taken so far have turned out to be insufficient. Both the present housing policy and the construction system do not bring results commensurate with social needs. Consequently, the operation of economic mechanisms for reform of the construction industry requires a thorough assessment. If we are to leave the 10th Congress with the belief that the party gives priority to the housing problem in its social policy, it is necessary to undertake multidirectional, cohesive, and consistent actions. Today, we not only have to build more, better, and more cheaply but above all -- more quickly. We also have to better manage and administer the already existing housing potential. We should define equally the duties of the state and the active role of work enterprises, as well as of citizens themselves, in solving housing matters. The entire economy should be working for the construction industry. Everything that is an impediment must be removed, that is, impracticable regulations concerning land, technology, housing regulations, and so on. The solution of the construction issue should be entrusted to people who want to and who can cope with this task.

Otherwise, our assumptions will come to nothing. There will be another housing program without support. In this matter, just as in some others, Warsaw expects support from the leadership of the party and the government through consistent implementation of already adopted decisions.

We sincerely state: Warsaw citizens will give their all, but there are certain matters we cannot cope with on our own. Comrades, in the precongress discussion there were several allusions to the achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress. Decided support was given in many appeals and resolutions to the peace initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Conviction was expressed that the experiences of the Land of the Soviets and the party of Lenin are helpful in the solution of our own problems. The working people of the capital follow with interest and sympathy the processes of accelerating and rebuilding, the modern transformations that are occurring in the Soviet Union on the CPSU's initiative.

Comrade general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee! In the name of the Warsaw party organization, permit me to very sincerely invite you to a meeting tomorrow with the working people of Warsaw's Red Wola District. [applause]

In conclusion, I assure the 10th Congress of the party that the decisions taken here will be implemented by us consequentially and effectively. We will direct all our strength for the good of the working people and for socialism, for Poland and for peace on earth. [applause]

Messner Speech

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[Speech by Zbigneiw Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 10th PZPR Congress at the Hall of Congresses in the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates, dear guests: The directions of the country's development for the present 5-year period and for the nineties, were outlined in the report of the PZPR Central Committee by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary. You, comrade delegates, have received material in which the execution of the tasks resulting from the resolution of the Ninth Congress, the progress achieved in implementing the economic reform and the results of the 3-year plan are presented. The government has also presented for the political approval of the congress the preliminary draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 and the directions for improving the system of the functioning of the economy. I would therefore like to focus the attention of the comrades on certain problems that the government thinks are the most important and on the basic conditions and means for realizing the assumed goals.

The results achieved in the period between the congresses point unambiguously to the fact that development trends have been restored in the economy after halting the collapse and arresting the disorganization of public life. The tasks of the 3-year plan have been successfully fulfilled. A clear increase in the national income has been achieved. Supplies to the market and the living conditions of working people have improved. The economic and legal-organizational system has been radically reconstructed. Poland has been restored to the position it deserves among the socialist states. Progress has been achieved in the construction of a place for Poland on the international arena.

The program that the government is currently proposing envisages the development and strengthening of successful trends.

In order to implement this we cannot simply rest content with their mere continuation.

Deeper, qualitative changes are needed, as well as permanent efforts toward bringing the economy onto the course of extensive development. All countries of the socialist community have set the same goals. This was particularly strongly expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

While appreciating positive achievements and results, one should also see weaknesses. The policy of protecting consumption, which has been conducted in difficult conditions in recent years, requires a considerable reduction in investments. As regards effect there is excessive involvement of labor resources, raw and other materials, the efficiency of investment processes is low, and labor organization and productivity leaves a lot to be desired. The allocation of considerable means to partially service debts reduces the national income to be distributed and import capabilities. Generally known are Western restrictions on access to new techniques and technologies, and the competitiveness of our export offer is still insufficient.

In spite of a considerable decrease in the pace of inflation, it has been impossible to reduce it to the planned level. Also in the current year the dynamics of production are unfortunately accompanied by an excessive increase of money income, which is more rapid than planned.

During preparation of a draft 5-year socioeconomic plan a lot of attention was devoted to eliminating these weaknesses, and to practicability of undertakings. The conditionings of the development have been diagnosed much better than in the past, and potential possibilities have been assessed.

The working out of the draft plan has been preceded by several years of research and study work. Contributing their expertise were the Polish Academy of Sciences, higher schools, scientific and research units, the Chief Technical Organization, the Polish Economic Society, and other social and professional organizations. The Socioeconomic Council at the Sejm contributed many valuable suggestions. Variants of the draft plan were the subject of wide consultation in the last year. Multioption programs have been prepared for development of almost all branches of the economy and public life.

Is there a chance to implement bolder and more far-reaching plans?

With certainty, yes. If concern for the good fulfillment of accepted tasks is accompanied by a larger than assumed progress in the effectiveness of management, the bases for the overfulfillment of the plan, faster modernization, and growth, then a more rapid increase in consumption will be assured. Needed, however, is a decided and consequential effort by all society to exploit this chance. The stategic aim for the next 5-year period, which is the formation of the abilities for balanced and effective development of the country, marks out the areas and directions of socioeconomic policy. Chief among these are modernization of the economy and changes in its structure, the acceleration of the tempo of growth in the effectiveness and balance of the economy, and finally the raising of the level and improvement of the quality of life of society. The effects of the implementation of tasks in each of these fields are revealing themselves already in the current 5-year period. They will constitute an important factor in the further speeding up qualitative transformations in the decade of the nineties.

Comrade delegates, the most difficult decision impinging also on the further perspective is setting the proportions of the division of national income: for consumption and for investments and also specifying the structure of investment. The cardinal principle, which cannot be violated in this, is the reality of the plan, the balancing of needs and potential. The evaluation leads to the conclusion that it is possible to increase national income in the current 5-year period by around 16 to 19 percent. The proposals as to the choice of the dynamics of consumption, the dynamics of investment, which form the material bases for the increase of consumption in the future, rest on this. This has always been a difficult choice. There were years when unreal investment programs were drawn up. There were also years when the authorities, under pressure, but also to gain popularity, preferred current consumption to an excessive degree, thus neglecting development aims.

To this day, we are suffering the effects of such programs which, contrary to elementary economic laws, and the country's capabilities, forced through at the same time the excessive fulfillment of consumer production and investment. Irrespective of the nature of the mistakes made, the effects were always similar. The imbalance was heightened, efficiency deteriorated and the pace of development weakened. We are approaching this choice in the decade of the eighties with even greater responsibility. Because of the great drop in national income at the beginning of these years, we consciously sacrificed developmental aims while rescuing, to the extent possible, the standard of living. The entire sphere of material production found itself in a very difficult or almost critical situation. It demands reconstruction and thorough modernization.

We do not propose stepping up the increase in consumption or, even more so, effecting its decrease for this aim. However, a change in proportions in aid of increasing investments in the distribution of the national income is necessary. In defining the level of investment expenditure in individual sectors of the economy, we were subject to the enormous pressure of justified, urgent needs, which is impossible to meet on a road without investments.

Here also, during the course of previous discussions at the congress, valid initiatives of this type have been presented. Around Z17 million would have to be allocated for their realization. This would mean doubling the outlay in relation to the past 5-year period and a drastic fall in consumption. Ultimately, then, even with an estimated 3.5-percent annual growth rate in national income, Z10 million is recognized as the maximum level of investment in this 5-year period. This difference reflects the range of required corrections of earlier prepared work at various stages in draft developmental programs, the advancement and restructuring of sectors, branches, industries, and enterprises. It transpires from the analyses conducted that in this 5-year period, the growth in supply of raw materials and materials will constitute, at the most, 1.7 percent annually. Nearly half of the increase in national income must be achieved through better management of resources. For this reason, also, investments serving the modernization of production and a reduction in the use of materials and energy are gaining preference.

The fundamental criterion for investment decisions must be effectiveness. It applies equally to all. The entire system of management of the economy in the 5-year period will be subordinated to this principle. Hence, there will be particular stress on scientific and technical progress, a savings program, and on the growth of profitable export. Therefore, I fully share Comrade Miodowicz's thesis that in the competition among the systems, the winner will be not the one preaching popular, pleasant, and catching slogans, but the one who is more effective in operation, and this we all are lacking. [applause]

For the first time, we will endeavour to satisfy the majority of the growth needs for energy and raw materials through undertaking savings. Earmarked for their implementation is Zl billion, nearly one-third of all investment resources directed for the development of industry. Changes in the production structure demand faster use of electronics and automation, new production technologies, and materials and goods of often better and new properties. It is indispensable to achieve meaningful progress in the sphere of quality.

These are the most essential premises in structural changes. The program of changes for the next few years has been prepared. It provides strong differentiation of the rate of development of individual branches toward modern ones that make use of the most modern achievements of scientific and technical thought.

Consistent implementation of the specially selected 49 enterprises mainly in the electroengineering and chemical industries; adaptation of economic and legal and organizational mechanisms toward speeding up the restructuring of enterprises -- this is an undertaking of considerable dimensions. Nevertheless, we are treating it as the first step in the process of systematic reconstruction of the Polish economy because we assume that as the implementation of these undertakings proceeds successfully, by the end of eighties, and particularly at the beginning of the next decade, conditions will be created for considerably widening and speeding up structural changes.

The idea will constitute the foundations for the long-term plan for a period of 15 years. Such a plan is already being prepared by the government in accordance with the party's directive. I think that the long-term plan up to the year 2000 can be generally discussed at the second national conference of delegates.

The basic factor of modernization will be electronization, particularly of industry. Comrade Musielak spoke about that subject today at length. In the current 5-year period, due to wider use of microelectronics in drive assemblies which automatic regulate the burning of fuel, electronization of production in mining, metallurgy, and the chemical industry, energy consumption will decrease. In some areas it should amount to 15-20 percent.

Series manufacture of complex robots and manipulators and of components and subassemblies for microelectronics and hydraulic servo equipment will be started. There will also be an increase of some 40 percent in the manufacture of advanced consumer equipment, including new television and radio receivers, tape recorders, video recorders, compact disc players, as well as microcomputers. The production level of the last item will reach approximately 100,000 in 1990. The base for new construction materials, application of chemical processes using biotechnologies and intensification and modernization of petrochemistry and chemistry of coke will be developed. The domestic manufacture of materials and components for many branches of the chemical industry will be increased. The manufacture of pharmaceutical goods will grow by 75 percent.

Automation of transport processes, wider application of diesel engines in road transport, continuing replacement of steam and diesel rail traction by electric traction and development of container cargo handling will create conditions for improving the work of transport and especially for reducing fuel consumption.

Technical support for agriculture will be served by the completion of the Ursus Tractor Factory and its cooperating enterprises, as well as by the fertilizer complex in Police, development of agricultural equipment factories, and cooperation with the Soviet Union in the manufacture of small tractors and land-improvement installations.

A significant factor in increasing plant production as the basis for animal husbandry will be the development of agricultural chemistry, especially fertilizer, pesticide and soil lime industries, and water supply in the countryside. Land improvement is planned on 700,000 hectares of arable area. Modernization of agriculture will depend to a large extent on the decisions of people's councils. This concerns, above all, land improvement. Necessary resources for this must also be found in local budgets, even at the cost of reduced spending in other areas. In order to make full use of plant and animal production, an extensive investment program will be implemented in the food industry. Outlays here will increase by nearly half and will be concentrated on the building and modernization of facilities for dairy, cereal, milling and baking, fat-production, potato-processing, cold-storage and fruit and vegetable industries. These investment directions will determine an efficient use of agricultural production factors that are already available.

In metallurgy, to ensure better supplies for the manufacturing industries, a significant effort will be directed at reducing production costs, intensifying steel processing, and increasing the share of high-quality products. This will be achieved through refurbishment and modernization at the Lenin and Katowice steelworks, which in turn will create conditions for eliminating the production of pig iron and steel at obsolete and exploited metallurgical departments, and will provide qualitatively better steel for further manufacture. Concern for the future of the metallurgical industry was expressed in the speeches by Comrade Matoga from the Lenin steelworks and Comrade Piatek from the Bierut steelworks. Their proposals are partly reflected in the metallurgy modernization program for the immediate future.

A key matter for the future and for maintaining a steady balance of fuels and energy is the rationalization of their consumption. Maintaining the present consumption trends threatens, namely, as we are approaching the nineties, to cause a considerable deficit in power-producing capacities. Unfortunately, even the considerable resources allocated for investment in this sphere will not bring about a marked increase in supply. For instance, in hard coal the investment resources will only make up for the decline in extraction capacities. The time of cheap energy has ended. In connection with the ever-increasing costs of obtaining a dominating role for it in the government's program is being played by investment projects which reduce the consumption of fuels and energy in the whole economy and which replace energy-intensive installations with new economical ones.

The situation requires savings that increase year by year and that, in the year 1990, will exceed the equivalent of 20 million metric tons of conventional fuel.

The share of electricity from lignite will increase in the supplies of (?fuels) and energy. From 1990 the national nuclear power industry will be an increasingly important source. Decisions have been adopted whose aim is to ensure safety in the functioning of nuclear power stations. Strict safety requirements will be introduced during the construction and future exploitation of the Zarnowiec power station. A system of early warning about possible dangers is being set up. There will be improvement in the supply to radiological protection services of checking and measuring equipment.

We must also particularly show concern for working conditions in the mines and prevent threats to life. The latest mining catastrophe in the Bobrek mine that was so tragic in its consequences fills us all with profound sadness and anxiety. We are conducting intensive work on diagnosing hazards and research on effective means of prevention. We are allocating considerable resources for this purpose. The thing is that subjective factors should be completely removed and objective factors that affect the threat to the work of miners should be reduced to a minimum.

Comrade Marek Drozik from the Grodziec mine in Bedzin talked about this with concern today.

The great scale of the required investment effort obliges us in a particular manner to rationally exploit machinery and equipment that has already been installed. Meanwhile, the assets we have at our disposal are not used to the proper extent. As the shift pattern of labor decreases, in some cases idleness of machines and equipment is estimated at 30 percent of normal time. Rail and road transport have considerable so-called empty trips. Ways and the range of the utilization of secondary materials is awakening serious concern. Still too low is the percentage of spare parts, which are regenerated. In this connection, numerous systematic and immediate tidying-up actions have been taken. Work is in progress on draft legal, economic, financial, and organizational legal regulations. There are great reserves for improving the effectiveness of management in operating systems. They must be fully used.

Comrade delegates, scientific and technological progress will be decisive for economic growth trends and the scale of structural changes. Directions of the development of science up to the end of the current century, and basic factors of increasing its role in the national economy have been defined by the Third Congress of Polish Science. The majority of voices in discussion so far pointed out the reserves in this sphere. In the current 5-year period, the conditions of the functioning of the sphere of science and technology will be considerably improved. The outlays for its development will grow almost twofold in 1990. Never in the past were such high-level outlays reached. More important is proper use of these means and quick utilization of research results in economic practice. Therefore, the role of the center in directing research problems of basic importance has been strengthened.

At the same time, economic and organizational conditions are being created for activating economic units as regards practical application and modernization of the production structure. Changes in the production profile of an enterprise or a branch are an important part in the whole process of restructuring the economy. As the result of comprehensive work on a program of development of science and technology, nine preferred domains have been chosen, including electronization, automation, and robotization, and new materials and technologies. All in all about Zl billion has been allocated in the current 5-year period for the implementation of research program and government orders. We center the money mainly on three mentioned domains, allocating for these goals half of the whole sum.

A central fund for development of science and technology has been set up, and within its framework a fund for assisting practical applications. Additional sources for financing the purchase of equipment and materials abroad is the new foreign currency fund. Funds for technological and economic progress and practical application effects are also being set up in the enterprises. Urgent research and development tasks leading to the modernization of production have been encompassed by government orders. The executors of these orders have been granted considerable income-tax relief and have been given facilitation for investment. Possibilities have been created for the organizational integration of science and economy through the setting up of scientific and production centers.

A considerable step has been taken in the integration of research potential of socialist countries. Adopted on the personal initiative of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 45th session, a comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA countries until the year 2000, provides for close cooperation in five chosen directions: Electronics, integrated automation, the nuclear power industry, new materials and technologies, and biotechnology. They have all found a prominent place in our research programs.

Bilateral contacts are developing successfully. We have embarked on the implementation of a long-term comprehensive scientific-technical progress program, signed with the Soviet Union. It introduces new forms of cooperation, such as the creation of joint design offices, scientific production centers and direct cooperation between research centers. Initiatives for similar programs are being undertaken together with other socialist countries. Linking the efforts of people of creativity, joint use of material resources, joint research work, sharing new ideas, and joint production will make it possible to considerably speed up the implementation of the development goals of our countries.

One cannot develop scientific-technical progress in the national economy without caring adequately for quality, inventiveness and rationalization. They are a school of creative thought, a factor for stimulating initiatives, and for attracting workforces toward the joint management of assets and for practical codecisionmaking concerning production methods.

For 4 years there has been an increase in the number of inventions and usable models that have been submitted. However, the tempo is too slow. Causing particular concern is the low activity of scientific-research institutions in the sphere of creating inventions and the continuing low level of popularizing these inventions. Thus, the conditions for extending the national turnover of licences will be improved. Various types of units whose task will be to introduce innovations can play an important role in this sphere. Among these, one must include small innovation enterprises or joint partnerships, in which research units, manufacturers, the trade network and individual people of creativity take part. The government is preparing the legal foundations for calling them into being.

The organizational solutions can be varied. For them to produce results, strong material and nonmaterial stimuli, both for the creators of new technology and also for enterprises which use it in practice are necessary. The government will support the raising of the standing and authority of creators of technical progress, and will create conditions for activating the scientific-research base. Ensuring the proper climate for innovation and caring for young people who are talented technically are important tasks for the factory managements and for the staffs of socialist youth and socioprofessional organizations.

Esteemed delegates, the long-term direction of our economic policy is the orientation of the economy toward exports and an increase in Poland's participation in the international division of labor. A Council of Ministers Committee for Economic Relations with Abroad has been created to coordinate these activities. Deep changes in the structure of our exports to date, based on modern production, are particularly imperative. The possibilities for increasing the sale of raw materials have been exhausted. The burden of expansion must be taken on by the manufacturing industry. This demands the shaping of Polish export specializations, the raising of the level of the technical quality of product, and the introduction of new products of a world standard.

An example of effective export specializations is that of construction and mining equipment, power engineering equipment, pharmaceuticals, ship overhauls, and certain technical services. The range of our capabilities will expand in relation to progress in fulfilling the restructure program. Institutional and material conditions favoring investment which serves growth in exports will be strengthened. The financing of such investments is the main task of the Bank for Export Development, created a week ago. Workplaces producing for export will obtain priority in supplies. Financial incentives are provided for enterprises not exporting. The number of enterprises authorized to conduct foreign trade independently is increasing.

Legal foundations enabling foreign capital to participate in production and trade companies on favorable and stable terms have been created. The exchange rate policy will aid the activization of exports and the rationalization of imports. The adoption of transaction prices will be expanded. We are therefore creating the foundations for the growth in the role of financial accounting in foreign trade.

In spite of payment difficulties, which persevere, foreign currency allocations will, by degrees, replace the centralized distribution of foreign currency resources. The extent of the independence of economic enterprises in trade turnover with abroad will increase. The fundmental orientation will be geared to further strengthening economic cooperation with the socialist countries. Poland is actively working in CEMA in aid of the acceleration of integration processes. Particular emphasis will be placed on deepening ties with the Soviet Union in bilateral relations. Our turnover with the land of the Soviets is being balanced by degrees. The achievement of a high rate in trade turnover and the deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation -- imperative for this aim -- serve the development of cooperational ties, the undertaking of mutual investments, the creation of joint enterprises. We thereby desire to give Polish-Soviet economic cooperation an exemplary nature. The long-term programs of cooperation with the remaining CEMA member countries that have been adopted envisage a significant increase in mutual trade turnover and the tightening of cooperation and specialization links.

Together we assess that the actual degree of these ties cannot yet be acknowledged as satisfactory. We attach great importance in particular to new forms of cooperation which allow for the programming and a complementary development of our economies, and also the shaping of longlasting and stable ties. Cooperation with developing countries, to which we traditionally attach great weight, attained significant growth in recent years. We will maintain and deepen this direction. The widening of industrial coproduction is envisaged and also the increase of the participation of Polish scientific and technical thought in the development of the economic potential of these countries.

Anti-Polish restrictions, introduced after 13 December 1981, negatively influenced our economic and financial contacts with the capitalist countries. We estimate their effects to have been approximately $12 billion in direct losses and lost opportunities. The restrictions delayed the country's coming out of crisis. They hindered the restoration of economic balance. Currently, too, the reanimation of trade exchange and multisided cooperation is not helped by the protectionist policy of the Western states and their maintaining many decisions which discriminate against our country. Such a policy by some of our creditors makes it difficult for Poland to fulfill its debtor's obligations, whose greater part is, in any case, the result of high interest rates. Our country is doing its utmost to fulfill its obligations. However, an indispensible condition for this is the economy's development, and thus a widening of cooperation with abroad, full normalization of financial and credit arrangements, the removal of all trade limitations, industrial cooperation, and scientific and technical contacts. In some of the capitalist countries we meet with an understanding of our standpoint and a desire to develop cooperation. We count on the spread of this realistic way of thinking. We hope that the normalization process will be favored by the restoration of our membership in the IMF and our entry into the World Bank. We express ourselves against the bans on technology, capital, and goods in international economic relations dictated by political considerations. We also direct ourselves with such intentions in taking an active part in the specialist work in the organizations of the system of the UN Organization [as heard] tending toward the removal of barriers and for the development of trade exchange.

Poland therefore expresses itself in favor of undertaking official relations between the CEMA and the EEC, and also in favor of undertaking a bilateral understanding with the EEC, thus minimizing limitations on Polish goods' access to this market.

However, economic cooperation should be seen in the broad context of political relations. Poland bases her foreign policy on lasting, unchanging principles resulting from the vital interests of the nation and the state. They were presented broadly in the report by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. The government will use all possible means to strengthen the friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries; to expand cooperation with the developing countries, especially those of a socialist orientation; and also to maintain mutually beneficial relations on an equal basis with the capitalist countries. The declaration of the will for cooperation and collaboration, so strongly expressed today as well in the speech by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, results from the supremacy of the goal -- the maintenance of world peace. This has found eloquent expression in the peace initiatives of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Advisory Committee which has strong links with the Polish People's Army, which stands faithfully on guard over our state existence.

The growing activity by Polish diplomacy in the international arena is and will continue to be subordinated to this goal.

Esteemed comrades, one of the leading socioeconomic goals defined in the resolution of the PZPR Ninth Extraordinary Congress is guaranteeing self-sufficiency in food. The agricultural policy of the party and the United Peasant Party has brought about the socioproductive mobilization of agriculture and the branches of the economy which cooperate with it. It has brought successful results in foreign trade production. It has contributed to an improvement in food suppplies to the population. The government assures a continuation of this policy and will make all its executors, including industry, local bodies, and the farmers themselves carry out the obligations imposed on them.

The measures to promote increased means of production to agriculture -- which are already producing visible effects, although they are not yet satisafctory -- will be continued. Foremost here will be those means which best serve to intensify production. The introduction of principles governing access to land, supplies of means of production and the sale of agricultural produce, and economic conditions including uniform credit access for all sectors, has gained wide acceptance among the rural circles. The application of financial and legal-organizational instruments has created a clearly visible trend toward the formation of larger, more efficient, and more productive private family farms. State farms and cooperatives and other collective forms of management are achieving good results.

In the last few years particularly advantageous changes have taken place in state farms which were the first to introduce the economic reform and which recorded, through their results, the great economic and productive possibilities in this sector. The possibilities for a further increase in state farm production were presented in an interesting way in yesterday's discussion by Comrade Boleslaw Mackowiak.

There will be support for the emerging tendency toward expanding family farms which achieve a high rate of production and which decrease the costs related to this. This plan should be supported by the regulations concerning the integration of plots of land and by the principles of taxation and tax relief. We shall create new state farms in those regions where there are sufficient reserves of state land.

We shall also aid the creation of cooperative farms -- which arise according to the wishes of farmers and which secure better living and working conditions for them.

The changes in the agrarian structure are being treated by the government as a significant element in restructuring the economy. This most valuable factor in production -- that is, arrable land -- must be utilized in the best possible way. The established legal regulations make it possible to effectively halt the decrease of cultivated land. In setting up proper facilities competent organs will reduce to the minimum cases of handing over land, especially land of higher quality, for nonfarming purposes. The scope of recultivation and the return of land for farming purposes will increase.

The government confirms the unchanging character of the policy of ensuring that farming production is worthwhile. In accordance with the postulates of farmers the systematic increase in taxation, which has been in force to date, has been abolished. The present tax system favors the concentration of land, ensures that better use is made of light soils, and prevents land being left fallow.

We shall be mindful of a proper relation between the prices of production means, procurement, and the retail price of food which will reconcile the interests of consumers and producers in the countryside and in the towns. A factor of this system continues to be allowances which support biological and technological progress in agriculture. We shall continue to apply the so-called income parity in peasant holdings where production is efficient.

Increasing efficiency demands that farmers have increased agricultural expertise and education. This will be aided by an increasingly active contribution by numerous advisory services for farmers, and in the service of the countryside and agriculture. It is with pleasure that I wish to quote part of a statement on this subject made by Comrade Michal Tarczynski from Opole.

Esteemed comrades, the living conditions in the countryside have, in the past few years, undergone significant improvement. In 1982 about 39 percent of those living in the countryside made use of joint and individual water catchments. More than (?54) percent do so now. The number of homes that have bathrooms rose in this period by 20-40 percent; central heating from almost 20 to more than 30 percent. There are now almost 3,300 health centers active in the countryside -- as well as 250 chemists and places selling medicines. The network of nurseries and kindergartens is expanding. There is an increasing number of rural trade centers and agricultural services. All farmers are served by the health service and have pension rights. The long-range program of improvements for living conditions in the rural areas, which has been adopted by the government, embraces a wide range of tasks in the fields of education, health protection, transport, culture, sports and production and everyday services. The implementation of this program is accompanied by an active participation of the rural community. This is remarkably valuable. The transformation of the civilization and cultural level of the countryside depends not only on the undertakings that have been centrally inspired but, to a large degree, on activities initiated by the rural community, social and professional organizations and cooperative organizations led by farmers, youth organizations, economic institutions as well as self-management organs and regional authorities.

Esteemed comrades, since the beginning of 1982 the principles of the economic reform, adopted by the Ninth Congress, have been implemented. We have undertaken a task the size of which has never been seen before.

The legal system of agriculture has been rebuilt. Organizational structures are being reshaped. A new distribution of expertise in industry has been introduced. Workers self-management has been granted significant rights. There is an expansion in the process of nationalizing planning on a national level and in individual regions. The general knowledge of society regarding agriculture has increased. The management cadre is acquiring a feeling of independence. Workers councils are strengthening their position. These are facts. The direction of change is so strong, so deeply imbedded in reality, that today we no longer have to assure people that there is no turning back from reform. This does not mean, however, that there is an uncritical attitude as far as specific solutions are concerned, for the process of implementing the reform is not yet finished.

New tasks are being born for the Economic Reform Commission, whose achievements hitherto deserve acknowledgement. We also count on the active participation in their implementation of the opinion-giving and advisory organs, socioprofessional organizations, research institutes, and scientific associations. The basic direction is the full activation of mechanisms that promote effectiveness. This will not be an easy process, nor one free from contradictions with the current interests of particular enterprises and socioprofessional groups. This process demands the sharpening of economic mechanisms also in the sphere of prices and the incomes of the population, the differentiation of the income situation of workers relative to their work input and the development abilities of enterprises relative to their effectiveness. This is an indispensible direction and the only chance, in perspective, for the whole country.

The effects hitherto are not pleasing. Many causes have contributed to this, such as not always correct systemic solutions that demanded corrections as they progressed and the lack -- for a variety of reasons -- of not following things to their logical conclusion in the execution of the accepted decisions. Enterprises sought excuses more often than effective, economic solutions. They also found allies a little too often for their standpoint in the founding organs, trade union and self-management organizations. The principle of the profitability of enterprises has to take on the force of an obligating practice. Special responsibility in this field rests on bank and financial institutions because of their legal rights. They should more effectively induce enterprises -- especially those whose crisis ability is threatened -- to undertake activities to make their financial situation healthy. Banks must more actively apply crisis policy as an instrument of economic pressure on the enterprise with low effectiveness and, on the other hand, as an instrument of preference for well-functioning economic units. In other words, they must take advantage of credit as a means of supporting structural changes.

A key matter for the functioning of the mechanisms of the reform is economic obligation. Effectiveness cannot be asked for, called forth with any mobilizing slogans. Historical experience teaches that effectiveness must also be forced. The increase of profitability will be supported by a hard, harder, than hitherto, financing of enterprises. This rule applies to everybody. It signifies that, without fulfilling the demands of effectiveness -- and they, in our situation, must be more severe from year to year -- the enterprise will not have more resources, neither for an increase in wage payments nor even for the most necessary investments or any other economic or social aims.

Enterprises which do not improve effectiveness, and even more so, those which are poorly managed, can not count on automatic help from the state budget, donations, relief, or exemptions from financial burdens. The argument of the importance of the enterprise for the economy, or region, can not be abused, neither can its past merits and achievements.

A firm finance policy also means closing chances for easy profit through discretional price increases for products and services or the use of a monopolistic market position. Increased profit must be earned, must be connected with savings and the size and quality of production. Hard financing demands hard parameters; this equally applies to prices and norms of financing. The paramenters must be an expression of objective relations and cannot be an object of negotiation; they can only be achieved by additional effort, better work organization, and greater enterprise. This constitutes their fundamental value.

Economic constraint does not conflict with the principles of socialism; on the contrary, it is a fundamental condition of the efficiency of socialism as an economic system. However, economic constraint has a political aspect. One must take into account that conflicts will occur in enterprises. In such cases the deciding criteria must be economic reasons, which are in the general social interest. The government counts on this stance being supported by party organizations, and understood by and having full cooperation from the entire trade union movement.

In order to increase efficiency of the economy to a greater degree, chances for concentration of forces and enterprises' means should be utilized in order to solve problems.

Based on economic premises, interbranch associations can be organized, along with production links, scientific and research units, or trade units. In order to realize large-scale undertakings, consortiums, companies, joint and mixed enterprises, and concerns can be set up. In view of the possibility of abuse of monopolistic positions at the time of economic imbalance, all proposals to combine enterprises and cooperatives into larger units should be under strict control.

It is with this purpose in mind that the government has submitted a bill to the Sejm to counteract monopolistic practices within the national economy. At the same time, much emphasis will be given to the development of medium and small enterprises in the socialized sector. This is because practice proves that they stand out by their capacity for operating in a dynamic way, by their flexibility in adapting to the changing requirements, and by speedily adopting modern production methods.

Work is underway to create formal legal and economic principles governing the way in which such enterprises can be set up and be made to function. The more the economy regains its balance, the more the distribution control of raw and other materials on the one hand and machines on the other are being curtailed, to be repealed at a definite point in time. The scope of contracts freely entered into between consumers and producers is also to be gradually expanded. Additional preferential treatment will be accorded to producers who make deliveries of cooperation elements within the framework of long-term contracts. We will also continue to limit the scope of distribution of consumer goods.

The responsibility of the self-management bodies and of the management cadres of enterprises must be enhanced within the process of the further improving reform -- the long-term orientation of economic development must gain the upper hand in no uncertain way. The government intends to strengthen the position of directors as chief initiators and organizers of development processes and of efficiency processes within the enterprise.

No system of cadre appraisal can exist without a system of appraising the performance of enterprises. No cadre policy can exist without a system of appraising the performance of management cadres. In accordance with the instructions of the 13th and 25th PZPR Central Committee plenary sessions, the government is working on introducing a system of work with cadres.

The powers of directors will be defined unequivocally; a unified system of appraising the results of work done by enterprises and directors, and linking current results with the long-term development goals will be introduced. With regard to this question, the government will submit to the Sejm detailed proposals for changes in the law.

Comrade delegates, the strengthening of the economic equilibrium and the curtailing of inflation constitutes an essential condition for implementing the principle of economic coercion and for enhancing the effectiveness of economic reform. In the past we failed to achieve satisfactory results in this field. Over the past few years, certain factors exerted a negative influence here, factors such as the necessity to service our debt, the unfavorable structure and low efficiency of investment processes, and the fact that the growth in wages has not been sufficiently tied to labor productivity.

Despite numerous efforts to curtail the financial appetite of our enterprises through, among other things, an increase in taxes and other financial dues, the planned expenditure is still being exceeded in the investments sphere. What is even worse, work is not done completely, while the transfer of projects for use is lagging behind.

As far as the sphere of remuneration is concerned, there is a continuing discrepancy between wages and labor productivity, the latter failing to keep pace with the former despite annual adjustments, tax measures and modifications to mechanisms.

Concerned with protecting the standard of living and -- let us not conceal this -- in view of the public sensitivity, we artificially impeded the introduction of balanced prices. As a result, the level of subsidies remains high. So-called cost prices predominate. It is all too easy -- in view of the lack of equilibrium and the absence of competition -- to transfer the increases in supply prices and in the prices paid for production means to production costs and the prices paid for the final product. All in all, the growing wages and growing production costs cause a further increase in prices, maintaining the inflationary spiral.

We are aware of the urgent necessity to curtail inflation and to achieve a balance between money in circulation and what is available on the market. We have presented numerous problems from this area for public consultation; we have discussed them with the trade unions and outstanding representatives of the academia. In this context, it must be clearly said that the elimination of inflation and the achievement of market equilibrium are not matters for government or Sejm decrees to take effect from such and such a day.

The government comprehensively directs its redoubled efforts to counteract inflation. The savings program, the changes in the investments policy, the further improvement of the mechanisms that govern enterprises' wages and incomes, the taxation policy, and the improvement in labor organization, among other things, are to serve this goal. The fiscal-market equilibrium requires parallel action in three areas: supply, prices, and incomes.

The proposals contained in the draft 5-year plan, submitted by the government, provide for an increase of some 16 percent in the supply of goods and services. Supplies of industrial goods should be increased by a further two points. The rate of increase in the supply of household goods, automatic washing machines, refrigerators and freezers, stereophonic radio sets, tape decks, crockery and furniture will be faster. Thus, the scale of the increase is not small. The quality of these goods will also improve.

In the sphere of foodstuffs it is planned to increase the consumption of the main products containing protein and fats and to change the structure of consumption in favor of vegetables and fruit and plant fats. Work is in progress on defining the conditions under which we can abandon the rationing of meat and its products. The acceleration of the development of services for the population is envisaged. The number of service centers will increase by 5,000. Special preference will be given, in accordance with social needs, to repair-construction, hygiene-sanitary, and domestic goods repair services. The process of providing people with telephone service will be accelerated; the list of individual subscribers will increase by 750,000 -- in other words, 40 percent more than in the past 5 year period.

The role of small-scale manufacturing will increase. A considerable growth in the supply of goods and services from this sector is planned; due in particular, to the better use of local reserves and the recovery of structural raw materials. New impetuses for the dynamic development of the socialized small-scale industry sector are created by the recently adopted joint resolution of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. In sum, the internal market will be better supplied from the point of view of quantity and quality of products and services. This will make it possible to increase the consumption fund by about 15 percent and in individual terms by an average of 1.5 to 2 percent per annum. Thus, there ought to be a gradual improvement in the living conditions.

The policy of retail prcies conducted in the past few years is designed to gradually restrict the general indicator for price increases while at the same time extending the sphere of monetary market equilibrium in individual sectors. With this end in mind, we will appply comprehensive anti-inflation activities and measures such as slowing down the increase in production costs, limiting unprofitable production, reducing subsidies, and applying equilibrium prices on a broader scale.

Changes in food prices in particular will be shaped according to the principles worked out during public consultations. We will see to it that there are rational ratios between food prices and procurement prices and the proper relation to the prices of industrial goods. We should not allow an increase in food subsidies. The result would be that the demand for food would increase above the possibility of satisfying it; it would promote wastefulness; it would decrease some farms' interest in production for their own needs. The size of planned supply sets the scale of possible increases in the real incomes of the population. This presents difficulties for an income policy: first, to maintain the ratio assumed in the plan between money incomes and market supplies; second, to ensure the motivating function of employees' incomes; third, to protect the economically weakest groups which cannot improve their living conditions. In the wages sphere, this means above all a closer link in every enterprise between wages and economic results.

The fundamental instrument for controlling wages is the system of taxing supernumerary wages and remunerations. It takes into account the varied operating conditions of economic units. The scope for individual relief and preference has been curtailed. The interest of enterprises inimproving financial results has been increased. We aim to apply the same rules to all units. We should not and cannot, on the wages issues, apply different yardsticks and assessments. Excessive pay increases, unjustified by results, must be negatively assessed everywhere in the same way. We will be carefully following the operation of the new system for controlling wages. If need be, we will introduce essential changes.

In the sphere of shaping the motivational wages and benefits policy, an important role should be played by collective labor agreements.

The government and the trade unions have devoted much attention to shaping a collective agreement model so as to satisfy the expectations of working people and the needs of the reformed economy. The role of the collective agreements -- one of the important sources of the Labor Law -- is above all to have a bearing on the creation of proper wage relations between professions and jobs in individual branches and on an interbranch level.

This goal can be pursued by a method of evaluating labor as a tool which helps to specify a wage model for posts and professions and a rational direction for wage processes. Collective agreements should be correlated with a wage and benefits policy. At the same time they should not hamper enterprises in creating their own wage system based on incentives. The scale of funds for wages can be exclusively decided by the results of self-financing enterprises. We shall aim for the rules of factory wage systems and the principles of creating collective agreements to constitute the composite whole. Wage expenditure in the nonproductive sphere seriously affects the total wage increase in the socialized economy. This results from the considerable increase in employment, especially in health service and education, and the so-called fixed pay scales which prevail there.

Expenditure on old age and other pensions will also increase considerably. The number of old age pensioners and retired people will increase by 1 million. All old age and other pensions have been considered in the light of current values. In the current year we have also begun to gradually eliminate the so-called old portfolio. The prognosis for the supply of goods and services and the shaping of incomes indicates that despite the stabilization of real wages in the first years of the 5-year period a balance between incomes and expenditure in 1986-90 will not be achieved as planned. We must also recall that we are entering the current 5-year period with a considerable goods deficit from the previous period.

Thus, to achieve a balance the population's income must be adapted to the possibilities of supplying the market. From this point of view the government considers it particularly necesary: first, to rationalize employment in the nonproductive sphere and in state administration; second, to verify the principles of so-called fixed pay and income; third, not to compensate increases in the cost of living which result from the price increase of some goods, such as alcoholic drinks and tobacco; to curtail subsidies for financing investments in the nonproductive sphere; and to reduce budget expenditures at all levels. Most of these issues are not purely economic, and the ways of solving them are of great social significance.

Some of the solutions, looking in the short term, will not make the authorities popular. On the contrary, they might be taken the wrong way and elicit tension. Looking in longer perspective, however, they will bring positive effects for balancing the economy and the correct functioning of the goods and money categories and economic mechanisms.

Esteemed comrade delegates, the rational usage of work resources is a problem which, from the social and economic point of view demands especially penetrating consideration. In the years 1986-90 we can expect the smallest growth in the productive age group for many years. This circumstance can partly be offset by better professional training for youth starting work, and a beneficial age structure of those in employment. In the total working people, we have a greater number of young people than in many other countries. Social considerations have caused a significant increase of employment in education and health protection. In these economic spheres the growth in employment will about two-thirds; the productive sphere can thus only count on one-third of this growth.

In the main departments, and also in industry and building, employment will not increase. The growth of production will have to be attained solely through increasing productivity. However, these difficulties cannot justify the organizational and productive inability of the management of many enterprises. In the current 5-year period technical equipment will decisively improve, which will allow a reduction in labor intensity in the productive process and an increase in productivity.

The analysis of the exploitation of work reserves reveals many worrying phenomena. Over 250,000 workers voluntarily leave their jobs each year; the fluctuation of cadres is excessive. It negatively influences the quality of products and services produced, and causes wage demoralization among workers and the disintegration of motivation. Many irregularities are manifest in the sphere of sick leave. It is a little too easy to acquire paid sick leave not always justified by the facts. On average, time actually worked does not exceed 30 hours per week.

In order to counteract bad work organization and nonfunctional organizational structures of administrational and bureaucratic overgrowth, we are undertaking, on the initiative of our Party Central Committee, a universal attestation of organizational structures and work posts within the production sphere and the nonproduction sphere, including central and territorial administration. The aims which are to be served by the attestation were yesterday extensively submitted by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee. Without delay, the government will undertake to prepare the appropriate executive documents and organizational and personnel proposals, thereby initiating the attestation process, and making use of the experiences gained from preparatory work already conducted.

The possibilities for improving the situation should be sought in new forms of work organization, releasing initiative and people's enterprise, for example, work teams for labor and remuneration systems, partnership groups, and task teams. Until now, these forms have been exploited and popularized in too narrow a sphere. This is one of the first priority aims of enterprise management personnel. We will be aiding their universal application through organizational assistance and through the appropriate system of incentives.

Changes in labor law will also be necessary. The Code Commission has prepared comprehensive proposals. They take into account the new requirements brought in by the economic reform, particularly the principles of independence and self-financing by enterprises. They serve the consolidation of professional discipline. The government treats the intensification of disciplinary requirements as an imperative element in the shaping of working attitudes, and as the principle condition for an improvement in efficiency.

Esteemed delegates, the most urgent social needs at the current stage of development were extensively presented in the Central Committee report. The government will ensure their comprehensive and prompt fulfillment. In the course of discussions over the party program and the theses to the 10th congress, solving the housing issue was universally given top priority among social aims. It is frequently presented in dramatic terms. The current state and the prospects for improvement are presented in an especially critical light.

Objectively the housing situation of the population varies greatly. There are approximately 113 households per 100 dwellings. About one-quarter of the country's population lives in conditions where there is at most one person per room. There are no homeless people in our country. There is no need for billeting anybody through administrative measures.

The public perception is, however, burdened by the existence of a housing waiting list running into years and the unresolved problem of 300,000-350,000 families living in the worst conditions. There are nearly 3 million members and candidate members registered in housing cooperatives, more than half of whom have paid their full contribution. The length of the waiting list, however, cannot be the only determinant of requirements. Besides those with urgent needs, it also includes children who will require separate housing in 10 or even 20 years. The action program adopted by the government on the basis of suggestions and proposals of the FRON, the OPZZ and the Housing Council takes this gradation into consideration. In the current 5-year period it envisages parallel action in three directions:

1. The construction of approximately 1.05-1.15 million new dwellings. Even if we consider the increase in new households and the loss of old stock, there will be a clear improvement in meeting the most urgent outstanding requirements.

2. The modernization of approximately 900,000 old dwellings. This means almost doubling the volume of refurbishment as compared to the previous 5-year period.

The elaboration of new official, legal and tax solutions facilitating and speeding-up exchange and improving the principles of housing allocation. It is estimated that improvement in the situation of several hundred thousand families can be attained through exchanges. These issues are already being dealt with; some of them have already been prepared, and others will be presented for acceptance in the immediate future.

Efforts of the economy cannot be judged merely from the magnitude of the outlays assigned directly to housing construction. Housing construction begins in quarries, steelworks, metallurgical and chemical enterprises, in the entire economy working for the construction industry. Comrade Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw Committee, spoke of this before we recessed for lunch. Such is the range and scale of the required collaborative ties. One should also add outlays for the provision of utilities, the construction of heating facilities, power and gas mains, social infrastructure, for the development of the building materials and products industry and for the development of contractor enterprises' potential.

The interdependences in this sphere can be illustrated by the fact that the building of each dwelling now requires the consumption each year of energy equivalent to eight metric tons of coal. This example proves that the barriers to the development of housing construction are of an objective nature to a considerable extent. We shall overcome them by introducing modern economical construction and exploitation techniques and by streamlining the programming and design of housing investment projects. The foundations will be created for the structural-qualitative reconstruction of industries supplying the construction industry with the necessary modern materials and products starting with site preparation and ending with the fitting out of dwellings.

Outlays for the development of the construction materials industry will increase by more than 90 percent compared with the past 5-year period. In this way the conditions will arise for considerably increasing the size of housing construction in following years and for ensuring a level of 300,000 newly built dwellings annually at the start of the 1990's.

Considerable savings will also be gained by eliminating subjective conditions, by improving the organization of discipline at building sites, by shortening investment cycles and by exploiting simple reserves, which are still considerable.

While on the subject of solving the problem, one cannot pass over in silence the matter of the size of expenditure needed to obtain a dwelling and to run it in a family budget. There is a real disproportion here between the position of a dwelling in the hierarchy of needs and in the hierarchy of expenditure. In the past few years the relative size of the housing deposit has decreased considerably. In 1970 the deposit for a dwelling covering an area of 50 square meters was more than the equivalent of an average 12-month salary in the socialized economy. At present it has decreased to an average 6-month wage. Among the individual kinds of savings, housing deposits are only in fourth place behind, among others, saving for cars. Contrary to current opinion, the participation of citizens in the costs of obtaining a dwelling is as a rule not great. Last year the cost of a dwelling with a floor space of 50 square meters came to about Z12.5 million. The deposit of a user of a dwelling belonging to a housing cooperative only amounts to 10 percent of this sum as soon as he moves in. The annual subsidies for the housing economy at present amount to about Z300 billion and are more than three times higher than all housing deposits. Such proportions in the division of expenditure between the state budget and the budgets of households cannot be maintained. Everyone, apart from the poorest families, who wishes to obtain a dwelling or improve his standards must be prepared to contribute more to the cost of constructing and running dwellings.

They will therefore have to make a conscious choice, at the expense of savings or giving up other consumer goals. This will, in any case, be a transfer of that choice from the state level to the level of the citizen and his family. By financing almost the whole cost of housing construction from the budget, we curtail the possibility of using those means for other areas of public consumption, such as for the construction and maintenance of schools and hospitals. The rule "something for something" applies both to the home and the state budget. Insofar as this direction gains the political approval of the congress, the government will propose changes in the principles of financing, including giving credits and managing dwellings, aimed at an increase in the share of the population's financial means in the entirety of expenditures for this purpose.

Esteemed comrades, the main problems in health protection derive from the current demographic situation and also the threats created by the technical civilization, urbanization and the life-style of the population. We note a whole series of achievements in solving them. We are successfully carrying out preventative and curative treatment of serious infectious diseases, the majority of which are under control. The infant mortality rate continues to fall as a result of priority treatment for mothers and children. The most serious health problems at present include the increase in circulatory diseases, cancers, traumas and poisonings. They are the main causes of as many as 75 percent of deaths. The excessively high death-rate for men of production age is a worrying phenomenon. The reasons for this are not precisely known. On the recommendation of the Population Commission, the government has earmarked funds for research into determining the nature of the problem and preventative measures. General prophylactic activity involving the whole of society is of particular significance for effective health protection. The solution of these health problems requires intensified measures in the sphere of environmental protection, an improvement in working conditions; increased production of sanitary goods; an effective fight against alcoholism, smoking, and unfortunately, drug addition. This is the obligation of the health service. It is also an important task for educational establishments, for the mass information and propaganda media, for workplaces and public institutions, and also for upbringing in the family. The operation of basic health protection will be improved and its accessibility in one's place of residence gradually assured. This will relieve the ambulance service and specialized medicine of a burden.

Rehabilitation treatment will be expanded, enabling people who have been disabled to have the same possibility of returning to professional and social activity.

Cadre and material resources of health service will be increased. In 1986-90 it is expected that due to considerable investment outlays, hospitals with 25,000 new beds will be commissioned. Furthermore, 8,000 places in social care homes will be created. The network of clinics and health centers will be expanded and partly renewed. The number of doctors in Poland will be considerably increased. Production of home medical apparatus will increase by about 30 percent, alleviating the most urgent needs.

The government has approved the program for accelerating the development of the pharmaceutical industry. We decided on this issue several days ago. As the program is implemented, the supply of medicines will improve by developing domestic production and by importing them. It should be remembered that 54 percent of medicines is today being supplied free of charge. This increases the demand, which is not always justified. It seems proper to consider the introduction of payment for some medications and medicines, simultaneously compensating citizens for the cost. The organization of health service and social care will be improved. The grounds for action in this field will be the prepared laws on health service, medical professions and social care.

Improving the nation's health is closely linked with the use of free time, particularly with conditions of recreation. An essential role in this sphere is being played by physical culture and tourism. The government will support the activity of the trade union movement, the youth movement and social organizations in the sphere of physical culture, tourism and recreation. Estimates indicate that with better use of the existing holiday centers alone about 1 million persons more would be able to rest every year. Particular help will be given in the organization of cheap, mass forms of physical culture and of qualified tourism with rich educational and ideological values.

Esteemed comrades, the assessment of the state of the environment, carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ninth PZPR Congress, has shown the extent of neglect. The program worked out on this basis, and accepted by the government, sketched the necessary directions of activity. We have given particular priority in socioeconomic policy to the matter of environmental protection. Despite the exceptionally difficult circumstances and the urgency of many other needs in the years 1981-85, spending on this aim was doubled. Government participation in the whole of the investment program grew; together with the water economy, investment currently comes to over 7 percent. The activities undertaken brought improvements in certain sectors. In others, however, the braking of detrimental processes was not in fact able to undo the negative effects accumulated over many years. Next to issuing new legal provisions, increasing payments for use of the environment, and also fines for polluting water, the air and the soil, the formation of an industry producing protection equipment, and constructing many costly sewage purification plans and water resorvoirs becomes indispensible.

In the draft program it is envisaged in the years 1986-90 to allocate Z800 billion for the protection of this natural environment and the water economy. Despite such a significant investment effort, we are only putting a brake on the processes of environmental degradation. In the next 5-year periods, however, even if we only maintain the level of investment, their collective effort will bring a qualitative change. In the period of the next few years the quality of surface and underground waters will improve. Sewage purification plants will be constructed in the larger cities and also in large enterprises, among others, in the Lenin Foundry in Nowa Huta the chemical works in Oswiecim, and the Azoty fertilizer works in Kedzierzyn.

The supply of water to the population of towns and cities and industry will improve, especially on the territories where there is currently still a shortage. This will result from increasing the capacity of existing water reservoirs and building new ones. The antiflood protection and river regulation program will be implemented. New technical installations, mainly in power stations and electrothermal heating plants, will limit sulphur dioxide emissions. All industrial and communal investments must fulfill the demands associated with environmental protection. Increased investments for these goals are indispensible, but they are enormous. for instance, in building an electrothermal power station, just taking the sulphur out of fumes increases the investment by around 50 percent. As practice teaches, this is still many times cheaper than later remedying of damage.

Regulations obliging industrial enterprises and city authorities to remove existing inadequacies and the causes of environmental pollution will be tightened. Legal and financial rigors will become more severe. We are convinced that such action corresponds to social needs, that it is currently a necessity. Such a necessity can also mean, in especially drastic cases, the closing of enterprises which badly harm the environment, or which lack technical possibilities for the removal of the reasons for poisoning the atmosphere, water and soil.

In such an instance we must even submit to a temporary lack of goods and products provided by these enterprises. We will continue actions for the defense of areas of particular natural value. New national parks will be created, increasing their overall land area to almost 200,000 hectares. An increase in afforestation is envisaged, as is an increase in cultivation and protection measures and a cleanup of forests. Environmental protection is the main issue of the spatial consultation, a plan which encompasses the next 30 to 40 years. The plan for the country's husbandry aims at a harmonious teaming up of the present economy with resources to be used by future generations of Poles. It forms the basis of a favorable course for the process of nature's self-renewal, and for the rational use of the scant resources of water, of the most agriculturally productive soils, and of raw mineral deposits.

Esteemed comrades, in the socioeconomic policy of 1981-85 we undertook the task of the social protection of population groups living in the most difficult material conditions, among them particularly, some retirees and pensioners. This policy will be continued in the present 5-year period. An improvement in the living standard of retirees and pensioners will be ensured by an annual revalorization of pension and retirement benefits, and the (?gradual) abolition of the old pension scheme. The first stage of this revalorization, as is already known, will take place on 1 September this year. For retirees and pensioners who are capable of improving their financial situation by taking up paid work, conditions will be created for supplementing pensions or retirement benefits through incomes from work, and until they temporarily give up pension and retirement benefits and return to professional activity. Through an increase in pension benefits, linked to the years spent in employment and other motivating actions, we will influence people to extend their professional careers in full-time employment, especially in those professions where there is a shortage of manpower.

The employment of invalids and those who are partially disabled is another matter. Of (?3.6) million such people only 23 percent at present work professionally. Many of them do not work, for there are no jobs to suit them, whereas not only can they work but, in fact, they should, in order to regain their ability, to return to normal life, and to confirm their feeling of usefulness in society and their own value. It is therefore necessary to expand more swiftly a disabled people's cooperative. In production enterprises there will be -- on a more wide-ranging scale -- areas of protected work.

Social benefits will continue to be the source of supplementing family income, particularly in families which have many children or which find themselves in the most difficult financial conditions.

The system of social insurances will be gradually put in order. The main thing is to prevent the irrational expenditure of means, their excessive dispersion and to counteract professional deactivation. The scant means available must reach those who are in greatest need. In accordance with a decision included in [illegible] Central Committee report, the government will prepare, in time for the second national conference of delegates, a comprehensive program of changes in the system of social benefits.

Esteemed comrades, demographic conditions necessitate the building of new schools and kindergardens, and securing teaching cadres. The estimated needs for this, taking into account the inviolability of other elements of the educational process -- such as the the length of time education should continue, the tasks of teachers and the program concept -- are enormous. In order to cope with this it is envisaged to increase funds for education from the national income. In this 5-year period, with the help of the national action for helping schools, we will hand over for use about 24,000 units in which classes can be held. This will not entirely satisfy needs. However, in the next 5-year period, in accordance with the demographic forecast, the demand for places in schools will decrease significantly. For this present, difficult period, it is therefore essential to seek other ways to improve the work efficiency of schools and educational centers. Among these one should, first and foremost, consider the task of intensifying the educational process which could create possibilities for shortening the time needed for education. This would have a significant influence on the improvement of the situation as a whole on the job market and on the decrease in the need for teaching cadres, and would cause a reduction in the pressure for investment projects. Successively, and in accordance with the cadre possibilities and the state of textbook supplies, a programmatic reform will be introduced in secondary and higher-level schools. Parallel to this, work will proceed on the formulation of long-range directions in the development of the educational system. The upbringing activity will be intensified, both in the classroom and in school activities outside the classroom.

The main direction will be the concentration of upbringing activities that will shape among the young an attitude of support for socialist ideology, of patriotism, and of a regard for work and social discipline. This needs a proper choice of teaching content, the development of forms and teaching methods, and an expansion of the range of work carried out with the young, under the direction and the control of the school.

The expanded tasks of schools and educational establishments, the modernization of the program, the introduction of computer studies, [word indistinct] and the introduction of pedagogical innovations mean that it is essential to consider a change in the working conditions and principles of remuneration for teaching cadres. The government proposes to present -- after consultations with the Union of Polish teachers -- a proposal for such changes which would assume a proportional increase in educational and upbringing duties and wages. This would greatly influence a decrease in the need to find new teachers. The intensification of the didactic and upbringing process and the increase in social efficiency are the main tasks of higher education.

The speeding up of scientific and technological progress requires the expansion of training of cadres for new fields such as electronics, data processing, robotization and biotechnology. Stricter discipline will be applied in the progress of studies that will contribute to efficiency of teaching and to promptness in completing courses.

Great stress will be laid on increasing the upbringing functions of higher schools. There is the need for greater help in entry-exam preparation for our youth from worker and peasant millieux, as the social structure of successful candidates is still unsatisfactory.

The government has created conditions for wide participation of higher-school employees in central research and development programs and in government orders. In the current 5-year period, higher schools will coordinate 52 central programs of basic research and 10 central research and development programs.

Esteemed comrades, it is a leading task of the state's cultural policy to expand accessibility to culture and to create conditions for the development of creative work of high ideological and artistic values. In spite of the progress achieved in artistic and popularizing activity, there exists an urgent need to look for various forms of expansion. Unfavorable differentiation in attendance at cultural activities conditioned by the place of residence or work, age group, or by a network of cultural establishments in a given region should decrease in 1986-90. In the wake of limited possibilities for a quantitative increase of cultural establishments, their programmatic activity is of particular importance, as well as their catchment range and standard. We are undertaking resolute actions to avoid the improper allocation of funds as to worthless publications and to bad plays and shows. Legal and financial possibilities as provided by adopted resolutions will be used to achieve this goal. This subject was also spoken about in yesterday's and today's discussion. Factory-level cultural activity complements professional establishments. It is considered an important factor in workforce integration, together with folk and nonprofessional creativity. Better conditions will be secured for this movement, which aims at cultivating and developing national traditions.

The cultural education of the young generation will become a sphere of action efforts by all involved ministries, institutions and organizations. A program for the esthetic upbringing of children and young people has been drafted. Its implementation ought to create the possibilities for forming the habit of participation in culture by pupils in all types of school, particularly rural and vocational schools.

In 1983-85, publication output increased to 6 books per person. The resolution of the Ninth Congress on markedly increasing the production of books was implemented. This task was achieved despite tremendous supply problems and outlays, which were more modest than planned, for maintaining the efficiency of the printing industry. The necessary decisions were adopted on the modernization and reconstruction of the printing industry in the 1986-90 period. The implementatin of this plan will make it possible to publish in 1990 from 300-310 million copies of books.

Construction of the National Library will be continued. The government will ensure the allocation of the necessary financial resources so that the library is fully prepared for the tasks it is to fulfill. The National Theater will be rebuilt and fully modernized, and the expansion of the National Museum in Krakow will be completed. Considerable resources will continue to be allocated for the maintenance and renovation of cultural momuments. We are banking on enterprises, social organizations and institutions, and private users playing a broader part in this matter. At the same time legal-organizational solutions which promote these activities will be improved. The principle of consultation over the draft plans for cultural activity with creative associations will be continued. The National Council of Culture, which enjoys great prestige and which started a new term of office 3 weeks ago, will continue to be the government's main advisory and opinion-forming organ.

Esteemed comrade delegates, the achievement of the planned economic and social aims requires strengthening the state organism and improving the work of its apparatus. We can see three main directions in the implementation of this general task: First, an improvement in the law; second, further transformations in the structure of supreme and central organs of the state administration, and third, improvement in the methods of style of work of the administration. The active legal-creative work done in the past few years has been the reason why the conditions for the gradual stabilization of the law have arisen. Main attention will thus be focused on filling gaps and removing inconsistencies, on the strict implementation of adopted solutions, and also on the popularization of the law in society.

After the Ninth Congress, considerable changes we made in the structure of the supreme and central state administrative bodies. The number of ministries was cut. The scope of their powers was changed. Operational methods were streamlined. The government is currently working on the announced speech by the first secretary of the Central Committee -- the third stage of the changes in the structure of the central state administration. Their essence will be the aim to strengthen a uniform, coherent government policy. The organizational structures of the center must fully comply with the requirements of integrated activity. The operation of the administration still has many shortcomings. Public opinion is shocked by cases of dishonesty and bureaucratism. The government will eliminate all signs of improper activity by state administrative offices. Too many formalized requirements have accumulated: enclosures, duplicates, certificates. The objective reasons for difficulties arising in their work will also be removed. We are paying a great deal of attention to the quality of state cadres. The criteria for selection for service in the administration have been raised. Cadre reviews are being made. Observance of the code of practice for administrative officials is being more and more strictly enforced.

An important trend of activity is the strengthening of public order and social discipline. In the light of the report by the Committee for Observance of the Law, Public Order and Social Discipline, the Council of Ministers instructed its organs to implement a comprehensive program of measures to promote combatting the causes of social ills. The implementation of acts aimed at particularly dangerous sources of pathology has been put under intensified control. The measures undertaken are centered around strengthening professional discipline, counteracting neglect of employee obligations, and abandoning the improper use of working hours. Particular attention is being paid to the fight against alcoholism, drug addiction, and social parasitism.

Attention is also being paid to speculation, bribery, dishonest enrichment and tax abuses, which are manifest particularly strongly in the nonagricultural private sector. The appropriate legal acts and organizational intentions to prevent this are being prepared. The steps proposed also encompass preventive and educational undertakings, particularly in relation to the young generation of Poles. The government intends to increase the number of superintendents' youth work centers, diagnostic and consultative centers, and the number of psychologists, teachers and doctors employed by them.

A strong emphasis will be placed upon ensuring a feeling of order and security for citizens. Manifestations of the development of hooliganism and vandalism will be strongly combatted. In this sphere, we are expecting a great deal from the cooperation of society with the militia and security service bodies, who, up to now, have devoted much attention to this problem. We will be creating a climate of condemnation for the perpetrators of crimes and transgressions, as in concrete instances. It must be emphasized that for the effective struggle with social pathology, it is not only necessary to remove the effects, but above all to remove the causes.

The anticipated results may be achieved only by linking activity in aid of balancing the economy and the efficient functioning of its mechanisms with the wide current of educational work, social preventive treatment and disciplinary actions. This method of conceptualizing the problem lies within the government's intentions.

Esteemed comrade delegates, the program and directions of activity presented result from a comprehensive analysis of our country's developmental capabilities as well as of the most urgent social needs and expectations. This is a realistic program, formulated with regard to economic principles and without fantasties. In the government's conviction it creates the chance of favorable and lasting development for Poland. It is also a difficult program, demanding economic reconstruction and changes in social consciousness. Its successful implementation demands positive and disciplined actions in every sphere.

Two elements will decide on the success of the outlined concept -- consistency in its realization, and wide social support. Both of these elements have their source in the strength of the party, in its will to transform the present and create the new reality, in fulfilling the role of the leading force of the nation. The preelection campaign brought many achievements. It contributed to the formulation of the party's stance in relation to fundamental issues deciding upon the country's development prospects, upon Poland's international position, and upon solving social problems.

The creative character of this discussion, the full involvement of all party cells and all its members, allows me to express the conviction that the strength, perseverance, social energy and support needed to follow the formulated concept through to the end will not be lacking. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Stoph Addresses Congress

LD302234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Adress by Willy Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 10th PZPR Congress in the Hall of Congresses in the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live, in German with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] Dear congress delegates: It is with great joy that I convey to the 10th PZPR Congress fraternal greeetings from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, comrade Erich Honecker, and from the communists and people of the GDR. [applause]

Throughout the years, in good and bad moments, GDR communists have always stood solidly behind the Polish Communists and their struggle for a new socialist Poland. As friends and neighbors we are gladdened by the fact that the PZPR is coming to its 10th Congress strengthened in its ranks and with a feeeling of stronger ties with the working people. A strong Polish People's Republic under the guidance of its Marxist-Leninist party is a prop and support for us in molding a developed socialist society on German soil.

The Central Committee Political Report and your discussion, dear comrade delegates, defined Poland's future socialist path. We are profoundly convinced that your congress will prepare and adopt the resolutions necessary for this. In implementing these resolutions we wish you strength and success from the bottom of our hearts.

In the spirit of the 11th SED Congress, we want to assure you that our party, our state, our nation will continue to stand at your side, and we will develop and strengthen our close cooperation with the PZPR and People's Poland, characterized by trust and mutual, disinterested help.

Dear comrades, both our parties and our states are deeply interested in the peaceful development of the international situation, and in promoting social progress in our countries; we are doing everything to make an active contribution to (?restoring a healthy) world situation. The imperialist arms spiral and the measures by the United States toward the militarization of space, the policy of confrontation and lack of respect for the interests and rights of nations threaten world peace as never before. The question is being asked everywhere: Is this dangerous development, this slide in the direction of uncontrolled confrontation irreversible? We, the socialist states, can answer: The present situation dictates that we rethink the issues of armaments and security; the coexistence of nations on this earth of ours is the only one we have. It dictates that determined action be taken without delay. Today no state can guarantee its security at the expense of other states.

At the recent meeting in Budapest, the Warsaw Pact again pointed out a possible direction for all nations to be freed from the specter of world conflagration. The concept worked out there creates a new chance for peace, linking the bold proposals made by the Soviet Union at the beginning of this year, which speak of entering the third millenium without nuclear weapons, with a proposal to agree on considerable reductions in armed forces and conventional weapons. Those proposals were brought up again by Comrade Gorbachev at this congress. The countries of our community come out in favor of respecting the security interests of all nations. They come out in favor of basing the coexistence of nations on load-bearing, lasting foundations.

More and more people expect and demand that the United States and NATO turn back from their adventurist course. Reason and realism must gain the upper hand in the intertests of the life of mankind. In close union with the USSR, People's Poland, and other fraternal states, the GDR actively works in the interests of a businesslike dialogue, peaceful coexistence, and constructive cooperation among states with different social systems so as to improve the situation in Europe and the world. It is also through our efforts, aimed at achieving normal and equal relations with the FRG, that we are doing all we can to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

[applause]

We expect that the FRG Government will reassess its participation in the arms race that the United States is pursuing on earth and in space. The intensified arms race and confrontation are just as incompatible with the peace and security of nations as the revanchist and pan-Germanic pipedreams. It is the highest imperative of the German state of workers and peasants to facilitate the process of strengthening citizens' well-being and prosperity through a fruitful shaping of a developed socialist society. The stronger socialism becomes, the more durable peace is. This has become the leading slogan of our country's working people over the past months, and has become the sign of the 11th SED Congress and the elections to the social representative organs. The activities of the people, elevated to the rank of our program through the resolutions of our 11th Congress, have as their aim the ensurance of the further dynamic growth of an efficient national economy through comprehensive intensification of production and utilization of an accelerated development of science and technology for economic purposes.

By 1990 we intend to increase the national income to reach the level of 124-126 percent: 90 percent of this growth is to be achieved through enhancing labor productivity.

As for crop production, we envisage stabilization and a further increase in harvest yields. In this manner, favorable preconditions are being created for a planned raising of the material and cultural life of the population. We will continue the housing construction program, a key provision of our social policy; we envisage the building or modernization of more than 1 million apartments.

Close cooperation with other socialist community states, above all in the implementation of bilateral and multilateral long-term scientific, technological, and production cooperation programs up until the year 2000, is of fundamental importance for a stable development of our state. A program of this kind was signed in December last year by the leaders, our comrades Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski. We are proud of the high level of our friendly relations with the Polish People's Republic; under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties they develop in a planned and directed way. The close cooperation, based on trust among Communists on all levels; the intensive exchange of experiences; and the partner-like relations between districts and voivodships and ending with works party organizations are of exceptional value. Hundreds of thousands of working people in industry and agriculture, engineers and artistic communities, and, above all, the young citizens of our countries -- all of them take part in creating our friendship.

This year, the number of girls and young men who, since 1983, have been taking part in youth exchanges, will reach the figure of almost 1 million. How farsighted were the words of our unforgettable Ernst Thaelmann addressed to German and Polish workers in Zabrze in July 1932. He said then: We, proletarians, irrespective of whether we are Germans or Poles, are united by all that is great and alive in our class, our struggle to liberate ourselves from the capitalist yoke and imperialist slavery so as to attain a socialist victory.

The people's power and socialism have indeed become that which unites, which has broken hatred and discord forever. A live, unbreakable ribbon of friendship and cooperation, uniting both shores of the Odra and Nysa, has been woven from a million threads. Our party will do everything toward further universal consolidation of our fraternal relations.

Long live the alliance between the SED and the PZPR. [applause] Long live friendship between our people. Long live socialism. [applause]

Lenart Addresses Congress

LD302243 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1623 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw; Lenart in vernacular with superimposed Polish translation -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, dear Polish friends, comrades: I would like to express sincere joy at the fact that I can convey warm party greetings from the CPCA Central Committee, from the working people of my homeland, together with wishes for successful deliberations to the delegates of the 10th PZPR Congress, to the whole of your party and the nation of the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

As your neighbors and good friends we have a lively interest in the development of the situation in Poland.

Together with you, we exprience successes and difficulties on the road to building a new society. We know well what a difficult road has been traversed by the PZPR since its Ninth Extraodinary Congress 5 years ago; It faced a complex struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and for the consolidation of social life. The balance shows that you have achieved considerable successes in overcoming the consequences of the economic and political crisis at the beginning of the eighties, that you have prepared the ground for entering a new stage. We are glad that you have achieved these results despite all the actions by internal and external enemies, in particular, the United States. This bears witness to the PZPR's growth in activeness and force of attraction, to the consolidation of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

The precongress discussion on the draft party program, the critical and open nature of the PZPR Central Committee report, delivered by its first secretary, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the congress discussion convincingly show that you are satisfied with what has already been achieved, that you are moving more and more quickly and consistently along the road of socialist renewal. Inspired by the 27th CPSU Congress, like us in the CPCZ, you are geared in your program assumptions to accelerating socioeconomic development.

Our attention was drawn by the stress you lay on the country's socioeconomic development in the immediate years ahead and in the long term. We assess highly the fact that your party has outlined bold tasks for society, achieving 70-percent increase in the national income and about a 50 percent increase in individual consumption by the year 2000. We wish you, dear friends, many successes on the road you have embarked on, the road of renewal and accelerated development, of intensification and increased quality of work, the road of scientific development and the introduction of new technology.

The 17th CPCZ Congress also adopted resolutions of great significance for the further and universal development of our country up to the year 2000. In the current 5-year period we estimate an annual average growth in the national income of 3 and 1/2 percent. Up to the end of the century it should increase by at least two-thirds and individual consumption by 50 percent. The strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development, which we consider an essential achievement of our congress, is extremely ambitious: For the very first time in the history of the construction of socialism, in 1986-90 the our country's growth in national income is to excede the growth in industrial production. We have allocated ourselves these tasks with the full awareness that there is no road other than economic intensification.

While realizing this we are struggling against inertia and conservatism, which appear most of all in management. We are determined to realize the new tasks. That is why we are creating conditions for a (?good) start everywhere and for actively tackling these difficult goals. At the same time we are intensifying the struggle against all negative social phenomena. We consider the adaption of the whole spectrum of the party's methods and style of work to the level of current requirements a significant precondition for implementing our plans.

We also have higher demands of the leading cadres. We are perfecting all of our cadres in all individual stages of management. We are deepening criticism and self-criticism, striving to increase the effectiveness of party work among the broad masses of society. We are trying to perfect the functions of the state and strengthen the elements of self-management, in particular of people's councils, social organizations, and work forces. We shall not, however, reach the planned goals without cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the Polish People's Republic, and with our countries of the socialist community.

Traditional friendship and cooperation were born in the fire of the joint struggle against facism, deepened in the struggle for the victory of socialism, and are developing today in universal cooperation. A new impulse for the development of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation was given by the results of the recent friendly meeting of the our leaders, Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

It also includes a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the year of 2000, based on the assumption of the comprehensive CEMA program. In order to achieve a growth in effectiveness it is of fundamental importance that cooperation, specialization, and joint investment increase. Traditional and successful cooperation in our heavy machinery plant at Martin with the Ursus works is continuing. Czechoslovakia wants to continue its participation in developing the extraction of sulphur and hard coal in Poland, in the production of graphite electrodes and electrical equipment, and in the development of other branches of benefit for both countries.

In the current year mutual trade exchange will reach the highest volume in the postwar period. During the next 5 years it is to increase by 40 percent compared with the previous 5-year period. There is a favorable development of contacts between our fraternal parties, state bodies, and social organizations. We have also noted some progress in direct cooperation between regions. This cooperation is an important tool for the development and improvement of socialist societies in our countries. We are very pleased with the exemplary cooperation between the Ostrava and Katowice metallurgists and miners, which secures for both partners regular and effective production and extraction and the utilization of the latest scientific achievements.

Today we are aware that merely friendly visits by delegations are not enough. One has to search for new effective forms that bring concrete results favorable for the development of the whole socialist community.

Our countries also have common interests in the area of foreign policy. On the grounds of historical experience we base ourselves on mutual alliance within the Warsaw Pact which, thanks to the Soviet Union, constitutes the guarantee of peace and stability in Europe. Like all peaceful forces of the world we are also concerned about the dangerous course of U.S. imperialism. U.S. militaristic circles and reactionary forces in NATO striving for world supremacy are intensifying a hectic rearmament and transfering them into space, threatening Europe with missiles and chemical weapons.

In the interest of humanity we are fighting against this dangerous policy, giving active support to disarmament proposals -- first of all for a halt to nuclear arms tests. With the SED and the SPD we are striving for the formation of a zone free of chemical weapons.

We do not look silently on provocations by those inheritors of fascism who call for a revision of European borders, nor to official support for revisionism by the FRG's ruling circles, which in this way negate their eastern policy.

These trends undermine the foundations of security in Europe and deserve our unequivocal condemnation. We assess highly the Soviet Union's principled peaceful foreign policy, which seeks any possibilities for halting and reversing the dangerous development of the situation in Europe and in the world. The Czechoslovak community fully supports the policy of the leadership of the CPSU, of the Soviet state, and of Comrade Gorbachev. It approves the results of the Warsaw Pact's recent Political Consultative Committee meeting in Budapest.

The program of reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe that was mapped out at the meeting constitutes an organic part of the entire complex of disarmament and peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, which seek to prevent the danger of the annihilation of human civilization. We are convinced that by joint efforts we can reverse the threat and reactivate the policy of detente.

Comrades, in conclusion I would like to wish the Communists, the working class, and the entire Polish people success in the implementation of the 10th Congress resolutions, in the further consolidation of socialist Poland, in our common struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress [applause]

Long live the PZPR; long live the unbreakable fighting alliance of the CPCZ and PZPR; long live the joint friendship with our liberator and protector, the Soviet Union. [applause] Long live peace and socialism. [applause]

Orzechowski Speech

LD302059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1743 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Address by Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs, at the 10th PZPR Congress at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, dear guests: there are values that have only one, great dimension for the Poles -- the independence and sovereignty of the homeland, its territorial integrity, security, and peace. This is invariably served by the foreign policy of our state as laid down by the party. The words of the PZPR Central Committee's report point to -- in the most difficult years of the existence of People's Poland -- the tested goals and principles of our foreign policy.

Let us go back to the recent past -- not to ponder over it again, but to draw conclusions for the future. Our homeland had then become a weak link in the socialist community and the sick man of Europe. In NATO staffs it was given the role of a detonator under the building of peace. From the Polonia operation, the chain process of partitioning the socialist community and of drawing European history back was to begin. The international position of our state had been considerably weakened. It struck not only our national pride and national dignity but also the strength of the socialist community. Ominous, scoffing opinions reappeared about the Polish economy and about an anarchic republic.

We shattered this opinion. We defended socialism. We protected from anarchy and collapse the state that was regained and rebuilt with such great effort; we defeneded the revolutionary achievements without which our march toward the 21st century would have been impossible. Our resolute action in defense of socialism, our search for the best ways of building it under Polish conditions gained the respect of our friends. This was strongly emphasized by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev from our congress' rostrum.

Comrades, Poland today is not a weakened link of the socialist community and the sick man of Europe anymore. It rebuilt its position in the socialist community; it reached a high level in its relations with the Soviet Union and enriched them with new content and forms; it consolidated it position among developing and neutral countries; it efficiently broke the barrier of restrictions and sanctions erected by imperialism; it considerably advanced the normalization of relations with almost all capitalist states:

It also regained economic and financial credibility in the international division of labor; it restored and consolidated its authority in internal organizations and conferences; and it revived great traditions of peaceful initiatives, marked by the names of Adam Rapacki and Wladyslaw Gomulka.

It enriched them with new initiatives, presented by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the 40th UN General Assembly session. Behind the statements of: It rebuilt, overcame, and consolidated, there are concealed themes full of drama: the persistent struggle with internal weaknesses and the offensive of international imperialism; the unity of the nation in primary matters; consistency and determination in realizing the line of the Ninth Congress;the effects of political and economic stabilization; the accomplishments of the Polish worker, farmer, and intellectual, who perceived within the program of socialist renewal a realistic opportunity to drug the country out of the crisis and to be equal to the challenge of civilization; decisiveness and adherence to principles in countering the policy of restrictions and sanctions; not backing down to pressures but also [word indistinct] the voice of the United States and its allies; the gradual restoration of our position in the alliance with the Soviet Union and in the socialist community; and the paving of the way on this basis by rational circles in the West for the conviction that without Poland, and moreover, going against it, the vital problems of Europe cannot be effectively solved -- I am thinking of its lasting security and cooperation.

We are presenting conclusions for the future from the past 5-year period. The first conclusion: The international policy of our state expresses the aspirations and strivings of all social and political forces concerned about the Polish state. It is then a wide plan for national accord. We will be consolidating and expanding this role and function of Polish foreign policy. We see in this one of the important directions of the development of our state's democratism and the shaping of the its citizens' political culture.

The second conclusion: the fundamental condition for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity is not only a strong army -- competent in a defensive capacity -- not only lasting, sensible alliances and friendships, but also an efficient economy -- meeting the needs of the nation and finding a favorable place for the state in the international division of labor and exchange.

The third conclusion: In the most difficult period for us, we understood the meaning of the saying that one finds real friends in times of trouble, and particularly the special value of the Polish-Soviet friendship, the great achievement of many generations of the Polish nation and the nations of the Soviet Union, as Comrade Gorbachev described it. It has historical traditions that go deep into the history of Poland and Russia: to the cooperation between Russian Decabrists and Polish patriots who dreamed about a free Russia and a free Poland linked by fratenral bonds; to Nikolay Hertzen, who, by his stance on Polish freedom aspirations saved the honor of Russian democracy, as noted by Lenin: to Russian participants in the January uprising who fought under the slogan "For our freedom and yours," who were put before execution squads or deported to penal servitude; to the cooperation between the great proletariat and Naradnaya Volya; to bonds between Lenin's party of Bolsheviks and the social democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania; to the participation of tens of thousands of Poles in the Great October Revolution, and Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms in the World War II period; and to the sacrifice of 600,000 soviet troops who gave their lives on Polish soil so that Poland could be free and independent.

Polish-Soviet friendship, the fruit of historical experience, supported by solid ideological and political foundations on the identity of aspirations, has been proven in the most difficult period for Poland; in very bad weather for Poland. We will guard this friendship, we will consolidate it. [applause]

The fourth conclusion: In the part years we have learned that alliances and friendships created secure and lasting conditions for an independent way in guiding the fate of the state. However, the wisdom of its people and farsightedness of its policy rests on the fact that alliances and friendships should be used successfully in making them the source of its strength and greatness.

The fifth conclusion: The position and the role of Poland in the community of socialist states have not been given once and forever; we must constantly care for them, confirm and consolidate them by the results of management, by achievements in the creation of socialism, by active and successful international activity, by efforts toward the material and intellectual strengthening of the potential of the entire community.

The sixth conclusion: Past experience once again demonstrates how far from the truth is the myth that the West, capitalist governments and states, care about the fate of Poles and Polands; there attitude to Poland has controlled out by their class interest.

The seventh conclusion: The logics of the development of forces hostile to socialism and the socialist state, which undermine its alliances and its supreme aims and foreign policy directions, leads, as the draft PZPR program says, into the wilderness of serving the enemies of Poland and of betraying national interests.

We subordinate the foreign policy tasks over the next few years to the main strategic goals: the acceleration of Poland's socioeconomic development. We will not achieve it unless we guarantee for Poland lasting security and peace and conditions of mutually advantageous cooperation, which faciliate accelerated economic development and joining the fundamental undercurrent of the world's technological progress, or unless we ensure increased Polish participation in socialist integration.

The new stage of development that the socialist community states are now entering requires a qualitatively new approach to their mutual cooperation and relations. In these relations we will be guided by loyalty to the idea of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time, by intellectual boldness and innovation, the principle of real efficiency. We will support everything that serves the needs of today, that helps solve its problems, but which looks ahead to the future and corresponds to its trends and challenges. Poland is unfailingly interested in normalizing relations with the West and in the restoration of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Unfortunately, for some political circles in the West, relations with Poland are still one of the instruments in the struggle against socialism. They attempt to interfere in our internal affairs. They try to teach us how national accord, dialogue between various social forces, and the form of the trade union movement and of the political system, and so forth should look. They need a weak Poland -- tormented by internal contradictions and weaknesses -- which is mistrustful of the Soviet Union and is in turn mistrusted by the Soviet Union. They instruct and support antisocialist forces. They step up propaganda aggression. They are invariably banking on a conflict between the state and church. The United States disciplines its NATO allies so that they do not go too far in their relations with Poland without first looking back at Washington.

In the struggle against us they cynically exploit everything, even human tragedies and the noblest human feelings. The tragedy in Chernobyl is a particularly glaring example of this.

We have to implement the aims and tasks of our foreign policy in an era full of tension and threats. States and nations, all of us, are still faced with the dramatic question: Which direction will the course of events proceed, how can we guard against nuclear self-destruction? Bellicose, arrogant and unpredictable circles of modern imperialism are throwing down a military and political, economic and ideological challenge to socialism.

Their goal is clear: To gain superiority over the USSR, to go from containing socialism to making inroads in it, to push it back and gradually eliminate it, so as to be able to impose upon the world the Pax Americana -- their own laws and norms of social life. The acceleration of the arms race is subordinated to this goal, as are the spread of the arms race into space, the efforts to frustrate the social and economic development of socialist countries, and the undermining of credibility of the socialist path of development in developing countries.

In view of these threats, the cause of defending peace is one that surpasses all others in its importance. The maintenance of peace and diversion of the threat of nuclear war constitute an expression of the historical role of the working class at the present stage. The USSR counteracts the philosophy of war and domination over the world with the philosophy of [illegible] peace and of cooperating, the philosophy of humanism and optimism, the victory of reason over the madness of war. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev outlined its most important elements today. This is also our own, Polish philosophy, one that accords with our national interests and the interests of socialism, one that arises from Poland's historical experinces.

As a state with a considerable economic, intellectual, and military potential, situated in an important position in Europe, as a nation with great traditions, we feel we share responsibility for the destiny of our continent and the entire world.

We express this by endorsing our Soviet friends' peaceful initiatives, by making use of all opportunities to reach European and world public opinion in international organizations and institutions drawing on a considerable capital of international appreciation. It is in this way that we interpret our patriotic and international duty and our obligations arising from the Polish-Soviet alliance, from Polish-Soviet friendship. Poland needs the USSR to be mighty so that it may successfully implement the 27th CPSU Congress program; Poland needs it friendship, it needs the cordial ties that link both parties, states, and nations. [aplause] The USSR needs an allied and friendly Poland, a Poland that is independent, strong, and stable, a Poland that lends sovereign support of its own accord, to its peaceful initiativese, through active and creative cooperation. [applause]

This opens up enormous opportunities for our foreign policy. It also places a great responsibility on it. We are fully aware of this. We will expand our Polish contribution to enriching the struggle for disarmament, to winning allies and sympathizers in searching for rational solutions for the sake of peace, to expanding the front of those who oppose the arms race, to building bridges of agreement and cooperation in Europe. This is in the interest of Poland, the socialist community, and all Europe.

Europe, which needs peace and stability, is the main area of our interest and concern, our alarm and hope. It is also the main arena of the struggle for peace, for equal security for all, for mutually advantegous cooperation.

Europe, the pioneer of detente between the East and West in the seventies can now become the pioneer of disarmament. It has all the prerequisities for becoming a region of stable peace and exemplary cooperation in conditions of the mutually advantageous exchange of material goods and spiritual values, and of cooperation in solving economic, ecological, and cultural challenges common to the whole continent. We are as interested as our Soviet friends that the hijacked Europe should return to its historical and traditional place, that it should realize its own individuality and identity -- the community of vital interests of all its states, which tower over the differences and contradictions that divide them, aware of its responsibility not only for itself, but also for our planet earth, for the peace and secure future of all its inhabitants.

Comrades, not in 40 years have the tasks of Polish foreign policy been as complex as they are now. Only a responsible foreign policy -- one that is uncompromising in the cause of peace and in the defense of national interests; one that is present in all areas and fronts of struggle for a world of peace, trust, and cooperation; one that is active and full of initiatives, open to all that serves peace and security, searching for what unites, ready to conduct a dialogue with any person who wishes to enter a dialogue, who is ready to listen to our voices and arguments on the principle of reciprocity; one that is realistic, based on a sober appraisal of reality, chances, and opportunities, not on emotions and wishful thinking -- can prove equal to these tasks.

What do we need? What should we do to ensure that Poland's voice in the international arena is ever more far-reaching and better heard, to ensure that (?our) foreign policy should ever more efficiently suport our accelerated march forward? First of all: we need more boldness, more daring, and more agressiveness in breaking down the barriers that still face our country and are constantly put up again, in promoting our own peace initiatives and those of the whole socialist community, in reaching milieux friendly toward us or even those which are just neutural, and in attacking our opponents and in forcing them onto the defensive, to reveal their true aspect.

Second: We need to break off the habits of pure diplomacy that still exist -- to which, apparently, such basic things as trade, new technologies, and new markets for Polish producers are quite foreign. The economic front, if one can put it that way, is becoming a particularly sensitive and important area of foreign policy. In Poland's present economic situation and in the historical foreign policies which significantly contribute to the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, especially to the growth of the export of goods and services.

Third, there should be more consistency in the implementation of the cadre policy determined by the party; an increase in the ideological, moral, political and professional demands made on the foreign service cadres; and more of a bold connection of the knowledge, experience, and diplomatic expertise of the older cadre with the enterprise, courage, and initiative of the young. The foreign policy, the implementation of its tasks -- this is service for the nation, for the state, and for the cause of peace and socialism. This service can be performed only by people who are fully aware of its significance, its sense, and the responsiblity taken for its effects, knowledable in the essence of things, capable of noticing new problems and of solving them in the right way.

Fourth: We need modern organizational structure that will answer the present-day needs, that will allow for the comprehensive solving of new problems such as economic issues, disarmament, and international cooperation in the humanitarian field and that of human rights.

Fifth: We need a decisive eradication of exclusivity in ministries [resortowy partykularyzm]; of a separation in the treatment of political and economic matters, of cultural and scientific and technological matters; and of the waste of scattered effort. There is but one Policy national interest; it is to this interest that we must definitely subordinate the activities of all the foreign services, all institutions and organizations that act on the international scene. There is also just one foreign policy, determined by the PZPR and implemented by the socialist state and, by the force of law, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sixth: Intelligently planned and coordinated cooperation among the foreign services of the states belonging to the socialist community.

Comrade, in the memorable speech made on 13 December 1981, Comrade Jaruzelski said: We desire a Poland that is great, great by its achievements, its culture, its forms of social life, and its position in Europe. The only road leading to this goal is socialism accepted by society and constantly enriched by the experience of life. We will build such a Poland, and such a Poland we will defend. In building such a Poland, Polish foreign policy has served and will continue to serve. [applause]

Wozniak, Gorbachev Speak

LD302119 [Editorial report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1759 GMT on 30 June, during its live relay of the 10th PZPR Congress, carries a speech by Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, in which he thanks CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for his participation in the Polish congress. Wozniak says:

"Tomorrow the congress will meet in working groups, so permit me, comrade delegates, to address our dear guest, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, with warm thanks for working with us during the 2 days of the plenary session. Tomorrow Comrade Gorbachev will also be at the working meetings and discussions, and at meetings in Warsaw with the milieus of our country -- in factories. I would therefore like -- as we will not be meeting in the evening and because, of course, urgent duties call him home -- to express thanks for the work the Soviet delegation conducted with us. The Soviet delegation will be staying on, but I would like to say to our guest, thanking him warmly...[interrupted by applause] that for all of us...[applause continues] I would like to say a few words, despite the applause. We have, after all, some things to talk about.

"I would like to say first and foremost that we think that Comrade Gorbachev has made an important contribution to our congress. This is an important matter with a political significance not only for out party and the country, but also what he said here has a significance for the whole socialist camp and for the whole world. At the same time, I would like in a very simple, human way to say: Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich, you have met with great warmth and goodwill here. I think that the best example, a very human one, is the requests for dozens, hundreds, in fact, of autographs from delegates and invited guests. I would like you to know that every autograph means dozens, hundreds of friends in Poland who will look at it and remember you and your participation. I would also like to say...[applause interrupts] I would also like to say that after these 2 days, it is with great warmth that we convey best wishes to you, to you personally, for good health and endurance in the great work that is of significance not only for building the Soviet Union's strength and power, but has significance for the consolidation of cooperation between the socialist countries and for world peace.

"I would like to say, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich, that the Poles are full of admiration. Your struggle for world peace is a struggle not only for the peoples of the socialist countries, it is a struggle for all peace-loving people in the world. We will be with you and with the peoples of the Soviet Union in this struggle. Accept best wishes for the peoples of the Soviet Union, for yourself personally, for all the Soviet people. I thank you warmly."

Following more applause, Gorbachev responds. He speaks in Russian with superimposed Polish translation. The Polish translation often overrides the Russian original, which begins as follows:

"I am leaving with great impressions from the meetings that took place during our delegation's stay in the first days of the 10th PZPR Congress. The greatest and strongest impression is that the 10th Congress, the report delivered by Comrade Jaruzelski, the new program of your party, and the delegates' proposals [words indistinct] open up a new, fruitful stage in the movement of Poland forward with broad steps to fresh frontiers of socialist (?construction) for the sake of the flourishing of Poland, of the happiness of the Polish people [words indistinct], and for the cause of peace and socialism. I wish you, dear [words indistinct], on behalf of the Communists [words indistinct] complete success...." The remainder of Gorbachev's remarks, approximately 20 seconds, is overridden by the Polish translation.

The Polish version of Gorbachev's remarks, which differs from the audible portion of the original Russian, follows as heard:

"I am leaving great impressions behind me. I am under the impression, here in Warsaw, during the first few days of the 10th PZPR Congress. The greatest experience, the strongest impression for me was that the 10th Congress, the report by Jaruzelski, the new program of your party, the proposals and postulates of the delegates that I heard and that will still continue to resound here, (?and the remaining decisions) -- everything opens up a new, fruitful stage in the movement and forward march of Poland with great strides toward fresh frontiers of socialist construction and for the sake of the flourishing of Poland, for the sake of the happiness of the Polish nation, in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism. I wish you, dear comrades, as a brother in fraternal terms, on behalf of the Communists of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the peoples of the Soviet Union, complete and great success both in the work of the congress and in the implementation of its plans and intensions, its resolutions -- great and bold plans. And what is most important is that these plans accord with the hopes and aspirations of the Polish nation. I wish you great successes. I thank you very much for these warm feelings and words addressed to me and the Soviet Union and, I think, also to our Leninist party and the Soviet nation. Thank you very much."

After Gorbachev's remarks, Wozniak announces that the congress will meet for 10 minutes in closed session after a brief recess.

Mokryszczak at Closed Session

LD012153 Warsaw PAP in English 1657 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1: A closed session of the PUWP Tenth Congress here yesterday [30 June] adopted amendments to the party Statute and the regulations of election of party delegates, authorities and internal control organs.

Following are highlights of an address on the issues, delivered to the session by chairman of the Statute Commission of the Congress Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak:

The amendments into the party Statute stem from the experience of the entire party, and take into account the postulates and opinions from party members, cells and authorities, as well as ideas and suggestions formulated during the campaign preceding the present congress. The proposed amendments are aimed to strengthen many innovative mechanisms of working of the party, encouraged by the Ninth Congress.

They propose to give greater emphasis to the class character of the party as well as the vanguard and leading role of the working class in the building of socialism, stress that in determining the programmes and objectives of socio-economic development the party is guided by the interest of workers, which it combines with that of the peasants and intelligentsia. The proposed changes seek also to point out that it is the party's duty to ensure that workers and peasants are adequately represented in party ranks and authorities as well as representative organs and self-government bodies.

In order to increase the influence of society on party policies, it is proposed that worker consultative teams be formed at party committees, made up of best non-party workers and peasants. Obligatory open meetings of basic party cells at least once a year are also proposed along a possibility to admit new candidate members into party ranks at such open meetings. The proposed changes offer a clearer definition of the tasks and role of party members in the system of socialist democracy -- the people's councils, worker self-management bodies and territorial self-government.

There is a socially and politically weighty part of the proposed changes which aim to strengthen the principles of party personnel policy formulated by the 13th Plenum of the CC. They give wider powers as well as duties to basic party cells and committees, especially with respect to recommending candidates for executive posts, and oblige them to carry out regular personnel evaluation, particularly incisive consideration and response to mismanagement, waste and lack of discipline with people vested with state or public property.

Regular interviews with party members and candidates are proposed as a permanent form of work of the basic cells, to be carried out twice during a cell's term of office: Ahead of the national conference of delegates and the congress. A statutory rank is proposed to be given to a new form of work of the Central Committee, the briefing and consultative meetings of members of the party's central authorities, a form proposed to be extended down to every tier of activity, too.

A whole package of proposals is aimed to strengthen the ideological, political and organizational cohesion of party ranks, and raise the responsibility of its cells and authorities for quality, social composition and size of the ranks. It also places more emphasis on the basic cells' duty to regularly review the attitudes, views and activity of each member, introduces new mechanisms obliging party committees to verify basic link decisions on admitting new members, strike them off the list as well as on ruling internal reprimands and distinctions, and clarifies the regulations on the party's internal judicature.

One proposal is to give the Central Committee a statutory right to search for and establish various experimental structural innovations in the party, especially with respect to the work of party cells in multi-factory companies and industrial giants, town residential areas, rural areas, as well as professional milieux.

A group of amendments proposes to give a clearer definition to the programmatic and legislative competence of the conferences and committees and their executive organs. Bringing the length of the terms in office of every level of party authorities to the same five years as well as fewer plenary meetings would enable the committees to focus on implementation of the resolutions, carrying into effect the committees' inspiring and control functions, and work with the basic cells and rank-and-file members.

The position and role of the basic cells in the life of the party should be enhanced by more detailed definition of their duties and rights, and introduction of regulations singling out the tasks of (the sub-basic) section cells and party groups. It is proposed that basic cells be given right to cut the member candidate's probation period as well as that required for standing for congressional mandate, party authorities or control organs, or political work in the apparatus.

It is proposed that the committees consult congress delegates on the candidates to stand for first secretaries, during the congress or report-and-election conferences. The provision stating that an elected post on executive organs can be held for only two consecutive terms is proposed to be upheld. Likewise, a delegate's mandate is proposed to be held valid throughout the entire term of given party authorities.

In the course of the pre-congress consultations, the delegates have given general approval to the idea of forming control and audit commissions at every tier of the party. The respective commissions would continue to be appointed by the congress and report-and-election conferences, before whom they would be accountable. This aims to raise the importance of the control organs and simplify party structure.

The proposed amendments reflect the search for new and more effective mechanisms and ways of the party's functioning, aimed to make its work more effective. The amendments retain the continuity of the ideological, political and organizational principles and solutions adopted by the Ninth Congress, and strengthen, improve and elaborate the results of that congress.

Session Ends

LD302249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The 2d day of the 10th PZPR Congress ended in a closed session. Supplements and amendments to the PZPR Statute and rules governing the election of delegates, authorities, and control bodies have been adopted. The principles governing the election of the central party authorities during the 10th Congress have also been adopted.

GORBACHEV CONCLUDES VISIT TO POLAND, DEPARTS

Leaders Visit Factory

LD011204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Today, the CPSU delegation to the 10th PZPR Congress visited workers at the Swierczewski precision tools plant. The delegation, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, was accompanied by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The guests were cordially greeted by representatives of the plant's political and managerial leadership.

The Soviet delegation visited representatives of the work force at their posts in a number of production departments. Working conditions were discussed among other things. Next, a meeting was held during which Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski rose to speak.

Gorbachev Speech

For Moscow Television coverage of the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, to workers at the Swierczewski precision tools plant in Warsaw on 1 July, see the East Europe section of the 2 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Jaruzelski Speaks to Workers

LD012125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1609 GMT 1 Jul 86

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to the work force at the Swierczewski precision tools plant in Warsaw on 1 July -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, dear comrades: In preparing for today's meeting I was furnished with rich material -- in my view a serious and important speech -- but after listening to the words of our greatly esteemed and dear friend -- words with such profound content, but at the same so lofty in the feelings they express -- I think I should not keep to the text, which otherwise would be so apt, but should also say a few words that I would like to be considered as being a conversation with you, the kollektiv of the Swierczewski works, and as being words addressed to our dear guest and to the whole Soviet delegation. At the same time, these words will be a form of statement by the delegates of the 10th Congress, who are also with us today and who yesterday received with great satisfaction the announcement that Comrade Gorbachev would come to the Swierczewski works in the Wola area of Warsaw. I also thank you for such a warm, friendly reception for our guest and for the conversations he was able to have at work stations, which made it possible to bring the Soviet leader closer to matters pertaining to Poland and its workers. He reacted in such a lively manner to these matters and with such deep understanding for our affairs.

We are very happy when we see and hear in these conversations the great interest being shown in our 10th Congress. At all work stations where we stopped, one could tell that no one was indifferent to matters pertaining to the congress, neither party members nor nonparty people. This makes us exceptionally happy, but at the same time places exceptional obligations on us.

We do not view the 10th Congress as a closed party conference. All the preparations for it, the great precongress discussion, and the deliberations that are in progress in full view of the entire working class and all of society are confirmation -- and at the same time our fervent wish -- that this congress should be a congress of the party, the working class, and the Polish nation; for the understanding and support of the working people will, in the final analysis, determine its success. Active support in implementing the congress resolutions will, after all, be of fundamental significance for the further development and success of our fatherland. As you undoubtedly know from the reports and discussions, an enormous task stands before us -- that of undertaking a geat organizational and structural reform that will accompany the economic reform and will be strictly interdependent with and harnessed to it.

At the same time, in this same process, the optimization of cadres must be carried out. The most appropriate statement in this respect would be: the right person in the right place, the best people to the front rank. We will see to this. A still greater and more difficult problem is the process of reorganization, which requires that outdated habits, obstacles, and bureaucracy be surmounted. Above all, count on the working class, the working people. The best engineers, economists, and all progressive people will be our allies in this regard. After all, the dignity of the working man is offended when a man does not work at the level of his abilities. There is a bitter joke -- surely you know it. In one of the enterprises two workers are pushing a rattling wheelbarrow along. Someone comes up and asks: Why are two of you pushing this wheelbarrow? They answer: Oh, the third guy is sick today. Such twos and threes pushing not wheelbarrows but papers sit at desks in various workplaces. From top to bottom, we must liberate people from unnecessary burdens and give them every possible chance to take action.

We shall begin with ourselves in the Central Committee. I would like to say that at yesterday's closed session of the congress the delegates decided to merge the party Central Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission, two hitherto operational and very necessary organs of our party. We came to the conclusion that their merger will increase the dynamism of their activities and their degree of effectiveness and will result in specific cadre economies.

We will continue in this direction. We will, in this regard, set even more stringent demands. One must never forget about the past, particularly when our people's past is so complex, beautiful, and bitter. However, one must constantly think about the future; this is the greatest duty and obligation of the present, living generation, particularly the generation of young people who are building the future of Poland and their own future. They cannot be indifferent to anything that is happening in the country today.

Since we are talking about the past and the future, let us note that the importance of our friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union is obvious and natural. The 10th Congress has not only become one more manifestation of this friendship but has also become an essential confirmation of its significance and magnitude. The congress has become even greater thanks to the presence of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. His physical presence, his contacts with the people, and his directness are all excellent human traits that we were able to recognize here and that draw people to him. Naturally, I highly appreciate the chance to conduct talks with him, as well as --perhaps I have the right to say it -- his friendship.

His presence also has programmatic significance; his presence is extremely important for Polish-Soviet relations and even goes beyond this. Here, in a way, our thoughts and feelings are combined as we jointly take up what has been brought about by the 27th CPSU Congress, the congress of great opportunities for socialism, great chances for acceleration, and great results for Poland, for our people, and for the 10th Congress. What is no less important is that it was from here, heroic Warsaw, the Polish capital, raised from ashes, from the Palace of Culture and today from workers' Wola, that the voice of the leader of the great socialist power resounded in the name of and in defense of peace.

This is not the voice of a propaganda appeal. This is the voice behind which there is correctness, strength, and an honest offer. I think this voice is not only that of the greatest political standing -- which history will [word indistinct] assess -- but also of great moral standing, to which no honest person can remain indifferent -- not one son or daughter of the Polish nation, which suffered such great losses, which suffered so much, and which understands what war and peace mean, can be or is indifferent.

We join these warm words of Comrade Gorbachev with all our hearts and all our desire for action, and with the considerable force of our People's Poland. [applause]

Dear comrades, we were reminded today by this tribute from the pages of our history, but above all by the fact that what we have achieved today is the greatest heritage, which ought to unite us today. This is our future and our hope. General Swierczewski is a great symbol and a wonderful figure. But, after all, let us return to the tragic years of the war, to the liberating mission of the Soviet Army, and to the joint struggle with the soldiers of People's Poland. The first lights in Warsaw, the first Warsaw streetcars, and Warsaw life in general revived thanks to Soviet assistance. All the older people in this hall remember those days very well. We recall walls and houses on which was written: No mines [no threat of mines exploding].

The father of Comrade Gorbachev was a Soviet sapper. He came down the long, difficult, heroic fighting road. He was heavily wounded. He recuperated in Krakow, our old capital. What marvellous symbolism there is in all of this! Our cooperation and friendship must have, apart from historical and emotional support, a strong material basis. This support has been built up ever more strongly. We spoke about this today at the congress, saying that we will ceaselessly concern ourselves with this. It involves more improved and more effective integration of our economic efforts. In strategic measures -- I should say macrostrategic, where a lot still remains to be done in the CEMA framework -- we are moving in this direction: I am convinced that we will reach new heights.

This also applies to tactical [as heard] measures, but let us not treat this aspect as if it were insignificant. It means a great deal, above all, to the character of the cooperation between the work collectives, such as the cooperation of the Swierczewski plant with the Kalibar plant, of the many other Polish and Soviet enterprises, institutes, and labor and academic teams that cooperate with each other. We will broaden this process.

We sometimes use the words -- yesterday they also came to us from the congress rostrum -- we desire a great Poland. We do not understand this in a simplified way. This is not megalomania. A small country, but one which is well organized, dynamically developing, modern, and cultural can be great. A country that is large but which lags behind is small. We have the chance to be a great country -- by which I do not mean the sort of greatness that we have historically known, in which there was so much pettiness and which eventually ended in defeat, in the elimination of Poland from the map. Nor do I mean a big power's superiority, the deprivation of allies, which in turn ended in the tragedy of September 1939. We mean the true greatness of a dynamically developing socialist Poland, whose people are living ever better, wiser, and nobler, from whom one can learn much, whose glorious history is valued -- a country respected above all for what it stands for today. Such a great Poland can exist only in alliance with the Soviet Union, [applause] and only within the fraternal cooperation of the fraternal socialist community. This is the Poland we desire. This is the Poland that we wish to build, guided by -- I am certain -- a good resolution from the 10th Congress.

Allow me, dear comrades, to once again thank our dear guest and the whole Soviet delegation, among whom there are eminent personages from Soviet life, and all our friends for their participation in the congress, for this meeting with you, and for all that they are doing for our cause in an unchanging, immortal friendship. Long live Polish-Soviet friendship! [applause] Long live Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev [applause], our great friend and a wonderful, superb man! [applause]

Gorbachev Leaves Warsaw

LD011533 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1 — Mikhail Gorbachev heading the CPSU delegation to the 10th PUWP Congress left Warsaw for Moscow this afternoon. At the airport he was bidden farewell by Wojciech Jaruzelski and other officials.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TOUR WARSAW FACTORIES

LD011045 Warsaw PAP in English 0958 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1 — This morning, delegations of communist and worker parties and independence movements, taking part in the 10th PUWP Congress, have been paying visits to Warsaw factories.

Representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are guests of the Ursus tractor factory. The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is staying at the Polish optical plant. The Georgi Dimitrov plant producing high voltage equipment host representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party visits the Rawar radio factory, members of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party stay at the Cemi scientific centre producing semi-conductors. Representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba are guests of the Warszawa steel mill and the Communist Party of Vietnam are hosted by the Ho Chi Minh rolling stock repair factory in Pruszkow outside Warsaw. The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party stays at the factory producing cables at Ozarow and a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia visits the FSO Zeran automobile factory. The ERA computer factory hosts the delegation of the Korean Workers' Party, the Unitra-Polcolor TV tube factory in Piaseczno hosts the representatives of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Marcin Kasprzak radio factory hosts the delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. Representatives of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, the Panhellenic Socialist Movemnt (PASOK) and the Madagascar Independence Congress Party visit the Okecie aircraft factory.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH EAST EUROPEAN DELEGATIONS

LD302239 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Favorable and dynamic development of cooperation in all fields and the importance of collaboration between fraternal parties was underscored during meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski and delegations attending the congress from the GDR led by Willy Stoph, the CSSR led by Josef Lenart, and Bulgaria led by Grisha Filipov. A common willingness to further develop good relations was expressed during a meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and a delegation from the Communist Party of Portugal led by Alvaro Cunhal.

RPC MESSAGE TO CPC ON 65th ANNIVERSARY

AU011336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1986 — The CC of the RCP sent the following telegram to the CC of the Communist Party of China:

Dear Comrades, On behalf of the Romanian Communists and of the entire Romanian people we address you, the Chinese Communists and friendly people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 65th foundation anniversary of the CPC.

A continuator of the people's glorious revolutionary traditions, the Communist Party of China has brilliantly organized and led the struggle waged by the masses of people against the imperialist domination and the feudal oppression, for national and social liberation, to overturn the old system and set in the people's power. The victory of the Chinese revolution and the passage to building socialism represent events of exceptional importance in China's millenium-old history, that opened a new era to the life of the whole country, to the destinies of the Chinese people and dealt a powerful blow to the imperialist strongholds in Asia and throughout the world, making an important contribution to altering the world balance of forces, exerting deep-going influences on the struggle waged by peoples for freedom, national independence and social progress.

While applying the principles of scientific socialism to the actual conditions of China, the Communist Party of China has mobilized and guided the people's energies towards implementing the strategic goals of the socialist revolution and construction along the path of profound, renewing changes in all the domains of the economic and social life. Under the leadership of the party the people have achieved important successes in developing and modernizing industry, agriculture, science and culture as well as in improving the people's material and spritual welfare. The People's China achievements in building the new system and its active contribution to strengthening the might and prestige of socialism in the world, of peace, security and international collaboration.

The Communists, the Romanian people appreciate highly the relations of tight freindship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the CPC, between our peoples and countries, that have grown constantly in years, on the lasting foundation of mutual esteem and respect, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs and comradely mutual heip. The RCP and the Romanian people will do everything so that in tight collaboration with the CPC and the Chinese people they may provide an ever stronger development, in all the planes, to the traditional friendly relations, to the fruitful Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

On the day of the glorious anniversary, dear comrades, we wish you, the Communists and fraternal Chinese people, new ever greater successes in materializing the programmes for economic and social development as established by the 12th congress and the national conference of the party, and in all the work of building the country in a socialist way, in the struggle for progress and peace in the world.

ION COMAN MEETS SED'S EGON KRENZ IN BUCHAREST

AU011931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 01/06/1986 -- On Tuesday, July 1, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SUPG, vice-president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties established between the RCP and the SUPC, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic. Emphasis was placed on the broad possibilities of expanding and deepening the two countries' collaboration on a political, economic, technical-scientific plane and in other fields of activity.

Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, vice president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday afternoon, for a visit to Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP.

Upon arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

FRG ECONOMIC COMMISSION OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU011849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/7/1986 -- On July 1st the 13th session of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany opened proceedings in Bucharest.

The two delegations look into the stage attained currently by the Romanian-West German economic relations, the possibilities and ways meant to lead to the development of these relations on multiple plans and to the expansion and diversification of the mutual exchange of goods.

TURKISH PREMIER OZAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT 29 JUN

AU291550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1407 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/6/1986 -- Turgut Ozal, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Bucharest on an official visit to Romania, on June 29, as guest of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The Turkish prime minister was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu. Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister and other members of the cabinet were present. Romania's ambassador in Ankara and Turkey's ambassador in Bucharest attended.

Talks With Dascalescu

AU301802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1719 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/6/1986 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on Monday, June 30, between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, and the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal.

The two premiers made an in-depth assessment of the current stage of bilateral ties, on an economic plane, more particuarly, as well as of the possibilities to expand them, in keeping with the decisions made during the meetings and with the understandings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren.

During the talks, both sides showed satisfaction at the positive course of Romanian-Turkish relations in areas of major significance for the two countries' progress. Stress was laid on the fact that the possibilities afforded by the Romanian and Turkish economies, the advantages deriving from their geographical proximity allowed of more powerfully expanding economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation, of diversifying and substantially increasing goods exchanges on mutually profitable bases, in accordance with the two countries' development programmes.

In that respect, new ways and means were examined for the expansion of long-term economic and industrial cooperation, and production specialization, both in the areas where experience has been acquired in bilateral cooperation and in other spheres of activity. Measures were covenanted for the building, in Turkey, of new projects in the petrochemical, energy, mining, metallurgical, transport, geological explorations and other areas of joint interest, with Romanian support and technical assistance. Emphasis was also placed on the two countries' interest in carrying out cooperation ventures in third markets, both in production and in the marketing of products.

During the talks, which proceeded in a constructive spirit, of esteem and understanding, the two prime ministers exchanged views on current problems of the international life.

Received by Ceausescu

AU301940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/06/1986 -- Monday, June 30, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Turgut Ozal, prime minster of the Republic of Turkey, who pays an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the steadily ascending course of the friendly and cooperative ties between Romania and Turkey, which grow in the spirit of the understandings convenanted during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Ankara. An assessment was made of the results scored in diversifying commercial exchanges and expanding economic cooperation, in third markets included, in jointly building major economic units, and of the positive experience acquired on that occasion, as well as of the broad prospects of such achievements in future.

Premises were shown to exist for further boosting Romanian-Turkish collaboration on a political, economic, technical-scientific and other planes of joint interest, based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, full equality of rights and mutual advantage, to the benefit of both countries and people's of the cause of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. Aspects of the international political life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that, under the current circumstances, when the international situation is still extremely serious, all states, whatever their social system, should closely cooperate and take resolute action to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to assert the policy of detente, understanding and coolaboration among nations. Stress was laid on the need to do everything for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a general disarmament programme, with nuclear disarmament as its centrepiece, which should also cover all conventional weapons, as well as arms and troops and military expenses reductions, for the building of a world free of arms and wars, a world of peace and understanding among peoples.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the significance of strengthening collaboration, friendship and good neighbourliness among the Balkan states, in the interest of the peoples of the area, of the cause of peace, security and cooperation. In context, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need to reach an agreement on the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, without foreign military bases. The Romanian head of state highlighted the importance of stepping up efforts for the settlement of all inter-state litigious issues only by peaceful means, politically, by way of negotiations. It was pointed out that action should be taken so that the Stockholm conference should end with the best possible results.

In connection with the world economic situation, the significance was underscored of a global and equitable resolution of the underdevelopment-related problems, of the inordinately high foreign debt that burdens the poor countries, the bridging of the gap between developed and developing countries and the establishment of a new international economic order.

During the interview with two countries' resolve was expressed to cooperate more actively in the international arena, in the struggle for the resolution of the major problems that confront mankind, for the building of a better and more just world on the plant.

Monday, June 30, the prime minister of the Turkish Republic, Turgut Ozal visited the heavy machinery manufacturing enterprise of Bucharest, a representative unit of the Romanian machine-building industry. During the visit the guest was accompanied by Ioan Avram, minister of electric power, chairman for Romania in the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation between Romania and Turkey. Other Turkish officials participated, too.

The visit gave the guest a chance to get in touch with the varied range of power-generating equipment a highly technological and complex products. The visit also revealed opportunities for an expansion of the collaboration between the two countries in these sectors where Romania has a rich experience. At the conclusion of the visit, while signing the visitors' book, the Turkish guest said he was impressed with Romania's achievements in the field.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU301936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1986 -- On Monday, June 30, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner in honour of the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal. Attending were Romanian first deputy premiers, and deputy prime ministers, ministers, other officials. The officials accompanying the Turkish premier on his visit to Romania were present.

During the dinner, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two prime ministers proposed toasts.

Talks With Dascalescu Conclude

AU011852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Buchaest AGERPRES, 01/07/1986 -- The official talks between the Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, and the prime minister of the Republic Turkey, Turgut Ozal, concluded in Bucharest, on Tuesday, July 1.

The two premiers underscored the joint resolve of the Romanian and Turkish Governments further to work for the translation into fact of the understanding covenanted during the summit meetings, for the expansion of economic and technical-scientific cooperation, of goods exchanges and of cooperation in other areas of mutual interest, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of collaboration, understanding and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

At the end of their talks, the two premiers pointed to the productive character of the visit, of their exchange of views, expressing their conviction that it will make a contribution to taking the friendly and cooperative Romanian-Turkish ties on to a higher stage.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the Turkish premier, Turgut Ozal, signed a protocol on the economic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey.

In the presence of the two heads of government, Petre Gigea, minister of finance and Abdullah Tenekeci, Minister of State, signed the agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey on the avoidance of double taxation on incomes and property, while Ioan Avram, electric power minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey, and Abdullah Tenekeci, Commission chairman for Turkey, signed the protocol of the twelfth session of the joint commission, whose proceedings were held in Bucharest.

VISIT CONCLUDED 1 JUL

AU011856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/7/1986 -- On July first Turgut Ozal, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, left Bucharest after having paid an official visit to Romania.

On leaving the Opteni Airport the Turkish premier was saluted by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu and other members of the government were present. The state anthems of the Republic of Turkey and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

After the conclusion of the official talks Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of the Republic of Turkey paid a visit to the Constanta county, accompanied by Vasile Bulucea, minister of transports and communications, and Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On board the "Dierna" ship a visit was made of the Danube-Black Sea Canal between Basarabi and Agigea, the guests being given a chance to note the dimensions of this grandiose constructive work of the Romanian people.

Next, a visit was made of the shipbuilding enterprise of Constanta, a unit where the first ferryboat to run along the future maritime transport line between the ports of Constanta and Samsun (Turkey) is in an advanced stage of construction.

In the afternoon the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey left Romania.

REPORTAGE ON SOCIOECONOMIC RELATIONS COMMISSION

26 June Session

LD271052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 26 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress Commission for Socioeconomic Relations" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Responsibility, the word so frequently used at republican congresses and provincial conferences, has also attracted thegreat attention of delegates and guests participating in the work of the Commission for the Development of Self-Management and Socioeconomic Relations and Economic and Scientific-Technological Development. We have found, Radoslav Sekulic said not without certain overtones of irony, who is to blame for our economic crisis, by noting that all of us are to blame. However, not everyone, he elaborated, should be made equally responsible. He spoke with optimism about the great human and material potential available to overcome the crisis. With a million engineers and technicians, with 25,000 researchers in institutes, and with the technology which we are making little use of at present, he stressed, we could "achieve miracles." All we need are incentives just as "a machine needs power in order to operate."

Avgust Vrtar spoke about science, which is always necessary everywhere and at all times. He told delegates of the great scientific potential which the Yugoslav People's Army offers the economy. Army experts are already participating in the elaboration of 27 projects of significance for the entire country.

Dr Branislav Soskic spoke in favor of resolutely abandoning the "personal union" between the party and state organs, from the basic LC organization up to the top. To those who believe or maintain that Yugoslav society is abandoning socialism, Soskic had an answer (greeted by applause). Yes, we are abandoning socialism -- he said -- but it is that administrative-etatist socialism. He added that to achieve progress it is both essential and urgent to apply the principle of general compulsory additional employment for those waiting for jobs. At the same time this proposal, which could also be made law, should include the proviso that those who are incompetent should leave their jobs and receive financial help from the social community.

Today, 26 June, is the deadline for handing in tenders for the construction of nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia. It is the 11th hour to save the country from catastrophe, stressed Professor Dr Dragisa Ivanovic. A specialized scientific commission, comprising scientists of the highest rank, should be set up as soon as possible. It should objectively state whether we really need obsolete nuclear technology or whether we should wait for something better and safer. People who have shown to be dyed-in-the-wool buyers of such equipment should not be included in the work of this commission. There should be more specific words about this matter in congress documents and we should not hide behind generalized and vague references.

There are proposals to build nuclear power plants on the Sava River, despite international regulations. This is very dangerous because the down-stream waters of this river are used for drinking water. There is insistence on nuclear power plants as if they are water mills and not exceptionally dangerous installations.

Slobodan Ljumovic also spoke about the purchase of nuclear technology. He said this purchase could not be left to science, experts, and state organs but, in view of this being a question of strategic orientation, the people and their delegates should have their say in this.

The long-term economic stabilization program should be implemented in its entireyy and without hesitation, along with changes in the political system which should at least make its implementation possible and ensure efficiency in the decision making and activity of all organs. These are the irreplaceable demands of life and practice and of the challenge of the future, stressed Kiro Gligorov. Gligorov believes that the LCY cannot implement the established strategy of society's development if it wanders aimlessly and vacillates on the economy's fundamental issues, now here, now there, as this also introduces ideological confusion. To bypass the law of values and the laws of commodity production is, in his view, a utopian belief that it is possible, by mere revolutionary act and socialization of property, to ignore the effects of objective economic laws. The constitutional orientation toward a single Yugoslav market has also determined the frameworks of macro-economic decisions and plans which are necessary for the stable development of the economy, but this has been neglected in our country, Gligorov pointed out.

Inflation has been tolerated for a long time because it ensures social peace and continuation of the established way of life. This is a high price to pay for social peace and the LCY should come to grips with such opportunism and hesitation, Gligorov stressed.

What we need to do is to demystify pseudosocialist solidarity according to which we, by rescuing those who incur losses, are rescuing the working class and the working man. Things are actually the other way round, according to Ljubisa Igic. By taking away from those who are highly productive to give to those with poor results we are not protecting the working class but are working against its interests.

What we need is not only political differentiation but also differentiation at work, said Ali Sabani thinks. Many people use admission to LCY membership as an alibi for idleness and a destructive attitude. In this context we overlook the fact that authority is created by work and commitment and not by raising a political noise. Bureaucrats should not be allowed to talk about self-management and the lazy ones about work.

The fate of the unemployed is now in the hands of those who have jobs, and not only in Kosovo. Without their greater and better work, exports and associating processes, there can be no new jobs. Because of all this, mood has been created in the whole of the country, Mikulic stressed, that we should extricate ourselves from the crisis and that to this end concrete measures and actions should be taken without delay. The Federal Executive Council has decided to propose and take measures which would halt the negative trends in the economy and on the market and encourage production, particularly production for exports, as well as foreign exchange earnings, begin the financial consolidation of the economy and banks, stop inflation and start bringing it down, curtail all aspects of consumption and coordinate with real possibilities, exert the most necessary influence on market relations, and protect the population's standard of living.

This is the aim of the measures, Mikulic stressed, which will be proposed for adoption in June and July, while in the fall measures will be proposed which will, by proceeding from the long-term economic stabilization program, exert a substantial influence on the conditions of economic activity in 1987 and the following years in which the current medium-term plan will be implemented.

Mikulic spoke at greater length about measures planned for June and July and stressed, among other things, that under their influence the income of the economy in the first 6 months of the year would be relieved of obligations by about 1 billion dinars, while in relation to the level already achieved, inflation could drop by about 20 points. The expected positive trends, in Mikulic's conviction, will have, in addition to the economic, also a powerful psychological, moral and political significnce. The working people and citizens' self-confidence in the ability of our society to resolve -- as in the past -- the most difficult problems as well as their readiness to commit themselves to this task, will grow.

We agree to express our disatisfaction with the results achieved so far in implementing the economic stability policy, Mikulic went on. However, when it comes to practical actions and measures which should be taken to implement the policy of our future socioeconomic development, questions and dilemmas are again raised, on which clear ideopolitical stands and social orientations have already been taken. Attempts to impose models and solutions in development and economic policy, the aim of which is to preserve acquired positions, and to thrust on others particularist and group-property interests, are often concealed behind various theoretical and ideological guises. This is the reason for exclusivity and lack of readiness to coordinate one's own interests democratically with the interests of others, with joint and general social interests; this is the reason for the wide-spread phenomenon of calculating and defending, when a solution is at stake, one's own interest down to the last fraction and "to do the slaughtering elsewhere for one's own piece of meat." Such selfishness and greed, with regard to the interests of others and of society as a whole, is a reliable indicator of the crisis of consciousness and of the blindness when thinking of tomorrow and the future. Communists in responsible posts in society are also often among the exponents of such narrow-minded and egotist behavior. They are apparently greatly influenced by petty and cold-blooded planners in the state, political, and economic machine who promote their own interests.

the topical situation, Mikulic went on, also calls for a principled discussion at this congress about the type of attitude our society should have to the established policy at which we arrive by democratic means. I think we should ask ourselves whether we can tolerate -- and for how long -- everyone looking upon the adopted policy in the way he wants to, without obligation to implement it, because this in not in some narrow or individual interest.

We also have the growing phenomena of raising public polemics, only after conclusions, stances or economic policy measures have been adopted, with organs which had passed them, of negating any significance or effect of the adopted stances and measures, labelling, and of insisting on every occasion on one's own proposal, on one's own stance, on one's own assessment as the only correct and salutary one. As Mikulic stressed, labelling federal organs, for which a common denominator in the words "federal administration" has been found, has become particularly attractive; the administration is said to be the exponent of centralism and red-tape, of the distribution of privileges and money, of suppressing legitimacy, etc. In this context inaccurate information, even of the kind which represents a state secret, is being publicly bandied about.

Two very minor things are lost sight of in this context, Mikulic warned: That this is paid for by the already exhausted Yugoslav consumer and that the only sound economic orientation is to compensate it with more productive and more economical work and not at the expense of consumers on the closed market. Furthermore, is it not our duty to ask the question: How long and how intensively should we protect, in particular, one section of the economy from the foreign one and even from domestic competition, and where could this lead us to? Is it not logical to reduce the level of protection of individual products gradually from year to year and not to keep it at the level of first or second year?

Many do not want to restrict and coordinate with real opportunities and adopted policy, the general, joint and personal consumption, noneconomic and nonproduction investments, yet at the same time they expect "someone or other" to ensure both accumulation and additional money for investment -- of course, at the lowest possible interest rates and the longest possible periods of repayment, as well as above all to have the prices of products of their organizations of associated labor formed freely and, moreover, protected from foreign and domestic competition. I have not heard a single professor of economics say, nor have I read it in the economic literature, Mikulic added, that inflation can be reduced in this way; on the contrary this is the way of rushing headlong into 3-digit or 4-digit inflation, that is, into total economic failure.

I am speaking in dramatic terms not in order to frighten anyone but in order to express in this way not only my impression but also my conviction that many are still not aware of the gravity of the economic situation and in this context of the consequences of high inflation. This is the reason why they do not commit themselves to reducing it; what they do is resist measures adopted in this direction. Many have become accustomed to living with inflation, some even benefit from it, but the majority of the population which lives off its work, and society as a whole, are suffering and becoming poorer.

It is beyond dispute that there are open problems in activities outside the economy (education, health, children's protection and others). But they cannot be resolved, Mikulic stressed, by taking more and more money from the economy and thus increasing the budgetary expenditure, yet leaving untouched the existing network of institutions, all acquired rights and the private income of the population from property, production and services carried out by citizens with their private means and others. But our tax policy and system are very weak and extremely inefficient. It would be no exaggeration to say that we have many weaknesses in this sphere and that at present we cannot assess realistically how many social resources have been left and continue to be left in the pockets of individuals and how many have enriched themselves in this way. We cannot at present reliably answer why this is so -- is it a question only of influences by individuals who in this way protect their own personal interests, is it a question of the failure of organization and cadres of administration, is it a question of corruption or perhaps, of a broadly deformed consciousness that everything which is personal and private is sacred and untouchable, while that which is social is "free for the taking." How else can one explain the fact that when questions are raised about the need to tax people's profits, prevent illicit activities in the transactions of money and property, evasions to declare profits and such like -- immediately negative consequences which could arise because of that are pointed out while damaging economic, social, and political consequences which we have been suffering from for years are ignored.

Regardless of what is at stake we must ask ourselves: Why have we not made even a small step in implementing the long-term stabilization program in the sphere of tax policy and tax systems? We can no longer delay the answer to this question. With regard to our standing still for such a long time on this issue, it is our duty to establish whether -- as the popular saying goes "the devil is either in the ox in front or in the back wheel." Both have to be put right or changed, Mikulic stated categorically. It is quite certain that it is necessary to protect, with appropriate regulations, the income of the economy from exaggerated appropriation in order to finance general social and joint needs as well as from non-self-managing "associating processes" or joint consumption in sociopolitical communities and at the same time ensure, with relevant tax policy and system, more resources for these needs by taxing the population's private income.

We shall not win the struggle to reduce inflation and implement other goals of the stabilization policy only by changing the economic system and policy but also by persistent involvement of all the working people and citizens in implementing the adopted policy and development strategy, Mikulic added. This, however, implies that ideological vacillations and differences of opinion on the causes of the crisis and of the way out of it, of the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management, etc., must be eliminated in the first place in the LCY.

I am convinced, Milulic said, that the time in which we were artificially divided into "reformists" and "defenders of the constitution," into "progressives" and "dogmatics" is behind us. We agree that we must resolutely demolish polycentric statism, re-examine the legislation and concrete practice of self-managing organization processes in associated labor, promote and rationalize the system of self-managing decision-making in organizations of associated labor, make the de-statization process a functon of the further development of self-management, together with simultaneously ensuring those functions of the state which are a prerequisite for stability and democratic development of our society.

Branko Mikulic said at the end of his speech that much greater ideopolitical and action unity by Communists is assumed. If we do not achieve this we shall not extricate ourselves from the crisis, while potential powder kegs in society will increase; fragmentation of Yugoslav society will continue and at the same time pressures for centralization will intensify.

Both of these could further worsen the political situation in the country and lead us into an increasingly difficult situation. As the vanguard of the working class and the leading force in society, the LCY must not permit this. History would never forgive it.

The time has come for calling to account -- by name, demanded Mira Ceran. It is said that we are all responsible for the present difficult situation. However, I do not feel responsible in any way, because I did not participate in taking important decisions. This congress has heard amazement expressed at why and how we got into difficulties, and it should be known who is responsible for the economic crisis, schooling, nuclear power stations, etc. So that this is not repeated, all those who make mistakes should be called to account by name, Mira Ceran considers.

After more than 10 hours of work, today's session of the Congress Commission for Socio-economic Relations ended late this evening. Fifty-four delegates and guests took the floor, but there are 60 delegtes who have asked to speak on economic development, science and technology in tomorrow's continuation of the work.

27 June Session

LD272327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Another 62 delegates and guests who asked to speak on the 3d day of the congress in the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations show that at the highest meeting of Communists efforts are made to speak in simple, but open and frank words, most often about the problems of their environment and economic activity. It is interesting that almost not a single delegate from the ranks of farmers missed the opportunity to take part in the discussion, and this morning one of the first speakers was Andra Tasic who spoke about "aged" villages in the Vranje area. Rather than being agricultural producers, he complained, young people are leaving to join the army of food consumers in towns.

Augustin Papic touched upon the "wound" called the "participation of Yugoslavia in the international division of labor," claiming that this participation is turning into its opposite. Preference in the structure of the international exchange is increasingly enjoyed by services (tourism, transportation, construction projects abroad, and so forth), while or lagging behind is particularly prominent in these areas.

We can only realize changes and emerge from the crisis with unity, both actional and ideological, Budimir Kostic said. Individuals might have become used to the crisis, but not the people who are asking for changes. Stressing that at this congress also there are instances of the lack of unity in assessments of the situation our society is in, Budimir Kostic expressed the view that reports which showed vacillations should not be adopted. The Central Committee must carry out differentiation and advocate a clear way of emerging from the present difficulties and lack of unity. I am afraid, Kostic said, that nobody in the world sees us any longer as a society in which new alternatives of social development are created, since it seems that we are not in a position to offer a perspective of development for our own country, which would be based on new, fresh ideas. There are forces for this, they only have to be given a chance, which also implies the cadre regeneration.

Vlado Klemencic devoted most of his speech to the efficiency of economic activity. The struggle to reduce production expenses and increase work production is one of the most important tasks without which there is no success in the struggle against inflation, or in increasing exports.

Gojko Stanic spoke in favor of establishing deadlines for implementing the established policy. If this is not realized within the established time limits, then the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly should be given the right and obligation to adopt emergency measures. Only thus can unnecessary delays and inefficiency in implementing the adopted policy be prevented. The Federal Executive Council should not be blamed for the fact that a part of the long-term economic stabilization program dealing with agriculture is not being implemented, Dr Petar Markovic said. The power of the Federal Executive Council depends on the strength of the ideopolitical unity of the LCY. In this aspect agriculture is left on the side, and we are suffering increasing damage.

The League of Communists must make assessments whether differences in the degree of development are decreasing, whether they are maintained at the same level, or have deepened. On the basis of this, future tasks and obligations should be established, Dr Avdul Kurpejovic stressed.

According to him differences in development have not decreased, rather they have deepened. Therefore, it is necessary to amend the part of the congress resolution that deals with stimulating the speedier development of economically insufficiently developed parts of the country by saying that further efforts will be made on decreasing differences in the degree of development in relation to the country's average, Kurpejovic suggested.

Speaking about the need to prevent degradation of human environment, Augustin Lah stressed that in Slovenia, for example, as a result of variuos types of pollution almost half of the forest areas have become diseased. This, among other things damage the timber industry and agriculture, as the erosion of soil is spreading. To a great extent environment is threatened by dangerous gases from thermoelectric power plants. Harmful effects from carbon dioxide could be prevented, according to Lah, by using it in manufacturing sulfuric acid. Acid factories should be built next to thermoelectric power plans, and we have our own technology for this. At the same time it is necessary to strengthen preventive protection.

Integration of the Yugoslav economy, Slavko Jokic said, should take place within the framework of the country's joint economic development strategy and by creating opportunities for a freer circulation of the social capital. Accumulation, as the basis of the associating process, has now been reduced to an accounting category which is beyond the workers influence and it is thus not surprising that we have investment "cemeteries" [discontinued investment projects] throughout the country.

In Dragutin Veselinovic's assessment it would be a good thing if the Federal Committee for Agriculture were to become a secretariat in view of the need to orientate agriculture toward becoming a large producer and exporter of food.

Arbitrary behavior by anyone, though as a rule it comes mostly from bureaucracy, is chiefly to blame for the party and other conclusions not being implemented. Having made this assessment, Milos Perovic made an additional one, that the workers are not to blame for the economic crisis and in particular not for failed investments which had been taken on with the techno-bureaucrats' blessing. Not happy about the scope of decisionmaking by workers extending only as far as the workers council, he demanded that a Chamber of Associated Labor be set up at the SFRY Assembly. Perovic stressed that he had no ulterior motives in demanding this and that he only wanted the worker to extend his sphere of activity right up to the top of the state machine.

Radivoje Nikcevic, in warning about poor cooperation in non-ferrous metallurgy, also mentioned the example of some Yugoslav organizations prospecting for bauxite in Africa, while it had been proved that Yugoslavia had the richest deposits of good-quality bauxite ore in Europe. Vasil Popovski sees work stoppages as a disgrace to our revolution and believes that trade unions and other political organizations did not do what was necessary to prove that the workers in our country had no one to strike against but that they did so only at the expense of their own interests. Comrade Tito also said this, Popovski recalled. And Tito's work lives on, he said (applause) because we do not forget this for a single moment at this gathering.

The congress rostrum provides the opportunity to hear those who do not often have the opportunity to be heard. It is not there for officials to be heard because we hear from them every day anyway, Ljubica Medic believes.

She devoted most of her speech to the cadre policy and said that in Yugoslavia only election results up to the municipal level were uncertain. From then on further progress or at least rotation at the horizontal level, regardless of the results of work, is on the whole ensured. Officials are mainly preoccupied with what post they will get in the next elections when they should in fact concern themselves above all with the implementation of the agreed on policy because only then can they enjoy our trust. It is, therefore, no surprise that we link the present crisis chiefly with leaders at all levels, Ljubica Medic says.

She also objected to former officials, now in retirement, severely criticizing the present state of society and demanding responsibility while not mentioning with a single word their own contribution to the crisis which has been going on for some time.

We labor under the grace illusion about the necessity for absolute social security of the employed. People firmly believe that one cannot be without a job, regardless of how the work is done. The prevailing moral is to know about one's rights while work and responsibility are rarely mentioned. This must be changed even at the risk of severe struggle, conflicts and upheavals. With these words of self-criticism by Selimir Manojlovic, the afternoon session of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations began.

There should be sanctions for idleness, irrational management, faulty investment decisions or bad cadre policy. They would quickly force us to change our attitude. If sanctions are introduced, Selimir Manojlovic believes, there would be less opportunism, spurious solidarity, passiveness, isolationism and divisions.

If all of us are looking for help then there is nobody left to help us, Sreto Radanovic believes. The prevailing sentiment among us should be that we should help ourselves, but to by having everyone grab as much as he can but only as much as he has contributed to social wealth. Social differences are growing and the workers are the ones who suffer most because of that. The party and the congress should draw a line and show how much burden can be placed on associated labor, Sreto Radanovic stressed.

Borislav Mikelic also proposed taxing the rich strata of society, even including confiscation of property which is not the result of work or inheritance.

Most delegates speaking at the Commission for the Development of Socioeconomic Relations deal with the agricultural situation which is lagging far behind the goals set by the long-term economic stability program.

These goals could precisely be implemented, Ratko Svilar said, if we could find a way of increasing agricultural production in the individual sector. Furthermore, the number of agricultural crops we grow should be expanded, from wheat, corn, and cattle feed which we grow now, to at least 30 others. After all, this was what we used to produce a long time ago.

An interesting polemical review of some earlier speeches in the debate also took place at the session. With his slogan "Efficient workers, unite!," Avgust Majeric wanted to express the essence of the changes that should be made to the conditions of frightening inefficiency which hinders our progress. There are competent workers in all republics and provinces.

Yet, it is striking how everyone swears by commodity production yet loses sight of the fact that the market will appreciate goods made in the socially accepted amount of time. Goods and competitive production, in Majeric's words, imply, in fact, diversity, not uniformity. He described this picturesquely by saying that not everyone could expect the same personal income for 8 hours spent working because not everybody uses this time equally successfully and productively. Hence the differences in the economy working for the market.

Steven Santo referred to the frequent complaints about low personal incomes in many industries or parts of the country and sounded a warning about such incomes falling even further, because, everybody wants more but nobody mentions the source of these funds. This can only be created through work.

Vladislav Mocnik stressed that Yugoslavia needed no new nuclear power plants at least up to the year 2000 because, judging by the results of research, we have enough untapped hydroelectric potential and coal. But, these reserves are not evenly distributed throughout the republics and provinces. Coal reserves, which are practically untapped, are largest in Kosovo, but negotiations by the power industries in the republics and provinces on prospecting and use last too long. Mocnik, therefore, believes that as soon as possible agreement should be reached to ensure the use of these reserves and at the same time provide new jobs in Kosovo Province.

With regard to distribution, workers do not complain about how little they get; but about injustice, Marija Todorovic said at the end of the debate at the 13th LCY Congress Commission for Socioeconomic Relations. Over 130 delegates and guests took part in the debate in the 2 and a half days while a considerable number submitted their statements in writing.

Having been acquainted with the proposed report of its work prepared by a special working group, the commission tried in a 2-hour debate to improve the wording of this document. The proposals referred to the unity of the Yugoslav market, the role of science, relief of the economy, specific forms of achieving responsibility, and other issues. The working groups will incorporate these proposals in the text of the report tonight. Reservations voiced about the construction of nuclear power plants and the stance on criticism in the LC and society in general being specific and directed at those responsible will be given greater emphasis. The report with these supplements was unanimously accepted.

Socioeconomic Resolution

LD282236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Thirteenth LCY Congress: LC Resolution on the Development of Socialist, Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Our society must be open to the flow of ideas and the ceaseless transformation that leads to a greater harmony between the ideas which set it in motion and the real situation, between wishes and material possibilities. Today the most important thing is that the clear strategy of self-managing socialist development is being rapidly implemented as a vital requirement and as the practice of workers and working people, said the resolution on the development of socialist, self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-managing democracy.

The worker attached greater value to one practical step in the de facto matter of self-managing control and the area of self-managing democracy and humanism in the factory, and, through the delegate system, in the whole of society, than to all, even the most beautifully composed, conclusions which repeat the need to master this control. The open problems in society, the resolution stressed, show that the LC is confronted by the situation in its ranks; by an ideopolitical unity that has been undermined; by the consciousness of its members; by its own historical responsibility for socialist self-management and the mobilization of the working class, the popular masses and all progressive people at the crossroads of further social progress and comprehensive development of Yugoslavia.

This document noted the serious material position of our economy, its liquidity problems and overindebtedness, the low efficiency of economic activity and low productivity. It is assessed that this is a consequence of many years of administrative voluntarist exhaustion [as received] and the irrational squandering of the social resources and natural wealth of the country. Hence radical changes in developmental and economic policy are being sought, and it stressed that without changes in the distribution of incomes to the benefit of the economy and the maintenance of domestic consumption within realistic limits, the revitalization of the economy, its development along modern technological and technical lines, and efficient adaption to the difficult conditions of engaging in economic activity and business operations cannot be expected.

Indeed, the priority task is the battle against inflation. This can only be won by increasing production and exports and by removing the causes of the stagnation in material development. It is only on a strengthened material basis that workers in the economy can be the real exponents of the free exchange of labor in the development of social activities and a factor in social policy as well as a factor in socioeconomic development. Decisive changes are only possible if the worker ties his social security to the results of his work, or rather to the business performance of the basic organization of associated labor. The LC must fight to enable youth to build its future so as not to deprive our society of the force which, by its nature, has the most ambitions and the greatest aspirations to self-management and creativity. A society in which young people cannot ensure any prospects for themselves has no future, the resolution stressed.

The political system must ensure the firmer integration of society, the strengthening of the democratic system of agreement-seeking and negotiating, and supporting the aspiration toward a greater mutual integration in joint ventures, joint income, and the contemporary export structure of the economy. It is not possible to get out of the existing crisis, the resolution stressed, by employing the same means and methods which led us into it. It cannot be achieved by skirting the Constitution; by disrespecting laws and not being ready to implement them consistently in practice; or by violating social norms and yardsticks in making decisions about investments, the use of accumulated funds, indebtedness abroad, and the ineffective implementation of decisions. The way out of the crisis is possible only by other means and with new political contents of sociopolitical actions and changes in the method of work of the LC and of subjective forces.

The LC cannot accept the artificial and destructive dilemma as to whether it is fighting for or against changes in the political system. The LCY has been and remains clear in its orientation that the achievements of the revolution and of socialist self-managing democracy can and must be defended by revolution alone.

This orientation can, in present conditions, only be implemented in line with the class position of the LC, by changing the relations of social production and social practice and also by normative changes -- by those which seek new solutions in the creative application and development of the basic assumptions of the Constitution. The LCY highlights this question as the basic class question of today. The greatest danger to, and enemy of, the historic process that is leading toward socialism, and thus also our self-managing society, is bureaucratization. A settling of accounts with this danger must begin in the LC itself, the resolution emphasized.

The most significant and immediate task of the LC is to develop a socioeconomic system that will ensure that workers have control over income and accumulation. Basic organizations, constituted in line with the bases of the Constitution and the law of associated labor, must be open and capable of adapting quickly to the demands of economically rational production and business operations, and to the needs of the market and the possibilities of mastering and using modern scientific and technical-technological achievements. Workers cannot win this battle to achieve this situation in the basic organizations of associated labor without the LC and the trade unions. The LC insists that, in basic organizations and in the whole system of associated labor, partial and group ownership interests that hamper or frustrate the self-managing integration of labor are overcome. This, in practical terms, is the answer to the technocratic and voluntaristic pressure directed toward the abolition of basic organizations of associated labor but also toward tendencies for basic organizations or work communities to take over the role and function of the work organization. The resolution laid particular stress on the necessity of strengthening the role of the workers council and also on worker control. The working collective has the right to independently elect its management organs, and bears the consequences of these decisions.

A common political development is particularly important for the creation and functioning of self-managing integrated entities of associated labor. Self-managing organization and integration of associated labor cannot be the result of a decree, or of political voluntarism. At the same time, enslavement to organizational models constructed in advance and any form of political interference whatsoever are unacceptable.

The system and policy of prices must proceed from economic and market criteria that will ensure that high productivity in the world economy has a positive influence on our development. Economic measures and instruments, particularly those in the domain of credit and fiscal policy, should be brought to bear on economic subjects to reduce operating costs, primarily by doing business in a more qualitative and efficient way. The social control of prices should be realized as a form of involving the self-managing organization of society [in action] which facilitates the positive operation of economic laws under conditions of an unstable market and prevents high and irrational costs of production from being easily transferred to prices.

Part of the resolution is devoted to the delegate system, whose development, it stresses, must be advocated by the LC as well. However, it added, any formalistic, bureaucratic and dogmatic insistence on solving the crisis by new regulations, and by fundamental changes in the normative organization of the political system, would only lead to its further intensification and exacerbation and to our overall disunity.

Neither can the execution of decisions be approached in the way of conventional managements and executive powers.

The principle of agreement-seeking and negotiation between the republics and the provinces in the process of decisionmaking in the federation, is an irreplaceable factor in the democratic and conscious strengthening of the cohesion and stability of our community. It best expresses the essence of the relations in the federation and the equality of the nations and nationalities, or rather, the republics and provinces.

A component of this principle is also the obligatory agreement on issues envisaged by the Constitution and on which depends the genuine equality of the nations and nationalities in disposing of income and surplus value. However, the resolution stressed, this principle must be implemented as part of the need and responsibility to achieve unity and togetherness in adopting and carrying out decisions and not in a way that would put this equality against unity. In changing agreement into veto, means of confrontation and blockade, of pressures and deals, deprives this principle of its democratic character and paves the way for political arbitration. For our community to function efficiently and to be able to adopt on time decisions on the most vital issues of the country, the LC must be the most active ideopolitical force in this process.

The development of relations in the federation is based on 1974 constitutional solutions which, as regards the achievement of national freedoms and equality of the nations and nationalities, represent a confirmation of the principles of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. The task of the communists as a whole and of the leaderships of the republican and provincial organizations of the LC is to fight successfully for the consistent implementation of the jointly agreed and determined policy, federal laws and regulations. To a large extent, the country's unity and a more harmonious and more efficient functioning of the Federation depends on this. Republican and provincial organs are responsible for the implementation of the agreed policy and federal regulations and their attitude to them should be the same as that to their own acts. The entire delegate mechanism, and in particular the delegations of the republics and provinces in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and those delegates in the Federal Chamber, should be made to participate in carrying out the joint policy.

The resolution pointed out in particular that the functions of the Federation could not be effectively and efficiently carried out if the republics and provinces did not bear their part of the responsibility for cadre policy in federal organs and organizations. Without the active role and unity of views in LC action as a whole, and particularly in the LCY Central Committee, the concept of the Federation laid down by the Constitution cannot be successfully realized. By effective activity and influence on the entire decisionmaking process in the Federation, the LCY Central Committee should, more than previously, manifest the initiative to build uniform ideopolitical stances that will direct on time the LC as a whole, and its activity in the SAWPY and in the delegate system, to resolving essential issues of the development and functioning of the Yugoslav community, the Resolution on the Development of Socialist, Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy stressed.

RESOLUTION ISSUED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD282255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Resolution on Economic, Scientific and Technological Development" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Reduction of the inflation rate, financial consolidation and unburdening of the economy are three priority tasks laid down in the Resolution of the 13th LCY Congress on the tasks of the League of Communists in economic, scientific and technological development.

The period ahead should, as the document states, be a period of internal economic consolidation and normalization of the country's foreign liquidity, but also a time of major socioeconomic changes and of scientific and technological advances toward realizing the long-term program of economic stabilization. This requires that communists and other social factors should be committed to ensuring that social resources are employed in the most rational manner and, in programs which can give the most rapid effect. At the same time, the mutually-linked criteria must be respected: creation of greater income and accumulation in relation to the invested labor and means, achievement of greater exports, and currency inflow and involvement of our economy in the world technological process. Workers should speed up the self-managing concentration of social accumulation and increase its rational usage. It is therefore essential, the resolution underlines, to guarantee stable conditions for economic activity, unburden the economy's revenue and accomplish a destatization of decision-making on the means of expanded reproduction.

It is of special importance for overcoming economic difficulties and halting stagnation that full support be given to economic and systemic solutions and measures by those organizations of associated labor which are the most capable in economic and developmental terms.

In order to create the most favorable possible conditions for further socioecnomic development, communists must above all wage a struggle to ensure that relations in acquisition and distribution of income and division of funds for personal incomes are settled in such a manner as to satisfy the demands of efficient work and management, ensure the required relation in allocating income for consumption and accumulation, and achieve equality of workers in associated labor in the unified Yugoslav market. the most important thing in this, the resolution states, is that only labor and the results of labor determine the material and social position of the worker.

It is also up to the workers to struggle to ensure that all those responsible for making decisions and all beneficiaries of social resources adopt programs toward unburdening the economy, including reduction of credit and other forms of indebtedness on the part of associated labor. The implementation of these programs would achieve a redistribution of income in favor of organizations of associated labor in the economy. One should already expect this year, the document states, a growth in the degree of self-financing reproduction which, by its constant increase, will represent a powerful material basis for association of labor and means in the unified Yugoslav economic area.

The reform of financing joint and general consumption should be oriented in this direction, too, in order that this could be brought into accord with the requirements of the time and the real possibilities of the economy. Radical changes are also required in the taxation system and policy.

The aim of these changes is to increase the proportion of direct taxes at the expense of indirect taxes, to reduce the taxation burden on the economy by increasing taxation on income from property and other sources of the population's income. The document also advocates that bases and criteria should be laid down to identify the share of income realized in exceptional favorable conditions, and to direct this toward development.

The document goes on to state that economic policy, its instruments, and the measures by which the general conditions for economic activity are determined, must be in accord with the long and medium-term goals. It is particularly important that economic policy measures should be worked out in an integrated way, should be adopted in a timely manner, should be mutually synchronized, and should nip in the bud and close the channels for inflationary methods of conducting economic activity.

The LC's attention must be focussed upon strengthening the position of our economy in international economic relations, by means of increasing exports of goods and services, rational imports, and successful involvement of our economy in the international division of labor. The key factors of exports should be the organizations of associated labor which are linked by joint programs for developing output for export. The formation of a rational export structure, the resolution states, demands specialization and division of labor, linkage of organizations of associated labor on a Yugoslav scale and also with foreign partners.

A vital condition for breathing fresh life into production and exports is more rapid and more rational substitution of imports, as well as increasing imports of things we do not have or do not have enough of for export-oriented production. Only by increasing the net currency inflow is it possible to create conditions for importing what is necessary for new production, the document underlines.

Creation of conditions for normalization of the country's foreign liquidity is considered to be one of the most vital tasks for communists in the period ahead. It is emphasized that the most important thing is that the country's relative indebtedness should be reduced by constant increases in exports and currency inflow. Alongside regular repayment of foreign loans and credits, the share of accumulation based on foreign loans must be guaranteed, in order that funds are directed in accordance with stricter economic criteria.

A real dinar exchange-rate policy is exceptionally important for the realization of the export orientation of our economy, as one of the basic instruments for establishing real economic criteria in relations with foreign countries. There is clear support for establishing unhampered circulation of foreign currency by means of an organized currency market, as well as for the dinar to be the sole means of payment in the country and a real measure of value.

In the section of the resolution which deals with instilling dynamism into economic growth and with structural changes, emphasis is laid on the orientation toward production problems which will guarantee greater exports, income and accumulation. In addition to the development of the propulsive industry [propulzinvna industrija], stress is placed upon the need for more rapid development of other production and service activities, especially tourism, for support for the economy and increased food production. The further development of power engineering and more intensive use of our own possibilities in this sphere are put forward intensive use of our own possibilities in this sphere are put forward as a vital precondition for the development of these as well as other economic areas.

Acceleration of scientific and technological progress and increasingly wide and effective use of this in social practice is of exceptional importance to the development and transformation of the economy and of society, for the realization of the economic stabliization policy, and for securing the effectiveness of the system of socialist self-management. Hence, the advocation of more rapid development of science, technology, innovativeness and education. All plans for development, the resolution underlines, must be founded upon application of the modern achievements of science and technology, as vital factors of reproduction. In addition to advocating using "our own brains", more rational transfer and more creative use of imported technology is sought, as well as unified criteria for selecting and utilizing this. Where importation of nuclear technology is concerned, the criteria and opinions of scientific workers must be respected, but so must those of the broadest circle of working people and citizens.

As a long-term task, attaining more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics and the rapidest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should be founded predominately upon self-management association of labor and means on the basis of income, and upon the joint interest of organizations of associated labor and all of all the republics and provinces. The development of the SAP of Kosovo, the resolution underlines, demands the greatest attention and support of the entire Yugoslav community.

Halting the growth of unemployment and creating conditions to reduce the number of unemployed is ranked among the chief goals of socioeconomic development in the period ahead. It is therefore demanded that in all environments specific programs for more rapid and productive employment should be drawn up and consistently implemented. In employment, policy priority must be given to more rapid and effective employment of qualified and educated cadres, especially young people, jobless workers, women, and also those who have no opportunity to earn their living in agriculture or outside the social sector. Employment of those starting their first job, the resolution states, must be under much stricter legal, political, and social control. Incidences of keeping young people and women from jobs in certain environments, and various abuses and manipulations of competition by the institution must be vigorously prevented through political and other measures.

Tasks in the sphere of social policy are also laid down in the resolution. In addition to advocating consistent distribution in accordance with labor and the results of labor, particular attention is given to relations in the sphere of housing, protection of the standard of living, as well as removing social differences which are not based upon labor. The further development of health care, education, child care, and social protection are laid down in the Resolution on Economic and Scientific and Technological Development as serving to strengthen the productive forces of society, raise labor productivity, and more fully satisfy social needs.

HASANI SPEAKS ON KOSOVO AT 13TH LCY CONGRESS

AU011401 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Jun 86 p 5

[Report on speech by SFRY President Sinan Hasani to the Commission for the Ideopolitical Activity and the Statute of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 26 June: "Sinan Hasani: National Equality -- A Class Interest of Everybody"]

[Text] I would like to recall the historical fact that the new Yugoslavia was born of the War of National Liberation and the socialist revolution and has built and created its overall social character on the foundations of working class interests and the equality of peoples and nationalities.

It can therefore be said that the progress of the new Yugoslavia to the present day has mainly and frequently depended on a correct understanding and application of the class component in its construction and general development, said Sinan Hasani at the opening of his speech in the third commission.

He spoke about this class definition and about behavior in the LC as a necessity and a prospect. Sinan Hasani said that the workers and the working class, in relation to the principled guidelines of the LC, are not only a basic driving force of the entire Yugoslav social reproduction, but are also a revolutionary force which opens new horizons, horizons which exceed all others in their farsightedness. Communists and workers should not only not ignore, but all costs must devote attention and care to the direct interests of all sections of the community. They should also not support and represent every partial and transitory interest, without taking into consideration what meaning these interests might possess for the whole of society, Sinan Hasani then added.

Without Idealism

It is irresponsible behavior to have social and general consumption above the framework of social regulations and outside the framework of earned income. The often advanced view that productive labor should be remunerated in the most adequate way has not received the recognition it deserves, with serious consequences in production and in attitude of young people. Sinan Hasani went on to say that it is clear to every patriot that Yugoslavia as such can only exist as a socialist self-managing community of equal peoples and nationalities, of socialist republics and their autonomous provinces. Disintegrative tendencies which have enveloped almost every field and area, are opposed to the interests of the working class, to whom every form of barrier, separatism, and unitarism is alien. There is no need to idealize the interests of working class unity, but it is more than certain that the aims of the working class are the strongest basis for sociial integration. Furthermore, it must be added that the interests of self-managing workers relate in the same way to every area and to the nation as a whole.

The Albanians have Linked Their Destiny to This Yugoslavia.

As is well-known, national equality among us has been won through and during the single and joint national liberation struggle and through our revolution. During the decades of socialist development and construction, brotherhood and unity among all our peoples and nationalities throughut our country has been developed and deepened continually. This has been and remains a guarantee of all our victories. But what is happening today? Various nationalists and other enemies desire to turn our struggle for national equality to their own dark ends, as they attempt to present themselves as guardians of their own peoples, and even of the working class itself. Such attempts have been noticed throughout the country but they emerged, in brutal illustration, in the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981. If more attention and care had been shown to the class breadth of our society, I believe that the enemy would not have been able to achieve what he did. The struggle of the LC and other subjective socialist forces against Albanian nationalism and irredentism should assume to a greater extent the character of a class struggle. It must be explained to the working people of Kosovo, and to the Albanians in particular, that a nationalist monster has risen up against them, a dark alliance of overthrown clases and of so-called Enverist Maxism-Leninism. Their goal is the destruction of socialist Yugoslavia, in which they have become their own masters, have achieved unprecedented results in their development, in peace, freedom, and equality. The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is the common achievement of all those who live and work there.

As an undeveloped part of the SR of Serbia and the SFRY it belongs to them, I am thinking of those who live in Kosovo. [sentence as published] Its blossoming requires the joint efforts of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Romany Gypsies, villagers and workers. In this concrete instance, there can be no villagers and workers. In this concrete instance, there can be no flinching on the part of the true Albanian worker, villager, or intellectual in Yugoslavia before that part of his people which uncritically glorifies everything that is its own, and appeals to brotherly blood ties and a sacred tongue and encourages national self-satisfaction, hatred of others, bureaucracy, arbitrariness, arrogance, etc.

Nostalgia for Kosovo.

In opposition to the real truth, and to the feelings of the Serb and Montenegrin people in Kosovo and beyond, nourished with an ideology alien to the working class, and in a fashion excessively laden with nostalgia in Kosovo intertwined with the myth of Kosovo, and linking the destiny of Kosovo exclusively with the Serbs and Montenegrins, among other things, attempts are being made to sow suspicion of all Albanians, as if they were not properly trustworthy elements, loyal to Yugoslavia. Through the revolution and the socialist construction of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo on a working class basis, the basis of their own complete quality has been laid, the basis of a single common front for the present and the future. They have sealed their destiny once and for all through fraternal coexistence. It is, of course, quite natural in this common life that Albanian and Serb and Montenegrin working men should be friends and comrades and neighbors, for they fought together during the National Liberation War and built the socialist community which has created socialist and self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia. So their common life is a historical and class necessity, just as Yugoslavia is a historical necessity for all its working people and peoples and nationalities.

Resolution On Albanian 'Interference'

LD281519 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Resolution on the LCY Tasks in the Implementation of the Platform on Kosovo -- TANJUG headline; ALL QUOTATION MARKS AS RECEIVED]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Significant results were achieved in the period between the 12th and the 13th congresses in suppressing overt activity of Albanian nationalism and in consolidating organized socialist forces. In addition, a process began of reciprocal economic openings and links between the associated labor in Kosovo and the country as a whole, especially in the SR of Serbia. However, the 13th Congress assesses that the situation brought about by the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo continues to represent one of the most difficult political, moral and socioeconomic problems in the Yugoslav community.

On the basis of this statement, it is stressed in the resolution on the tasks of the LC for further implementation of the political platform for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo that some important tasks from the platform on Kosovo and their elaboration into conclusions are not being carried out by the two presidiums with the necessary decisiveness and consistency. Irredentists, although they have been dealt severe blows, have not been smashed but are continuing to organize themselves illegally and to operate in a counterrevolutionary way. LCY and society's policy on the most rapid development of Kosovo is being implemented sluggishly and incompletely. This is exacerbating the otherwise difficult problems in the economic structure and in the field of employment.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress is continuing and represents one of the most difficult political problems in Kosovo and throughout the country.

After these general introductory assessments the authors of the draft resolution speak very concretely about the further tasks of the LC in this province. "The LCY struggle for the further development of socialist self-management, national equality, unity and togetherness in Kosovo must be carried out through a unified action of the LC and of all organized socialist forces in Yugoslavia, in which context the biggest commitments and responsibilities devolve on the communists in Serbia and Kosovo."

The development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, it goes on to stress, merits the special attention and maximum support of the entire Yugoslav community, not only to arrest its relative stagnation but also the start amending the difference between the general level of Kosovo development and that in other areas of the country. This obliges the communists in the province to make maximum efforts to use more rationally production resources and the means of production already available in Kosovo; and also the significant resources which our entire social community is setting aside for the development of Kosovo.

Kosovo's greater reliance on its own resources will not disminish the need for material support from the resources of the fund of the federation and for additional monies from the federal budget, and also for resources from other sources. The overall development in Kosovo should be based primarily on the pooling of labor and resources along self-management lines. The stance implicit in the resolution is that in Kosovo special attention must be paid to the development of the processing industry, agriculture, craft industries, the service industry and tourism; that is to say, the branches which make the biggest contribution to more speedily solving the unemployment problem.

The major part of this congress document is devoted to the tasks of the LC in the development of intranational relations and brotherhood, unity and togetherness in this province. The League of Communists stresses that overcoming nationalistic passions and prejudices, mistrust and intolerance which lead to intensified emigration under duress by Serbs and Montenegrins, is indispensable. In this context the greatest responsiblity for the state of intranational relations in Kosovo is borne by members of the Albanian nationality who constitute the majority in Kosovo. Of course, members of other nations and nationalities also bear their share of responsibility.

"Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress, in its political sense, is directed at the gradual implementation of the strategic objectives of the enemy expressed in the demands like "an ethnically pure Kosovo," "Kosovo a republic" and "greater-Albania."

Consistent implementation of legal, political and other measures which prevents emigration under duress is one of the basic commitment of LC organs and of communists in state organs and institutions...Communists are duty-bound to fight for economic, political, legal and other measures which will more efficiently foil the implementation of the aim pursued by Albanian nationalists to "clear" Kosovo of Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other nations and nationalities."

The resolution stresses in particular the need to intensify the struggle against Serb, Montenegrin, Macedonian and other nationalists who are trying to identify Albanian nationalists and irredentists with the Albanian nation.

In conclusion the document stresses that despite the well-known principles implicit in our foreign policy, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania continues to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. "Irredentist and nationalistic indoctrination of our citizens, which is inspired and organized from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania represents a serious threat to peace and security in the Balkans and beyond. Propaganda and subversive activity carried out on this basis from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania represents flagrant interference in our internal relations and poses a threat to the territorial integrity of our country, which will continue to be met by a resolute condemnation by all communists, people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia." Nevertheless, the resolution notes in conclusion, despite everyting, Yugoslavia will continue its policy of good-neighborly relations.

NEW CC TO HANDLE TITO WIDOW'S 'COMPLAINT'

LD281301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1157 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- The 13th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress, which closes later today after four days of work, has received 1,112 complaints and proposals from groups and individuals.

The majority relate to dissatisfaction with bureaucratism and various injustices. There are some, however, which refer to personal problems.

Among the latter is a complaint sent by Josip Broz Tito's widow, Jovanka. The content of her letter to the congress was not revealed since none of the complaints were read out at the plenary session.

At the proposal of the Complaints and Proposals Commission, the congress took the stand that Jovanka Broz's complaint was of such a nature that the new Central Committee should be engaged with in the same way.

The commission also said that solutions to most of the other proposals and complaints should be sought in republican, provincial or communal LC organizations.

LEADERS MEET CONGRESS DELEGATION HEADS

LD272237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1843 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- Preparations for the 8th non-aligned summit in Harare, the situation in southern Africa, the arms race and bilateral relations were in the focus of the talks that Yugoslav top-ranking state and party officials held today with members of a number of Communists, workers' and other parties attending the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) In Belgrade.

President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic received the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by member of the Executive Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee Ion Coman. Vodoje Zarkovic also conferred with the delegation of the French Communist Party, headed by Central Committee Politbureau member Roland Leroy.

Zarkovic also met with the delegation of the Zambian United National Party, headed by chairman of the Central Committee political department Reuben Chitakinga Kamanga.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency this morning received also the delegations of the Indian National Congress headed by Secretary-General Courian Anthony, of the Workers' Party of Ethhiopia headed by Politbureau member and secretary of the Central Committee Feseh Dost and of the Peruvian United Left headed by party president Alfonso Barantes Lingan.

Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dimce Belovski had talks with representatives of the slovene minority organizations in Austria and Italy. In the course of the morning, he also received a delegation of the Syrian Ba'th party, headed by member of the Regional leadership Rashid Ahtarini.

Belovski held talks at Sava Centre with a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which is headed by member of the political committee and secretary of the Central Committee Ferenc Havasi.

The Hungarian delegation was also received today by Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic.

Mikulic received a delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed at the Yugoslav Communists' 13th Congress by Marian Wozniak, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee.

Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric today met with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov received the delegation of the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour headed by Kundi Paittama, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

The long, friendly discussion centered on the situation in southern Africa and actions of the nonaligned countries at the summit in Harare.

In the Federation Building in New Belgrade, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic received member of the Central Committee of the People's National Congress (PNC), Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Robert Corbin who handed Djuranovic a message for the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Djuranovic today conferred with Chrispina Gomesa, member of the Central Committee of the Cape Verde African Independence Party, who is representing her country's party at the 13th Congress of the LCY.

Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc received member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party Juan Almeida Boske.

Member of the Central Committee and secretary of the International Relations Department of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist party Mohamed Ali Warsame was received by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec.

Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkkovic conferred today with Rmando Gebuza, member of the Politburo of the Mozambican Frelimo party.

President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) Nenad Bucin met with President of the Danish Socialist People's Party Gert Petersen.

President of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia (TUCY) Marija Todorovic received Deputy Secretary of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Maltese Labor party Charles Mangion.

Yugoslav Government member and chairman of the Federal Committee for Labour, Health and Social Security Doctor Janko Obocki received Minister of Health of Zimbabwe Doctor Sydney Tigere Sekaramaj, who is attending the highest gathering of the Yugoslav Communists in his capacity as head of the delegation of the ZANU-PF party.

President of the foreign policy committee of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dr Mijat Sukovic received in separate visits Ruben Carpio Kastillo, president of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Venezuelan Senate, who is attending the work of the 13th Congress of the LCY as the representative of the Party of Democratic Action, and Rincon Gallardo Meltis Gilberto, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Foreign Relations Department of the United Socialist Party of Mexico.

CORRECTION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ELECTION REPORT

The following replaces the item headlined "Further Reportage on 13th LCY Congress," subheaded "Central Committee, Others Elected," published in the 30 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 51, providing omitted election returns in parenthesis:

LD011400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service In Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 13th LCY Congress has elected a new Central Committee, Supervisory Commission, and Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY.

The following have been elected to the LCY Central Committee by a two-thirds majority of votes:

Mato Andric (1635), Milos Bajcetic (1659), Sucro Bandic (1633), Dmitrije Baucal (1645), Ivan Brigic (1613), Stane Brovet (1651), Josip Bukovcan (1627), Radoslav Bulajic (1631), Seniha Bulja (1551), Simeon Buncic (1640), Tomo Cerjan (1622), Darja Colaric (1608), Dusan Ckrebic (1472), Nurham Cato (1596), Dusica Danilovic (1654), Ladislav Darabos (1609), Teza Dimic (1623), Dimitar Dimidzievski (1615), Suzana Dinevska (1625), Raif Dizdarevic (1512), Stane Dolanc (1400), Svetislav Dolasevic (1478), Dusan Dragosavac (1418), Ivo Druzic (1597), Enver Djerdjeku (1517), Dalij Djonlagic (1590), Milo Djukanovic (1633), Mladen Djurin (1610), Josip Eterovic (1617), Andjelija Filipovic (1625), Slobodan Filipovic (1675), Radisa Gacic (1555), Vangel Gagecev (1606), Milan Goranjc (1644), Miomir Grbovic (1639), Bozidar Grubsic (1659), Vinko Hafner (1537), Gojio Hajdukovic (1627), Sinan Hasani (1517), Vladimir Hodaj (1638), Ahmet Hodzic (1631), Hrvoje Istuk (1546), Branko Jercinovic (1612), Lambe Joavanoski (1616), Nerandza Jovanov (1632), Radovan Jovanov (1609), Nikola Jovanic (1627), Vjekoslav Jurcic (1620), Ivo Karamarko (1608), Milka Kikovic (1638), Vojislav Knezevic (1620), Rudi Kolak (1544), Martina Kolar (1622), Stefan Korosec (1576), Dragutin Kosovac (1583), Radoje Kostandinovic (1622), Andjelko Kovacevic (1616), Sergej Kraigher (1506), Adem Krasnici (1521), Dara Krnetic (1631), Antun Kruljac (1603), Bosko Krunic (1401), Muhiba Kulovic (1603), Dragana Labus (1618), Branko Ladjevic (1620), Mihajlo Lalic (1629), Marko Lolic (1567), Vakusin Loncar (1580), Anton Lukezic (1637), Nandor Major (1499), Mladenko Maksimovic (1631), Branko Mamula (1620), Ante Markovic (1536), Krste Markovski (1580), Petar Matic (1522), Suljo Mehic (1611), Ahmet Mehovic (1631), Esad Merdic (1621), Munic Mesihovic (1522), Vukasin Micunovic (1631), Ivan Mihaljev (1609), Branko Mikulic (1592), Mihajlo Milojevic (1620), Stevan Mirkovic (1637), Blagoje Mitanoski (1604),Lazar Mojsov (1569), Rahman Morina (1528), Said Mujkanovic (1613), Boris Muzevic (1602), Djuro Nemet *(1610), Branko Obrenic (1640), Borislav Odadzic (1601), Marko Orlandic (1594), Marjan Orozen (1577), Milica Ozbic (1607), Tosum Pahumi (1579), Jovo Panajotovic (1620), Milan Pancevski (1591), Milica Pejanovic (1643), Mihajlo Pesic (1620), Marica Petrovic (1636), Milka Planinc (1525), Jordan Pop-Jordanov (1613), Milocan Popovic (1572), Hamdija Pozderac (1482), Trajko Prendzov (1602), Ivica Racan (1580), Radovan Radonjic (1635), Tomislav Radovic (1623), Hasim Redzepi (1535), Bogoljub Redzic (1632), Milanko Renovica (1592), Stevan Santo (1600), Zorka Sekulovic (1636), Maksimilijan Senica (1609), Branislav Simic (1635), Dobrivoje Simonovic (1620), Joze Slokar (1602), Andrej Spasov (1607), Borisav Srebric (1478), Boris Stankovski (1602), Ivan Stojanovic (1586), Nikola Stojanovic (1514), Stanislav Stojanovic (1598), Ali Sabani (1531), Franc Setinc (1519), Franc Sifkovic (1583), Petar Simic (1636), Kolj Siroka (1452), Drago Sofranac (1628, Borut Suklje (1597, Ali Sukrija (1449), Stipe Suvar (1391), Taip Taipi (1577), Dragan Tomic (1586), Nedelko Tajkovski (1597), Bogdan Trifunovic (1566), Vasil Tupurkovski (1523), Igor Ursic (1597), Ugljesa Uzelac (1614), Ljubomir Varoslija (1574), Matija Vasiovic (1601), Sanije Veselj (1557), Dobrivoje Vidic (1494), Radaovan Vlajkovic (1461), Josip Vrhovec (1441), Milutin Vukasinovic (1610), Perko vukotic (1623), Mladjen Vukovic (1616), Janez Zahrastnik (1584), Janez Zemljaric (1539), Dragica Zgrebec (1607), Snezana Zlatar (1610), Janko Zupancic (1598), Vidoje Zarkovic (1551).

The following have been elected by a two-thirds majority of votes to the Supervisory Commission of the LCY:

Milo Asanovic (1622), Ognjen Huskic (1657), Zivorad Jakovljevic (1651), Anica Kuhar (1649), Gligor Poposki (1660), and Pero Skrlin (1656).

The following have been elected with the necessary two-thirds majority to the Statutory Commission of the LCY: Dusan Apostolov (1669), Vukojica Boskovic (1665), Milan Fabjancic (1665), Joze Florjancic (1633), Rade Glavic (1652), Milomir Jakovljevic (1667), Risto Jovanovic (1660), Nikola Jurceviv (1650), Andrej Kardelis (1654), Oiga Labudovic (1675), Nikola Matovski (1652), Vesna Seljubac (1655), Jovo Urgcic (1645), Voislav Vasileski (1664), and Cedo Volas (1662).

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BULGARIAN-USSR AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU011247 Sofia BTA in English 1214 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. are promoting successfully their cooperation in agriculture and the food industry. It helps meet important targets on the long-term programme for economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000. This assessment is contained in the 1986 cooperation protocol signed here today between the National Agro-Industrial Union, the Food Industry Association, and the Agricultural Academy, on the one side, and the U.S.S.R. State Agro-Industrial Committee and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, on the other.

Both the document and the talks held here centred on the utilization of the two countries' experience in improving the structure and the management of agro-industrial complexes. Emphasis is laid on the important role of the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technological Progress of the C.M.E.A. Member countries up to the Year 2000, and above all of the tasks set in the area of biotechnologies, agricultural electronization and setting up joint research teams and science-and-industry associations. An agreement was reached on signing a branch programme on the promotion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries in the field of agro-industrial complexes up to the year 2000.

Two agreements were also signed. The agreement on techno-scientific cooperation in the 1986-1990 period between the National Agro-Industrial Union and the Food Industry Association, on the one side, and the U.S.S.R. Agro-Industrial Committee, on the other, envisages the carrying out of joint research and development and the formation of Bulgaro-Soviet research teams. The other agreement provides for the establishment of a joint research laboratory in dairy cattle breeding.

Today Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, and Mr. Andrew Lukanov, first deuty premier, received Minister Aleksandr Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Agro-Industrial Committee.

RUMORS OF IMPENDING PRICE INCREASES DENIED

AU021819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] In recent days, in Sofia and other cities people have been speaking about a forthcoming increase in the prices of some foodstuffs. In line with this, a BTA representative approached Petur Balevski, chairman of the Committee on Prices at the Council of Ministers, who said: I would like to state categoriclly that no correction in the retail prices of any foodstuffs is being discussed or prepared; no such correction is forthcoming. This applies to foodstuffs and other goods. It is true tht the credulity of some citizens has prompted them to purchase unusually large quantities of sugar, oil, flour, cigarettes, and so forth. However, the trade network has a sufficient quality of goods. There are not enough goods at certain places, this is merely the result of organizational weaknesses. Our economy is developing at a stable pace and has enough reserves of consumer goods, something which guarantees the regular supply of the population.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY GREEK INTERIOR MINISTER

Talks With Strougal Reviewed

LD261801 Prague CTK in English 1140 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 26 (CTK) — Greek Interior Minister Agamemnon Koutsogiorges has said that this talks with Czechoslovak officials confirmed the interest of both sides in strengthening cooperation and expanding their relations based on mutual advantage and respect.

In an interview for CTK at the close of his four-day visit to Czechoslovakia, Minister Koutsogiorges said his meeting with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal had indicated the great importance for the development of bilateral relations of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou's visit to Czechoslovakia two years ago. He stressed that the two countries are agreed on the effort to halt the arms race, they are against the arms race being moved into outer space and support the establishment of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe.

Referring to bilateral relations, the Greek minister stressed the need for a more effective use of possibilities existing in trade and in cooperation in the economy, science, technology and culture.

The Greek government seeks to introduce the most effective possible system of local administration in the country, the Greek minister said and spoke with appreciation of Czechoslovakia's system of local administration. He said he was convinced that the reciprocal visits by the Czech and Slovak interior ministers to Greece, planned for the nearest future, will help enhance Czechoslovak-Greek cooperation.

Bilak Receives Official

LD261759 Prague CTK in English 1227 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 26 (CTK) -- Greek Interior Minister and member of the Panhellenic Socialist Union Central Committee Agamemnon Koutsogiorges was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak here today.

The two officials stated that the good cooperation between the two parties helps promote relations between the two countries and their nations, and is a contribution towards their joint struggle for strengthening world peace, and called for a further expansion of relations between the two parties.

Vasil Bilak and Agamemnon Koutsogiorges stressed their countries' endeavour to halt the arms, and voiced support for efforts aimed at disarmament, the liquidation of nuclear weapons and at preventing the militarization of space.

The two representatives said that respect for the independent development of the individual countries helps to strengthen European and world security and promote mutually beneficial cooperation.

Visit Ends; Minister Departs

LD261820 Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 26 (CTK) -- Greek Interior Minister Agamemnon Koutsogiorges ended his visit to Czechoslovakia today and left Prague, seen off at the airport by his Czech colleague Josef Jung.

The Greek minister came to Czechoslovakia on June 23 to learn about the structure, organization and management of state administration in this country. He was received during his stay by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and other officials.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER URBAN SPEAKS ON EXPORTS

LD261317 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, June 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia's exports to socialist countries will rise by 22-25 per cent and to non-socialist countries by 15 per cent by the year 1990, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban stated here today.

Evaluating the prospects of Czechoslovakia's economic cooperation with socialist and non-socialist countries in the 8th Five-Year-Plan period (1986-90) at the plenary session of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the minister pointed out that goods exchange with socialist countries accounts for about three-quarters of the country's foreign trade. In the past five years it increased by more than 50 per cent - with the Soviet Union by 87 per cent, with Bulgaria by 97 per cent, with Cuba by 100 per cent and with China by 150 per cent.

The growth rate of Czechoslovakia's exports to socialist countries in the current five-year-plan period will be about half that of the previous five years. In the past, the growth of goods exchange was ensured mainly by raw materials and semifinished products but this sphere is now practically exhausted. If Czechoslovakia wants to ensure further raw material resources for the future, it must actively participate in the construction of new production and processing facilities, Bohumil Urban said.

An example of this is Czechoslovakia's participation in the construction of the Yamburg gas pipe-line, and in the use of new iron ore deposits in Krivoy Rog in the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia has also provided means for the continuation of sulphur production in Poland with an aim to have its supplies secured for the long term. It participates in the development of nickel and cobalt deposits in Cuba, in the production of mineral raw materials in Mongolia, and cultivation of new rubber and coffee plantations in Vietnam. Czechoslovakia has also delivered equipment for two power-plants to China in exchange for raw materials, food and consumer goods.

The further development of goods exchange with socialist countries can be ensured only by a substantially wider cooperation and specialization, particularly in engineering, electrical engineering and in the chemical industry, Bohumil Urban stressed.

He added that Czechoslovakia will therefore support establishment of direct contacts between production enterprises of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries.

Czechoslovakia's exports to non-socialist countries rose by 13 per cent in the past five years -- to advanced capitalist states it was by 8 per cent and to the developing countries by 26 per cent, Bohumil Urban said.

The structure of Czechoslovak exports to non-socialist states is to be substantially changed in the current five-year plan period with the share of metallurgical products, rolled materials, fuels and raw wood strongly decreasing already this year. High demands are therefore placed on engineering whose production must substitute for these items. This year's plan of exports to non-socialist countries set 6 per cent higher tasks for engineering and 10-per cent higher tasks for electrical engineering compared with last year.

The minister stated that Czechoslovakia seeks a long-term and more conceptual approach in exports of machinery and equipment to capitalist countries. In this connection he mentioned the government's decision of last year which makes it possible for Czechoslovak enterprises to start joint ventures with foreign firms from socialist as well as non-socialist states. The share of foreign capital must not exceed 49 per cent. Profits can be transferred abroad, the foreign partner is expected to participate in management, and also envisaged are free prices -- all this is the framework of Czechoslovak rules and specially adjusted permits.

Bohumil Urban went on to say that Czechoslovakia intends to expand mutually advantageous forms of cooperation with the development countries, supply them with complete plants and equipment including technical aid in exchange for their home products.

The plenary session of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry discussed the results of its activity in the past five years and the activity envisaged for the 8th Five-Year-Plan period. It elected Jaroslav Jakubec, in the past 12 years deputy foreign minister and head of the section of trade with non-socialist countries, its new president.

CONFERENCE HELD ON FUEL, ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD011318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Summary] Today, the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Energy is discussing the long-range outlook for the development of the sector of fuel and energy at a conference held in Ostrava - Radvanice, attended by a whole number of economists from the sector and management officials from the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and scientific institutions. Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and energy, in opening the conference, stressed that the aim is to reappraise the attitude toward the concentration of the research and development base, as well as on a higher degree of utilization of more flexible organizational structures of the sector. Although the sector has fulfilled the tasks set for the first half of the year in terms of supply of energy, there exist reserves heat and coal, tapping of which must be tackled immediately. Above all, great structural changes are taking place in favor of nuclear energy, whose share is to be doubled by 1990. Further issues are the development of central supplies of heat and a greater utilization of natural gas, the domestic extraction of which is also to be doubled by the end of the current 5 year period.

On the other hand, coal extraction will be gradually reduced in line with Czechoslovakia's ecological program and the extraction of bituminous coal for use as a raw material will be the only one to remain at this year's level.

CTK INTERVIEWS TU OFFICIAL ON NEW MINERS' UNION

LD012255 Prague CTK in English 1133 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Prague, July 1 (CTK) -- "The Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement fully supports the targets of the International Organization of Miner (IOM) as a new independent trade union organization which defends the rights of workers in the mining industry, and works in favour of social progress and in the struggle for peace and disarmament". This point was stressed in an interview for CTK by Chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Trade Union of Workers in the Mining and Power Generating Industries Vladimir Polednik, who attended a recent session of the IOM political commission in Paris.

"Czechoslovakia was a founding member of the International Organization of Miners as an appeal to found it was lodged at an international conference of miners and power industry workers in Prague in October, 1984. The establishment of the organization last September in Paris, where the IOM Secretariat is based, manifested strengthening of the unity and solidarity of workers in the mining industry. Today, the organization has its branches in 36 countries of all continents", Vladimir Polednik said.

Asked about Czechoslovakia's share in the IOM activity, Vladimir Polednik, who is an alternate member of the Czechoslovak Community Party Central Committee and since 1984 chairman of the Trade Union of Workers in the Mining and Power Generating industries since 1984, said that Czechoslovakia presides over the Commission of Occupational Safety and Hygiene.

"It is recognition of the level of care for workers in a socialist state. We wanted our methods and experience from the sphere of social and health ensurance of miners to be used in the framework of the international organization. This point will be on the agenda of a session of this commission in Prague next October. "At the same time we are preparing for a world conference on employment in the mining industry which is to be held at the invitation of the British National Union of Mine Workers in London next November. The conference is to help solve the most urgent problems from the life of miners in capitalist and developing countries -- that means mainly organizing actions against closures of mines, dismissals, unemployment, etc.", Vladimir Polednik stressed.

CULTURAL FESTIVAL FOR RESIDENT HUNGARIANS HELD

LD301055 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The cultural festival of Hungarian working people living in Czechoslovakia culminated in Combasek yesterday with a peace rally and a gala program: in the light of peace. The festival was dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ and to the International Year of Peace. Viliam Salgovic, the head of the party and state delegation, CPSL Central Presidium member and Slovak National Council chairman, in his speech to the participants in the rally, stressed that the festival in Gombasek is a convincing reminder of the firm internationalist unity of the nations and ethnic minorities living in Czechoslovakia, which, under the Communist Party leadership, are building a happy socialist home for both the present and future generations.

3D ACADAMIES OF SCIENCES MEETING HELD IN BERLIN

Honecker Receives Academy Heads

LD021523 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, received the heads of the delegations currently participating in the 3d meeting of the presidents of the Academies of Sciences of socialist countries in the GDR for a friendly talk on Wednesday.

Erich Honecker briefed the guests on the movement of the working people, which is rich in initiatives, for the fulfilment of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. He referred to the prominent role of science in mastering the decisive tasks for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and to the importance of international socialist research cooperation. The general secretary paid tribute to the exertions of GDR scientists for closer collaboration between science and production and outlined the party's resolutions on shaping economic relations between combines and academies and colleges of the GDR.

During their meeting, the leading scientists from 11 socialist countries are discussing matters regarding the scientific community's responsibility for preserving and safeguarding peace, the close linkage between science and production, and the further development of cooperation in the areas of information and computer technology. During the friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee building, Prof Dr Werner Scheler, GDR Academy of Sciences president, and Prof Dr Anatoliy Aleksandrov, USSR Academy of Sciences president, and the presidents of the academies of the other fraternal socialist countries reported on the course and the results of the consultations thus far.

Appeal Issued at Meeting's End

LD021810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- The most important issue of the present is maintaining and safeguarding peace. This waa affirmed by the presidents of the Academies of Sciences of socialist countries at the end of their 3d meeting in Berlin today. They expressed their unqualified commitment to the special responsibility of the academies and all scientists in the solution of questions of peace and disarmament.

The comprehensive disarmament program submitted by the USSR, which foresees as an ultimate goal the complete destruction of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, met with unanimous approval. An "Appeal to the Scientists of the World" was passed unanimously in this spirit.

The presidents of the Academies of Sciences from 11 countries state in a final communique that they will do everything to support the further development of international socialist research cooperation in the spirit of the resolutions passed recently at the party congresses of the communist and workers parties of their countries and to attain a high efficiency in research work.

HORST SINDERMANN CONTINUES VISIT TO ROME

Meets Andreotti, PCI Officials

AU011237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] Rome, (ADN) -- On Wednesday [25 June] morning Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, met Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in Rome. During the talks Horst Sinderman pointed out that with the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states a number of proposals is on hand to achieve specific agreements for a gradual and controlled disarsmament in both the nuclear and conventional spheres and to make the world safer.

Foreign Minister Andreotti replied that Italy has noted these proposals with interest. He endorsed the continuation of the policy of dialogue and a strategic equilibrium of armaments. The Italian foreign minister stressed the need to adhere to the SALT II and ABM treaties. Research related to the SDI program should be restricted to laboratories.

A meeting took place between Horst Sindermann and Prof Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate, at the Palazzo Madame, the seat of the Italian Senate. Central to the talks were the tense international situation, the quest for ways to defuse conflicts, and the chances for joint efforts to achieve a breakthrough at the negotiations on arms control and disarmament. Both sides noted in agreement that the dimension of a nuclear holocaust requires a new approach in international politics and an effort for joint security and that political dialogue and constructive negotiations constitute the only possible ways to a secure peace.

In the afternoon Horst Sindermann conducted talks with Achille Occhetto and Giordano Napolitano, members of the national leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] at the PCI headquarters in Rome. The two sides appreciated the traditional and fruitful relations between the PCI and SED and stressed their determination to also develop these relations in the future. They emphasized the urgency of undertaking every possible effort to prevent an arms race in outer space and to arrive at specific agreements for securing peace.

The leadership of the bilateral Italy-GDR section of the Interparliamentary Union gave a banquet for Horst Sindermann. Cocktails were served in the evening at the GDR Embassy in Rome.

Conveys Message to President

AU011235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Rome, (ADN) -- On Wednesday [25 June] morning Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, was received for talks by State President Francesco Cossiga at Castel Porziano near Rome.

The cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed by Horst Sindermann were accepted by Francesco Cossiga with gratitude and reciprocated with best wishes for the well-being of the GDR head of state. Horst Sindermann presented to the Italian state president a personal message from Erich Honecker as well as an invitation for an official visit to the GDR. Francesco Cossiga accepted the invitation with gratitude.

The interlocutors valued the high level of the relations between the GDR and Italy. Dialogue between leading politicians particularly helps to develop relations and exerts a beneficial influence on the climate in Europe. In agreement, Cossiga and Horst Sindermann voiced their concern about the exacerbated world situation and stressed that war must not be an instrument of politics. Detente and a peaceful solution of all conflicts are necessary. All states, regardless of their size or social systems, should contribute to this. Horst Sindermann affirmed that the GDR, in accordance with its alliance partners, is doing all it can to actively exploit every chance for banning the danger of war. A comprehensive approach and respect for the security interests of each side could put an end to the disastrous developments in the world provided there is a constructive response from the NATO side.

CSSR MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Received by Army General Kessler

LD011205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0947 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member, received a CSSR military delegation for a friendly talk on Tuesday. It is led by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CPCZ Central Committee member and [federal] minister of national defense. The delegation, which was welcomed with military ceremony at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport on the same day, is scheduled to visit the GDR for several days.

The meeting in the Defense Ministry concentrated on current issues in the international situation and the tasks resulting from it for both states and their armed forces in safeguarding peace and socialist achievements. In this connection, the partners in the talk asserted that they would unceasingly deepen the armed alliance and cooperation of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] and the Czechoslovak People's Army which are firmly allied to the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies. In view of the adventurous course of confrontation and arms build-up [being pursued] by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and their striving for military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the responsibility of the soldiers of socialism in fulfilling their mission to maintain peace is growing.

Army General Kessler briefed the guests on the achievements of NVA members in the creative implementation of the class task [set] by the 11th SED Congress. This was reflected in the ambitious commitments in the competition through which the soldiers of the German workers' and peasants' state intend to attain a further increase in fighting strength and combat readiness in the second half of the year of training.

Col Gen Vaclavik presented greetings from the brothers-in-arms of the Czechoslova People's Army. He expressed the conviction that the forthcoming meetings, talks, and exchange of experiences with the members of the GDR Army will contribute toward further deepening friendship between the two parties, states, and armies.

Visits Potsdam Bezirk

LD022255 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The CSSR military delegation led by Defense Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, which is at present in the GDR, visited Potsdam Bezirk today. After a tour of the historic site of the Potsdam agreement in Cecilienhof Palace and a visit to a training center of the NPA ground forces, a brotherhood-in-arms meeting in the afternoon formed the highlight of the day. Wolfghan Henning reports:

A brotherhood-in-arms meeting was held this afternoon at the end of the second day of the visit by the CSSR military delegation to the GDR here in the NVA Julius Fucik barracks: The motorized infantry units gave Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, and Col Gen Milan Vaclavik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, a warm soldiers' greeting. After the CSSR and GDR national anthems, the commander of the hosting troop unit, Lt Col (?Armin) Schneider opened the meeting of the regimental club, which was the first to be established in the NVA in 1956 and which has had long-standing and close relations of partnership with the Ernst Thaelmann regiment of the CSSR People's Army. Army General Heinz Kessler then addressed the participants at the meeting. He stressed in his address that only a few months ago at their party congresses, the leading parties of our two countries decided on goals up to 1990 and beyond for the further shaping of advanced socialist society. They are goals, said Army General Heinz Kessler, for which it is truly worthwhile to combine all our forces even more closely in order to further raise the material and cultural living standards of our peoples and reliably protect their achievements. This is also fully in line with the will and spirit of the Budapest appeal for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of a peaceful future for our own, and other peoples.

Amid the hearty applause of the soldiers, NCO's, sergeants and officers of the regiment, Army General Heinz Kessler presented the CSSR defense minister a souvenir, a bust of Friedrich Engels. Col Gen Milan Vaclavik then took the platform. He conveyed the warm militant greetings of all members of the CSSR People's Army. Referring to the visit to the GDR by his military delegation, he stressed that the delegation has been able to convince itself at every stage of the successes of the GDR working people in socialist construction and the NVA's readiness to defend socialism. He was able to say with pleasure that the CSSR was linked to our country in a firm tie of friendship, military alliance, and cooperation, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is also a link with the traditions of the struggle of the Czechoslovak and German working classes, associated with the work of personalities such as Julius Fucik and Ernstd Thaelmann, Klement Gottwald and Wilhelm Pieck. He could say satisfactorily here at the meeting that the brotherhood-in-arms between our two people's armies was developing successfully, that it is strengthening through joint military exercises, in the exchange of experiences in training, and the political work between our Army units.

The CSSR defense minister ended his warmly applauded speech with the statement that the CSSR People's Army, like the NVA, was fulfilling the most humane task at the side of th Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. They are jointly defending socialsm and the socialist achievements of the working people. They are defending progress and peace.

Tours Training Center

LD021343 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The CSSR military delegation, led by the Defense Minister Colonel-General Milan Vaclavik, which is visiting the GDR, visited a training center of the ground forces of the National People's Army today. Accompanied by Colonel-General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of defense, the guests acquainted themselves with training methods and installations.

Earlier the delegation was received by Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Executive. A brotherhood-in-arms meeting in the afternoon will form the highlight of the 2d day of the visit.

HAGER RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD022214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- A delegation from the French Communist Party headed by Rene Le Guen, member of the Central Committee Politburo, arrived in the GDR today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation intends to familiarize itself with experiences of the SED in the mastery of the scientific-technical revolution.

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, briefed the guests on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the further shaping of advanced socialist society of the GDR. He stressed that the close linking of scientific-technical progress with the advantages of socialism is an important precondition for continuing the SED policy aimed at the people's welfare and preservation of peace. The development and application of key technologies, the integration of science and production, the education and qualifying of the working people, and the promotion of creative initiatives of the youth and new generation of scientists play a great role here.

Rene Le Guen expressed the high regard of the French Communists for the GDR's successes. He reported on the implementation of the decisions of the 25th PCF Congress and the struggle for the social and political interests of French working people. Here the assessment of the conditions of the struggle, changed through the scientific-technical revolution, and the concrete alternatives proposed by the communists are of growing importance.

Both sides agreed to continue the close, trusting cooperation and mutual exchange of experiences between the SED and PCF.

FELFE, FRG AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL VIEW COOPERATION

LD022116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Josef Ertl, president of the German Agricultural Society (DLG) of the FRG, today discussed the international situation and relations between the two German states, and especially agriculture in the GDR and the FRG. Ertl is visiting the GDR at the head of a DLG delegation.

In the business-like and constructive discussion, the two men agreed that the preservation of peace is the paramount task of our time and that everything possible must be done to prevent the arms race. They noted that the existing relations between the GDR Society for Agricultural Sciences and the DLG could be steadily expanded for mutual benefit, especially with a view to scientific-technical progress in agriculture.

Werner Felfe explained, in light of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the GDR's readiness to cooperate with all reasonable and peace-loving forces in the interest of preventing a nuclear inferno. It strongly supported the Soviet disarmament proposals and the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states. Werner Felfe reaffirmed that the GDR was in favor of further expanding relations between the two German states on the basis of the basic treaty.

Josef Ertl expressed agreement with the view that mutual relations had to be based on reason and realism and directed toward the safeguarding of peace. The deepening of relations with the GDR Society for Agricultural Sciences was very much in the interests of the DLG and its efforts were encouraged to contribute to understanding. There were sufficient starting points for concrete cooperation in implementing scientific-technical cooperation in agriculture.

Taking part in the talks were the members of the Central Committee Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs; Helmut Semmelmann, department chief in the SED Central Committee; Professor Wili Breunig, president of the GDR Society for Agricultural Sciences. Josef Ertl was accompanied by Hans-Christian Seeliger, vice president of the DLG; and other members of the board. Also pesent was Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent representation in the GDR.

This evening, Werner Felfe gave a dinner in honor of Josef Ertl.

BRIEFS

ERFURT BEZIRK COMPETITION TARGETS -- In Erfurt today, more than 1,000 of the best workers and competition initiators met with Gerhard Mueller, Politburo candidate member and 1st secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk Executive Board, on new competition targets following the 11th SED Congress. By the end of the year, 1,000 CAD/CAM work stations will be in operation. The Bezirk's construction workers want to build or modernize 13,600 apartments in 1986 -- 1,000 more than planned. Consumer goods worth M200 million will be produced in excess of the plan, involving a replacement rate of at least 40 percent. The work collectives want to achieve an increase of 6 days in net production by the end of the year. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 11 Jun 86 DW]

DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW FOR COOPERATION MEETING

LD301634 Budapest MTI in English 1458 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 30 (MTI) -- The 35th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation started at the CEMA headquarters in Moscow on Monday. The delegations are headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, co-chairmen of the committee. The Hungarian delegation includes Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. The session is attended by senior officials of the organs of central management and the managers of Soviet large-scale companies.

The main task of the session is to work out concrete measures for the implementation of the aims set during the Budapest summit meeting this June.

Further on Visit

LD020508 Budapest MTI in English 1905 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, who participated in the 35th session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and technologic-scientific cooperation in Moscow as a member of the Hungarian delegation, held bi-lateral negotiations with his Soviet partners following the session, on opportunities for further advancing industrial cooperation. He met with Erlen Pervishin, minister of telecommunications, with whom he discussed new forms of cooperation, and held talks with member of the Academy of Science Abel Gangegyan, chairman of the committee of the Soviet Academy of Sciences studying the development of the forces of production and the use of natural resources. He called upon one institute of the Ministry of Automation and the Instrument Industry where he held talks on the joint development of nuclear power station and computer protection and control systems with heads of the ministry and the institute. Laszlo Kapolyi was received by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Laszlo Kapolyi arrived home to Budapest Tuesday.

SZABO'S MEETINGS ON USSR VISIT REVIEWED

LD272214 Budapest MTI in English 1925 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI) -- Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Council of Agricultural Production cooperatives, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from June 23 to 27 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He held talks with Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, chairman of the Agro-Industrial Committee of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Karlov, head of department of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Committee, Ivan Kuhar [name and title as received], president of the Kolkhoz Council of the Soviet Union, and managers of several party, state, and economic organizations. Discussions were held on the agricultural policy practise of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and issues of Hungarian-Soviet agricultural and food industrial cooperation.

The talks, which took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, were attended by Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Istvan Szabo studied the agriculture of country Krasnodar and visited local scientific and production organizations.

Istvan Szabo and party, including Imre Kovacs, deputy head of department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Istvan Doboczky, deputy minister of agriculture and food, returned to Budapest Friday evening.

ACZEL-LED MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BENELUX

LD021308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] An MSZMP delegation headed by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo, has left for Luxembourg and Belgium. The delegation will hold talks with leaders of the communist and social-democratic parties of the two countries as well as with other leading politicians.

BORNEMISSZA NAMED 13TH PARTY DISTRICT 1ST SECRETARY

LD022301 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Sandor Bornemissza, previously chairman of the 13th District Council of Budapest, has become the first secretary of the party committee of the district. Gabor Deak has been relieved -- while recognizing his merits -- of his post of first secretary at the meeting of the party committee. A few days ago he was named chairman of the State Office for Youth & Sports.

BUDAPEST REPORTS STATE YOUTH, SPORTS OFFICE FORMED

LD271437 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A state youth and sports office has been formed in Hungary which will operate as an organ of national jurisdiction under the supervision of the Council of Ministers. This has been decreed by the Presidential Council. The decree will come into force as law as of next month and simultaneously the State Youth Committee and its Secretariat, as well as the National Physical Education and Sports Office will cease to exist.

The Presidential Council has comprehensively regulated the liquidation procedure of economic organizations. Henceforth, liquidation will be a procedure belonging to court jurisdiction, in which decisions come first from the Budapest court, and from the Supreme Court in the case of appeal.

A decree has also been made on recording the state population. It decides the tasks related to the direction and supervision of recording the state population.

The Presidentil Council also heard a briefing by Pal Losonczi on visits to Hungary by the Zimbabwe and Turkish heads of state.

DEFENSE, INDUSTRY MINISTRIES SIGN ON COOPERATION

AU011150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 86 p 4

[MTI report]

[Text] On Friday [27 June] Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, and Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, signed an agreement between the two ministries to expand cooperation. The document signed in the Ministry of Defense refers to tasks and joint activities in technical and scientific cooperation, and innovations in research, as well as in production and development.

1985 STATE BUDGET DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

AU301116 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] State Budget Balance (in billion forints)

Receipts	1985 fulfillment	Distribution (percentage of the main sum of expenses)
Enterprise (cooperative) tax payments	286.7	47.1
Social Security Contributions	94.4	15.5
Consumption-related taxes	92.2	15.5
Total	473.3	77.7
Payments effected by the population	55.7	91.1
Payments by budget-financed institutions	53.0	8.7
International and other receipts	11.5	1.0
Main sum of receipts	593.5	97.4
Deficit	15.7	2.6
Expenditures		
Enterprise (cooperative) subsidies	51.4	8.5
Tax returns and socialist interstate accounts	51.2	8.5
Consumer price addition	50.2	8.2
Total	152.8	25.1
Accumulation expenditures	61.8	10.1
Social security expenditures	131.5	21.6
Budget-financed institutions; expenditures	206.9	34.0
International and other expenditures	56.2	9.2
Main sum of expenditures	609.2	100.2

The total receipts of the 1985 state budget were 593.5 billion forints and total expenditures came to 609.2 billio forints. The receipts were 2.3 percent less than stipulated and the expenditures stood within the planned amount. The budget deficit stood at 15.7 billion forints. The decisive percentage of the budget receipts originated from the enterprise economic organizations. The payments of the enterprises and cooperatives were 22.3 billin forints less than stipulated; within this, the profit taxes and the differential producer turnover tax lagged considerably behind the planned amount.

The amount of the taxes and contributions paid by the population, including the social security and pension contribution, stood at 55.7 billion forints. The number of private persons involved in small ventures and subsequently the taxable income originating from these ventures continued to increase. As a result of the modification of the regulations on these ventures and cooperation taxes, the tax incomes from these associations exceeded the stipulated amount by 5.1 billion forints, some 13 percent. The increasing payments resulting from the modification of the customs regulations affecting the population led to significant increase in the receipts from customs dues.

The amount of the budget-financed institutions' income and of the payments of the social security contribution stood at 53 billion forints. This amount is larger than planned by close to 3 billion forints. This surplus is mainly the result of the assertion of the interest in increasing their own income. Some 10 percent (61.8 billion forints) of the state budget expenditures served to facilitate the activity of accumulation. Additional support had to be provided to investments, as in certain basic material manufacturing and energy sectors -- in view of the difficult financial situation of the enterprises -- the previously used state loan structure had to be modified in certain cases into a basic allocation, which placed a more direct burden on the budget.

The amount paid for the return of taxes and the support of enterprises and which faciliated their production and turnover stood at 152.8 billion forints, one-quarter of the total expenditures. This sum is 11.7 billion forints more than planned. The bulk of this surplus expenditure was due to imports of energy and greater energy consumption.

The amount provided for the budget-financed institutions to carry out their tasks stood at 206.9 billion forints, 34 percent of the total expenditures. This greater expenditure, 5 billion forints more than planned, was made possible primarily by the increasing surplus income of the councils and of the central bodies as well as by their financial surplus available from the previous year. The expenditure was divided among the main tasks as follows:

-- 39.3 billion forints for the tasks of health and sociasl organs;
-- 65.9 billion forints for educational, cultural, and scientific research rasks;
-- 37.6 billion forints for the tasks of economic, administrative, legal, and internal order and security organs.
-- 64.1 billion forints for the tasks of economic, administrative, legal, and internal order and security organs.

The social security expenses in 1985 stood at 131.5 billion forinits, 11.5 billion forints (9.5 percent) more than in 1984. The social policy measures carried out in 1985 increased budget expenditures by 4.4 billion forints. In 1985, 91.7 billion forints were allocated for pensions and other pension-like contributions, 69.8 percent of the total social security expenditures. Compared to 1984, this sum was higher by 1.4 billion forints due to an increase in the number of pensioners, and by 6.3 percent due to the increase in the average pensions.

A total of 20.6 percent of the overall social security expenditures was allocated for the support of mothers and families with children -- excluding the child care allowance -- an amount of 27.1 billion forints. This was 3 billion forints more than in 1984. Some 20.7 billion forints were allocated for family allowances, 1.9 billion forints more than in 1984. The amount of sick payments and other aid funds in 1985 stood at 11.7 billion forints, 600 million more than in 1984.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY FINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER

Losonczi Decorates Official

AU011229 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 86 p 4

[MTI report: "Gyorgy Lazar Received the Finnish Defense Minister -- The Decoration of Veikko Pihlajamaki"]

[Text] In recognition of his services rendered in increasing the friendship between our peoples and armies, Veikko Pihlajamki, defense minister of the Republic of finland, was awarded by the Presidential Council with the Order of Star of the Hungarian People's Republic adorned with a golden wreath.

The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council, on Friday [27 June]. Present at the decoration were Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Colonel General Ferenc Kirpati, minister of defense; Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foreign minister; and Arto Mansala, ambassador of the Republic of Finland in Budapest.

In his office on Friday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Finnish defense minister. The cordial discussion, conducted in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ference Karpati and Arto Mansala.

Minister Concludes Visit

LD291700 Budapest MTI in English 1425 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) - Veikko Pihlajamaki, minister of defence of the Republic of Finland, concluded the official friendly visit he paid to Hungary at the head of a delegation. Invited by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, he held talks on issues concerning the two armies, paid visits to military units, industrial and agricultural plants and saw the sights of Hungary. On Sunday the Finnish delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Ferenc Karpati, and several Members of the Militry council of the defence Ministry.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU241437 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jun 86 p 3

[MTI report: "Communique on the Hungarian-Zimbabwean Talks"]

[Text] Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, visited our country from 16 to 19 June at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Janos Kadar, general secretry of the MSZMP, received the guest.

The Zimbabwean head of state laid a wreath at the Memorial of Hungarian Heroes, visited the Medicor Works and the Voros Csillag agricultural cooperative in Nadudvar, and the historical and cultural sights of the capital city and Hajdu-Bihar County.

During the visit the parties signed a health agreement, a trade cooperation accord, a cultural-academic agreement, an agreement on technological and scientific cooperation, with a relevant working plan for 1986-88, and an agreement on cooperation between their news agencies.

At the friendly talks which were conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding, Pal Losonczi and Canaan Sodindo Banana briefed each other on their countries' domestic situations and the tasks they were facing. They reviewed Hungarian-Zimbabwean relations and the possibilities of extending them. They exchange views on the most important international questions and paid special attention to issues related to world peace and international security, as well as to the situation in southern Africa.

They stated with satisfaction that relations between their countries have shown progress in recent years and this is partly due to high-level meetings. They stressed that the positive improvement in political relations has created favorable opportunities for improving mutually advantageous cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, technology, and science. They expressed their conviction that the agreements signed will promote manifold improvement in interstate relations.

Canaan Sodindo Banana highly appreciated the socialist achievements and peace-loving foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as its contribution to easing international tension, promoting the cause of disarmament, consolidating the policy of detente, intensifying dialogue, and eliminating all vestiges of the colonial past on the African Continent.

Pal Losonczi praised the success the Republic of Zimbabwe has achieved in complicted internal and external circumstances under the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) to consoliate political independence, promote social progress and natinal unity, and improve the people's living conditions. He highly regarded the Zimbabwean Governent's progressive foreign policy and its efforts to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of problems in southern Africa and to end apartheid, as well as its active role in the Organization of African Unity and in the Nonaligned Movement.

The two heads of state expressed their concern about the developments of the international situation. They stressed that the reason for the increasing tension is the imperialist policy of power which aims at increasing the arms race and extending it to outer space. They pointed out that it is a vital question for all of mankind to stop the arms race, especially in the nuclear field. To achieve this, it is necessary to unite and join the efforts of all peace-loving forces in the world.

The parties highly appreciated and expressed their intention to support the proposals of the Soviet Union and the member countries of the socialist community for furthering the cause of detente and world peace, as well as the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states at the June session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest. Pal Losonczi and Canaan Banana considered that it is essential to settle disputed issues through negotiations based on equality and mutual security and to continue and intensify bilateral and multilateral political dialogues. They agreed that increasing European security and cooperation and improving confidence in Europe are important factors in consolidating world peace. They underlined that a constructive agreement on disarmament would release significant financial resources for economic development, the solution of global problems, and assistance to developing countries.

Both presidents expressed their concerns over the political, social, and economic problems of the African continent and over the situation in its southern region. They confirmed that their countries continue to provide support for African nations in their struggle to remove the burdens of their colonial past, to preserve and consolidate their independence, and create independent economies.

They stressed that the government policy in the Republic of South Africa constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in Africa and the world. They condemned the racist policy of the South African regime which is used to brutally oppress the majority of the population, to openly interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries, and to illegally occupy Namibia.

They expressed their solidarity with the South African people, with the African National Congress and other forces fighting for the removal of apartheid, with the South-West African People's Organization and the Frontline States fighting for the independence of Namibia. They urged a guarantee for Namibia's independence based on resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council. They praised the work done at the emergency sessions of the UN General Assembly dealing with the critical economic situation in Africa and expressed their hope that the implementation of the resolutions passed at the session will contribute to easing the difficulties and making progress in the economies of African nations.

They highly regarded the positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs and its contribution to maintaining world peace, reducing international tensions, reducing the arms race, creating equal rights for economic cooperation, and solving local conflicts. They stressed the importance of the summit taking place in August and September with the participation of the leaders from member countries of the movement.

Both parties evaluated the visit as being successful and having contributed to the expansion of friendly relations between the two states and peoples, and having opened up new possibilities for increasing mutually advantageous cooperation. Pal Losonczi accepted an invitation from Canaan Sodindo Banana to visit Zimbabwe.

BRIEFS

EXPORT PLAN OVERFULFILLELD -- Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- In the first six months of 1986 the Szolnok-based Mezaget Company, a major manufacturer of farm machinery, increased output by 12 per cent as compared to the same period last year, with 1,413 million forints worth of modern hay and straw harvesters and farm machinery. Half the products, more than planned, are being exported to socialist and capitalist countries. Export markets were also expanded by the West German "Mercanta" joint venture to which Mezogep and Komplex Foreign Trade Company are partners. The joint venture provides for the sale of products on third markets, and helped include Dutch and British firms on the list of purchasers. Mezogep is to start delivery of unimix-10 fodder-distributors to the Netherlands in the second half of 1986. The company also received an order for 100 balers from Britain. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1240 GMT 1 Jul 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WORK OF 10TH PZPR CONGRESS

Congress Resumes Work

LD010851 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1: The 10th PUWP Congress resumed debates here today. On the third day of the congress work, discussion on the CC's report continues in fourteen study groups. The delegates examine the most important areas of the party work and the PUWP operation in all spheres of Poland's life.

Congress Teams Meet

LD011502 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Good day. We are in the radio studio for the 10th PZPR Congress. We welcome you on the 3d day of deliberations. Today the delegates began differently from on the previous 2 days. The congress hall in the Palace of Culture and Science is still empty. The plenary debate will begin this afternoon. Since 0900 work has been going on in the 41 congress subject teams. They have the task of compiling the congress stance on the most important issues concerning our political, social and economic life. The teams are still in session, but our reporters are already in the studio; they have been at the debates of several teams and will report on what is happening there for you.

Here is Jan Gadomski, who was at the foreign policy team meeting.

[Gadomski] This team is chaired by Comrade Jozef Czyrek. The discussion was introduced by Foreign Minister Comrade Marian Orzechowski, broadly referring back to the report by Wojciech Jaruzelski. I would like to quote one sentence from the introduction: Polish foreign policy must be one of the most dynamic and mobilizing factors in state policy, promoting accelerated socioeconomic development. So far, I have listened to 10 debaters.

The fundamental theme of the statements was Poland's place and role in the world and especially in Europe. Our capability to promote the cause of detente, international cooperation and peace was assessed. As Deputy Ryszard Wojna said in the discussion: This is an area of common danger, on both sides of the line which divides the system formations. We are threatened by military confrontation. We are threatened by the possibility that modern technology will get out of control. We are threatened ecologically. Apart from this, we are linked by a common cultural (?heritage). This is enough for difficult, controversial problems to be tackled in a new, realistic way.

What did all the statements have in common? Well, probably satisfaction at Poland's restoration to its rightful place; the awareness that this happened thanks to our own efforts, but that it is also a function of our standing in the socialist community, of the inviolability our friendly and allied relations with the Soviet Union; the ambitions resulting from this but also the realism in outlining ways to satisfy them; the awareness of the activities of national and class opponents and an optimstic approach to the difficulties.

[Announcer] Thank you very much. So much for the deliberations of that team.

Now let's look at party affairs. Jerzy Malczynski took part in the team discussing the party's ideological and propaganda activity and the problems of national accord.

[Malczynski] The theses are very numerous. The deliberations are chaired by Central Committee Secretary Comrade Henryk Bednarski and the deputy chairman is the editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka, already known to listeners as the congress press spokesman. Very many problems were tackled. Briefly, many statements positively assessed the provisions concerning the party's ideological and propaganda activity and national accord in the draft program of the party and also the way of presenting these matters in the Central Committee report delivered on the first day of the congress by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The ideological problems were discussed, in fact, on three different planes: party unity; ideological struggle; and the change on the issue of national accord, which was mentioned in the Central Committee report. So formerly, it was a question of political accord, and now it is one of cooperation in the socioeconomic sphere. A great deal of space was devoted to the party's propaganda activity. Particularly in the statements by workers there was the stance that ideology is treated as something very great, very secret and not subject to dispute and criticism, whereas the way this ideology is presented was given a varied reception and radio and television to a greater extent came in for a great deal of adverse comment. Among others, Vlodzimierz Sokorski said that we conduct propaganda as if we do not appreciate what an intelligent society we have.

[Announcer] That probably doesn't apply to all our work. I think that one can find in our propaganda a good many good examples of reliable journalism work.

[Broszczak] I would like to draw attention to another stand in the discussion: matters of education in schools. It is said that in the education system, signs of an indifference regarding world outlook are manifesting themselves for various reasons; nevertheless, these are phenomena which should be eliminated somehow, for a teacher cannot pretend to be indifferent to the content of what he is teaching. And the last word, which I must talk about, is the issue of how society sees the state and the shaping of an attitude toward the state. This was very broadly tackled by several participants in the discussion. They stressed that even in such school subjects as civics, too little is said and too little emphasis is laid on the attitude toward the state and the legal system. Furthermore, young people are not being acquainted with how the state administration should function, so those young people come humbly to the administrative office and can't get what is simply their due. That is, in brief, what was discussed mainly in the part of the session I listened to.

[Announcer] Thank you very much. I would add that, during the plenary deliberations, both matters of education and the functioning of the state administration were discussed and many speakers also made statements on them.

Defining the brief of the next subject teams are these headings: Poland's economic development policy in 1986-90; the development policy for rural areas and agriculture and the food economy; the proexport reorientation of the economy; science and technological and organizational progress in the service of the country's development. Let's begin with economic development policy, with the work of that team. Andrzej Borkowski was an observer.

[Borkowski] This is an important team; almost 400 delegates are taking part in its work and discussing matters which are decisive for success, for achieving our goals which the congress will outline for this 5-year period and the (?long-term).

As one of the participants in the discussion said, this is beyond argument -- the credibility of what the party approves will depend on the development of the situation in the economy, on the rate of the transformations introduced to speed up the growth of production; and so a better meeting of social needs. One of the general conclusions which ran through the statements can be put like this, and although it is no new discovery, it is worth reiterating: Everything will depend on management efficiency in the very broadest sense. It is conditioned, however, by the introduction of mechanisms which would compel it. There is no other way. It is significant and cheering, as I see it, that all of those who spoke -- I listened to nine delegates -- came out firmly in favor of economic pressure and therefore of radical methods of action in the economy. These may turn out to be painful for everybody at the beginning, but I think that this is better than taking the economy on to a quicker path of growth by little steps. Of course, many problems are being pointed out in the discussion: detailed problems and macroscale ones: pro-export undertakings, structural changes in industry, the motivational system, and so forth. The most important, however, is the general longing for discipline, order and effectiveness of action.

[Announcer] I would add, perhaps, that during the plenary discussion and in the Central Committee report as well, there was great stress on the vital need, first, to improve management efficiency, and second, to raise discipline in implementing decisions and resolutions. On matters concerning the countryside, agriculture and the food economy here is Andrzej Dobrowolski.

[Dobrowolski] This was team nine. The deliberations are under the chairmanship of Central Committee Secretary Comrade Zbigniew Michalek. There are 175 delegates participating and 44 invited guests from various fields and branches of industry cooperating with the food economy. I listened to the deliberations from 0900, when they began, to 1200 and in that time, after the introduction by Comrade Michalek, some 12 people spoke, although some 50 had signed up to speak. The theme of the majority of the speeches stressed the fact that food production in our country has obtained lasting foundations; it has been based above all on our own possibilities. That they are sufficiently large is shown by the dynamic growth of agricultural production and the growing supplies of food to the population. Growth would be even greater, the delegates said, if the tasks in the resolution of the 11th plenum on increasing industrial means of production to agriculture were fully implemented.

Comrade Jerzy Janicki, deputy director of the Ursus Engineering Works, said that the future of tractor production is none too clear. Tractors produced under license are the main case in point here. They have been talked about for 12 years, and it is still only the beginning of the road.

[Announcer] Thank you very much. We will return to these matters in our next report; now Jan Rzedzielski will talk about the economy's reorientation towards exports. We can start from the statement that if we don't gear the economy towards exports, it will be hard for us to get off to a start at an accelerated rate.

[Rzedzielski] This belief dominated the discussion, chaired by Krzysztof Klinowski, with the introductory remarks made by Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

[Announcer] Here is Maciej Drus on the 10th group, concerned with science, technological and organizational progress.

[Drus] The precise title of the team is: Science and Technological and Organizational Progress in the Service of the Country's Development.

The team's brief goes far beyond this name and takes in everything which serves or hampers progress as broadly conceived. People are discussed above all: people of science and industry.

[Announcer] We still have for you reports on work of two teams. The 13th team has been examining the issues of health and natural environment protection. Here is Barbara Gardowska.

[Gardowska] As might have been expected there was more talk about shortcomings than good points. The first part of the deliberations was devoted to health service issues, but I would like to quote a sentence from a speech on ecological matters: Our approach toward environmental protection, one of the delegates said, is the expression of the civic attitude, the expression of the attitude toward our homeland. These remarks concerned both all citizens who litter the forest or wash their cars in rivers, but most of all citizens who by virtue of their position and place of work decide on the construction of a new factory with the construction of a water purifying plant, who decide on switching on and off the necessary equipment. It was said that if everything that should be switched on is switched on we could reduce the pace of devastation of the natural environment by 30 percent without any investment outlays.

[Announcer] On tasks of education, culture and art, the 14th subject team, here is a report by Barbara Syczewska.

[Syczewska] The subject team for educational and cultural matters was chaired by Comrade Heronim Kubiak, who included many interesting thoughts in his introduction. He drew attention to the fact that education and culture are complementary, and they form a certain continuum. The point of each is to form the individuality of man and his system of values.

He recalled that culture as understood according to Marxist thought is the whole of the content and methods of human life. Such an understanding of culture, he said, is strongly rooted in Marxist tradition and the tradition of the Polish left. Comrade Heronim Kubiak referred to some documents, which could have helped the discussion, namely those which were prepared by appropriate Central Committee commissions before the 10th Congress for the 10th Congress, and also the 19th and 24th Central Committee plenum resolutions. He talked about the need for a closer look at the documents and for their possible updating. Well, I listened to only part of the discussion. I have to say that my attention was drawn to an attitude full of involvement. All the participants in the discussion aimed at clear, straight and precise discussion of the matters at hand. Both general and particular subjects were discussed.

SRV Guest Salutes Congress

LD011535 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1337 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Chu Huy Man, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the 10th PZPR Congress; Chu speaking in vernacular with superimposed Polish translation — live]

[Text] Allow me to express fraternal solidarity with the working class and the entire Polish nation, and warm greetings. [applause] In the millenium history of Poland the past 40 years have been a relatively short period, but the fraternal Polish people waged various wars, and won many glorious victories.

Rising after the heavy destruction and losses caused by the war started by the Fascists, the Polish people, led by the PZPR, and with considerable help from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have achieved many revolutionary feats. Poland has been transformed into a developed industrial and agricultural country, the population's standard of living has improved considerably both materially and spiritually.

Recently you scored a great success, comrades, by overcoming the serious crisis afflicting you. This is further proof of the fact that the Polish nation, led by the PZPR and with esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the helm and with the effective timely assistance by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of the socialist community, was able to inflict a shattering defeat on numerous intrigues concocted by imperialism and the forces of the reaction and was able to defend the gains of the socialist revolution.

This victory has confirmed that Poland continues to be an important member meriting the confidence of the socialist community, of the Warsaw Pact and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The position and prestige of the Polish People's Republic on the international arena are constantly increasing and gaining strength. And all these successes are the result of linking genuine patriotism with the unconquered Marxist-Leninist thought and proletarian socialist internationalism.

The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese nation, which also struggled many years for freedom, independence and socialism, were in deep sympathy with you comrades in every hour and minute of your difficulties and stern tests. And they were proud and happy when you, comrades, overcame your crisis and brought about the strengthening of the political situation and the stable development of the country. We feel the triumph of the PZPR and of the fraternal Polish nation as if it were our own.

The present 10th PZPR Congress accompanies [word indistinct] that have been prepared exceptionally carefully. It has concentrated the whole effort of collective reflections and has momentous importance for political life in Poland. We are deeply convinced of the fact that on the basis of the program of the Polish United Workers Party and of the resolutions to be adopted by the congress, the fraternal Polish nation, in its fervent patriotism, will achieve even more numerous fresh successes, will lead the country resolutely and surely along the road of socialism, will make the life of Poles better and more beautiful, and will raise the standing and prestige of Poland in the international arena.

Esteemed comrades, at present the strength of the Soviet Union, the mainstay of world peace and revolution and of the whole socialist community, is a decisive factor determining the directions of the development of the international situation.

Never before has humanity had such serried and united forces -- which allow it to frustrate the aggressive designs of American imperialism.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress was an important event not only for the Soviet Union but for the whole of the socialist community, for all the forces which support peace, democracy and social progress in the world. Today the struggle to achieve world peace and to eradicate nuclear arms is the first and most important duty of all nations.

The Communist Party and the Vietnamese nation fully support the comprehensive [word indistinct] program which envisages the complete eradication of nuclear arms -- presented in the (?famous) moratorium of the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Gorbachev, on 15 February 1986. We are fully in accord with and support most heartily the statement made by the Government of the Soviet Union on 29 April 1986 on the subject of the situation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region. We heartily support the program, made up of specific activities, on the subject of utilizing outer space for peaceful means, presented by the Soviet Union on 12 June 1986. We fervently support the recent appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries on the subject of restricting the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

Standing together in solidarity with the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, with the Nonaligned Movement countries and all nations which support progress in the world, we give relentless battle to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, all reactionary forces, in the name of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

In the Indochinese Peninsula, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will always uphold close ties of solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It will decisively fight for the affairs of Southeast Asia in which peace, stability, and friendship and cooperation between countries will reign.

Esteemed comrades, more than 10 years have elapsed since the total liberation of our country, and we must still continue work on the eradication of the results of the long war, we must still stand up to the forces of imperialism and reaction which do not recoil from any intrigue which has a chance of frustrating the achievements of the Vietnamese revolution, and that of Laos and Kampuchea.

However, our party stands firm by the correct political line and the nation has sufficient strength and will to implement victoriously our basic strategic tasks, to build socialism and to defend the socialist homeland.

At present we are carefully preparing ourselves for our sixth party congress. This congress will comprehensively assess the recent past period, present a target-task for socioeconomic development for the years 1986-90 and will set out directions for tasks in future years.

Our party is fully aware that now, just as in the past, the success of the implementation of tasks set out by the congress cannot be separated from solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union, with Poland and with other fraternal socialist countries. The tasks cannot be separated from the alliance in struggle and the multilateral cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Esteemed comrades, Vietnam and Poland are fraternal countries linked by common histories, struggles for existence and the development and common ideal of socialism. In all the most difficult moments we stood by each other; we commiserated with, supported and helped each other. All our communists and the whole of our nation highly esteem and will never forget the presence of Polish comrades in the International Commission of Control and Supervision. We will never forget the [word indistinct] revolutionary feelings of the significant support and the valuable help given to Vietnam by the Polish Party, the Polish Government and the Polish nation, both in the past times of our struggle for freedom and independence and at the present time of building socialism and the defense of our country.

We thank you sincerely and heartily, comrades. We thank the whole fraternal Polish nation. We wish the 10th PZPR Congress fruitful debates. May the friendship and solidarity in struggle, the multinational cooperation between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the PZPR and between the Vietnamese and Polish nations develop every day more broadly and more gloriously. [applause]

Cuban Official Addresses Congress

LD011907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1350 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Cuban Communist Party, at the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw; Almeida in Spanish with superimposed Polish translation -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, comrade delegates, esteemed guests: We are extremely pleased to take part in the proceedings of the 10th PZPR Congress, which is occurring almost on the eve of the 42d anniversary of Poland's rebirth. This anniversary marks the event when the country regained its independence and was given an opportunity to commence socialist construction and life within safe frontiers. On behalf of the fraternal Cuban Communist Party [CCP], its Central Committee, and above all, on behalf of Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the CCP [applause], I wish to convey to you, dear comrades, combat greetings and expressions of solidarity. The struggle of the Polish nation to regain its independence, its sacrifices and suffering during the years of the Hitlerite aggression, and the internationalist stance of its greatest sons give rise to deep admiration and respect within our hearts and are an example for all Cuban fighters to follow.

Our party highly appraises the significance of the decisive action for Poland and for the cause of socialism and peace that was undertaken on 13 December 1981. On that memorable day the Polish patriots and revolutionaries, led by Comrade Jaruzelski, frustrated the plans of imperialism and internal counterrevolution, charting the course down the difficult path that led to the country's normalization and further development.

The report delivered by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee bears witness to the efforts made by the Communists and all Polish working people to overcome the consequences of the crisis, to continue the development of all areas of the national economy, and to work out an extensive program for the country's social and economic development so as to raise the material and spiritual level of the nation's life.

These goals have been outlined with great precision in the party program. Following consultations and creative discussion within the entire Polish society, this program will be passed during the congress. It is a foundation for the future development of this socialist society.

Esteemed comrades, 5 months ago the CCP held its third congress. This congress allowed us to sum up our achievements during the previous 5-year period and to carry out a critical analysis of that period's shortcomings and errors. In so doing we were guided by our firm resolve to eliminate all shortcomings and to make a transition to begin implementing new, higher goals in all areas of social life.

Our congress again reiterated the importance of the existence of socialism a few dozen kilometers from the frontiers of the mightiest fortress of world reaction.

Socialist Cuba, which in the 27 years of its existence found within itself the means to rebuff countless attacks mounted by the United States, is an object of the hatred with which the Reagan administration's anti-Cuban policy is permeated. This hatred is reflected in the maintenance of an economic blockade of Cuba, the stepping up of spy operations, the organization of hysterical propaganda campaigns, and in the resorting to crude and insolent threats. We do not treat this lightly, since we are aware that those who throw down these challenges have no scruples or principles. However, neither are we afraid of them; we shall not retreat, not even by a single step. [applause]

Faced with this unprecedented attitude of the imperialists, our people, who have rallied around their party and its first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro, demonstrate now more than ever a readiness to defend the people's gains and their inalienable right to independence. One can expect anything from our sworn and perfidious enemy. However, let our enemies make no mistake: The communists who are leading the Cuban people can oppose and rebuff any aggression with the same decisiveness and perseverance that has always characterized our revolutionaries, both during the period of the anticolonial war in the 19th Century and during the Bay of Pigs attack, as well as during the current stage, when we are fulfilling our internationalist mission.

We must acknowledge that our economic and social achievements and defensive potential are also the fruit of internationalist solidarity shown to us, especially by the fraternal Soviet Union and other socialist countries, among which Poland occupies a worthy place.

Comrades, a few months ago we all witnessed an event of timeless significance: the 27th CPSU Congress. This event, justly described as historic, constituted for the international communist and workers' movement and for all revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces an example of the indomitable spirit of the internationalism of the communists and the entire Soviet people. It demonstrated conclusively the Soviet sense of responsibility and the resolute will of the Soviet political leadership, which with wisdom and renewed vigor is tackling the challenge of graduating from the task of socialist construction to the implementation of more complex goals. At the same time, it picked up the gauntlet thrown by the U.S. militarists and imperialists and their allies.

Your 10th congress is taking place at a time when the international situation has become extremely difficult and complex, due, above all, to the efforts of the U.S. Government, which wishes to turn back the merciless tide of history. This is a time, when, in their madness, imperialists do not shirk from launching daily attacks against the governments and peoples who are defending their independence in the face of the imperialist diktat or are fighting to throw off the yoke of (?colonialism). These nations have become the real victims of the state terrorism practiced by the U.S. Government in close alliance with the world's most reactionary forces. This same line of violence and adventurism is a growing threat to world peace, since the team now in power in the United States wishes to impose its hegemony on the world through the use of blackmail or threats against the socialist community and the entire revolutionary and progressive movement.

Hence, the struggle to preserve world peace is linked with opposition to the militant course of the U.S. administration's policy, which has as its aim the achievement of U.S. military superiority thus enabling the United States to take control of the world and impose a shameful system of domination.

The duty to oppose these plans and to grind these designs to dust rests, first and foremost, with the countries of the socialist community.

However, this is also a duty of the Third World countries, of all progressive and antiwar forces which are active in the most important capitalist countries. We are currently witnessing a real counterrevolutionary crusade mounted by U.S. imperialism against peoples that desire freedom and independence.

The shameful U.S. efforts to stifle the heroic Sandinist revolution are the best example of this crusade, [applause] as are the efforts to shatter at any cost the unbreakable will of the Salvadoran party and people, to sow confusion and (?defeatism) in Angola, to prevent Namibia from regaining independence, and to stem the growing tide of the liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa by propping up and actively supporting the shameful apartheid regime, which, in the face of the unavoidable crisis, launches attacks against the frontline states.

U.S. imperialism supports the counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and Cambodia and continues open support to Israeli expansionism, thus attempting to render it impossible to find a just solution for the legitimate cause of the Palestinian people. This same imperialism undertakes serious operations, devoid of all scruples, aimed at blocking the [word indistinct] nation's path to progress and independence, and, a few months ago, launched a brutal attack on Libya.

In sum, one can say that the past few years have eloquently shown that all the antipeople actions undertaken by the hired bandits active in the anticommunist cause the world over enjoy the openly declared support of the Reagan administration.

However, despite the powerful actions and means of imperialism, stemming this march toward freedom, independence, and final victory is only a matter of time. [sentence as heard] Nothing will frustrate the aspirations of the revolutionaries who struggle the world over for happiness and for the right to live in conditions of true justice and dignity.

In a situation of continuing social contradictions, in order to exist, the peoples of the Third World, who suffer hunger, unemployment, abject poverty and backwardness, can no longer tolerate the present system of international economic relations imposed on them by capitalism. Due to this system, a colossal burden rests on the shoulders of the developing countries in the form of unimaginable debts which, due to their size, have become impossible to repay. In the circumstances, it is necessary to take steps to eradicate these debts and establish a new international economic order, putting an end to arms race, reducing military expenditures, and using the resources thus obtained for economic and social goals, satisfying the needs of the entire human race, particularly those in the Third World.

Dear comrades, your congress provides an excellent opportunity to recall the close bonds of friendship that link our peoples and that originated during the years of the struggle for independence, when Carlos Rolof Mialowski, the Polish fighter and internationalist who led Cuban liberation units, operated on the battlefront. The exchange of youth brigades between Poland and Cuba is named for him. This operation is a clear expression of the socialist values which guide our peoples. We are deeply convinced that our lasting friendship, created in difficult and dangerous times, is presently being consolidated by creative and peaceful cooperation in the spirit of faithfulness to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This will continue to develop as an example of the new type of relations that exist between the two nations, Poland and Cuba, which are building their societies.

In conclusion, I would like to express our full faith in the people and Communists of Poland, who, under the leadership of their party and our dear friend, Comrade Jaruzelski, will continue to overcome all difficulties, and every day get nearer to the objective of a communist and socialist future, for which so much effort has been made and so much blood sacrificed by the most committed and faithful sons of the unsubjugated Polish nation.

Long live socialist People's Poland! [applause]

Long live Polish-Cuban friendship! Long live proletarian internationalism! We will win! [applause]

Jaruzelski Apologizes for Absences

LD011709 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1531 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the opening of the afternoon session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Above all I would like to apologize on behalf of some of the members of the Politburo and of the Secretariat who did not take part in today's earlier deliberations. Please forgive us. The Soviet delegation's visit to the factory named after General Karol Swierczewski lasted longer than expected because it was a good one, because it passed in such a fine atmosphere, with direct conversations conducted by Comrade Gorbachev with, above all, the workers at the lofty rally. We still had a meeting between the party leadership and the Soviet leadership.

As he was about to leave by air, Comrade Gorbachev again asked us to cordially thank all comrade delegates for the fine atmosphere, the good will extended to him, and those cherished statements which he acknowledged as being important and auguring well for our party, country and our community. For this, too, cordially... [loud applause interrupts]

As we were not present during the speeches made by the fraternal delegations of the Communist Parties of Vietnam, Cuba and Ethiopia I would like to (?cordially) thank the comrades heading the delegations for the sincere words addressed to our party and our nation, and in return I would like to convey to them our best wishes. Thank you. [applause]

Rakowski Addresses Congress

LD012020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1625 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm and chairman of the Sejm Socioeconomic Commission, to the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 1 July -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrde delegates: At the beginning of my speech allow me to share a remark on the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. As a matter of fact, it was neither a report nor a classic speech; rather it was a dialogue with the party, with the whole of society about the necessity to embark on the second stage of implementing the main provisions of the socialist renewal program.

I am not a wild optimist, but I think that the thoughts and concrete proposals contained in the first secretary's speech incline one to roll up one's sleeves; to free oneself from scepticism, not criticism. Let us admit that the bug of scepticism is still around. The directions of action outlined in the report create a real chance to gain active support for our program not only from the main classes in the nation -- the workers and the peasants -- but also from the intelligentsia and particularly from the world of learning, culture, and art.

It is to these intellectuals, the people who create culture and art, who still stand back today, who are hesitant and not infrequently fail to believe us what I wish to appeal: We need you, your talents, your capacity to make general conclusions from social phenomena. We need you not for egoistic purposes, not so that we can say that they came to us at long last after all, but so that progressive, national, and socialist goals can be achieved.

Such goals, which require big changes in the psychology of the individual and of the nation, have been clearly and unequivocally outlined in the report delivered by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. It will not be an easy matter to achieve them but they do create for the people from the world of learning, culture, and art a chance to live through a big intellectual adventure and, after all, this is what real artists hanker after. Those scientists and artists who have promised themselves to stand aside will not experience it. Therefore, I will repeat after Comrade Jaruzelski the words he uttered in the Oliwia Hall at a meeting with young people in 1983: Come with us, let us go together to a Poland that is just, orderly and modern in thinking and action.

Comrade delegates, the years that have passed since the Ninth Extraordinary Congress have been both difficult and fruitful. They have taught much to many of us. Even though overcoming even extraordinary impediments required a strong will and enormous energy, we have not been, nor are we now, worn-out wanderers. The party aktiv is not worn out; comrades from the party organizations and apparatus are not worn out. During the difficult months and years, being constantly ready to cooperate on a partner-like basis, the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the government did not lack the courage to take active decisions. We were not afraid to say no to the organizers of a sorry spectacle on the Rondo in the heart of Warsaw and to the rebellion in the Higher Officer's School of Fire Service. We were not afraid to denounce publicly those who broke off the August talks despite the fact that a considerable sector of public opinion remained under the influence of demagogues. We were not afraid to disclose before the entire community the course the Solidarity leaders' debates at Radom. We were not afraid to reach for the ultimate means, dramatic in their eloquence but necessary at a time when all other efforts failed to halt the adventurists who played with the fate of sovereign independent Poland. We were not afraid to start introducing economic reform in conditions of extreme economic weakness. We were not afraid to say a firm no to those who wished to sanction brawls and street disturbances in Poland. We were not afraid to initiate PRON with our allies at a time when deep layers of distrust, dislike, and even hostility to the party and peoples authority existed.

Esteemed comrades delegates, the years that have passed since the Ninth Congress have allowed us to see more clearly what has become outdated in social and economic structures, what must be replaced by new ideas and new practical solutions. However, we are still at the beginning of a new impetus for Poland despite the fact that we have begun the political and legal construction of socialist renewal. The conflict which we endured at the beginning of eighties swallowed up much of our energy, and brought -- because it had to bring -- victory to the prosocialist forces, but at the same time it caused the process of resolving problems in the modernization of socialism to be extended.

In the critical analysis of the road which we have traveled since 13 December 1981 it should be remembered that in the subsequent years much of our energy was directed at overcoming the results of the events of 1980-81.

Many difficult and complex problems still await solution; therefore if anyone should feel like succumbing to a comforting sense of triumph, it should be remembered that that triumph, final and valuable though it was, was won on the front of yesterday's battles, while the new fronts which will decide the country's future still require much decisive action. The fact that millions of nonparty citizens want to believe us, want to believe that the party will be able to guide the development of society in such a way that the crisis which gripped not only the economy will never be repeated, should be seen as an invaluable gain of the past few years, and especially of the campaign for the Sejm election and the precongress discussion. We have no right to betray that growing and strengthening faith.

Nowadays we often speak of challenges. Reflect for a moment, if you will, comrades, about one of the challenges that concerns us most closely. I mean the Soviet challenge, for that is what I call the direction chosen by the Soviet Communists at the 27th CPSU Congress. It is precisely the CPSU which so fascinates one today by the acuity of its vision of problems and situations, acuity which jolts consciences, quickens minds, and gives the courage and enthusiasm to take a firm grip on reality.

We may assume that imperialism will do its utmost to make it difficult for the Soviet Union to achieve the aims marked out. It is necessary to prevent imperialism doing this, not by means of war, but by creating a socialist formation and the conditions for the unfettered development of productive forces by intellect and speed of thought in the favorable solution of complex present-day problems.

Polish communists and millions of nonparty Poles with all their hearts wish the Soviet comrades success in the implementation of the course mapped out at the 27th CPSU Congress. However, good wishes are not enough. The deepest feeling of an ideology held in common is not enough. We must guide the country's socioeconomic development so that the results of our initiatives become a real, positive, partner-like contribution to the consolidation of socialism's spiritual and material values. Those initiatives must constantly be aimed at totally precluding factors which could give rise to a convulsive development of People's Poland, because for those convulsions an increasingly high price is paid each time, and not only by us, but by the whole socialist community and the whole world communist movement, as well as the CPSU, whose leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, yesterday in this hall uttered words which touched us deeply.

Comrade delegates, in Poland there continues to be a struggle as to who, in the next few years, will have a significant, visible influence over the minds of our countrymen: Will it be we, who conduct ourselves according to the Marxist-Leninist knowledge about the laws governing social development, or our opponents who, in what they write and say ever more obviously support the idea of Poland being the bulwark of Christianity, ever more visibly promulgate the concept of economic and social order -- which means nothing else but the desire to return to the system of capitalism. What are they counting on? They are counting on the fact that there will be a dimming of the memory of the hopeless situation of millions without work, without a place in factories, without land in the interwar period; counting on the impatience of the younger generation, on self-satisfaction in our ranks and, finally, on the support of the imperialist camp which, today as well as tomorrow, will strive to have Poland be the weakest link in the socialist community.

Underrating the foe would be an unforgivable political mistake, which is not the same foe as in 1980-81. Today's foe would no longer demonstrate so openly his enmity toward socialism. Today, he would not declare swaggeringly that, and I quote: The Army and the police are with us, and we will cope with security. Today he would not put forward a slogan about the struggle for power. He would aim at convincing society that he has a positive program. How can we counter those who do not give up efforts to turn back the course of history? First and foremost by having the courage to look reality in the face, and by the ability to draw conclusions from the changing internal and external conditions.

The results of the implementation to date of the economic reform do not accord with our expectations. The economy is not marching energetically along the road of intensification. The reasons for this situation are to be found, it would seem, in the incompleteness not so much of our solutions as of our actions. In the country which was poor and backward -- and Poland was such a country as little as 30 years ago -- there arose, quite clearly, a discrepancy between economic efficiency and the rationality of economic activities which preferred the qualifications and the productivity of those who were more highly qualified -- or even those who were shrewd -- and social justice which tells us to take care of those who are weaker and poorer. We tried to find solutions to this contradiction, not without mistakes and slipups, generally speaking in the spirit of social justice, and it is to this that we owe the great civilization advance of the nation. But we remain behind as far as efficiency and economic rationality are concerned. The times of backwardness and poverty have passed, but this contradiction remains in the social consciousness and makes itself felt in practice.

Today we must boldly and bravely, very boldly, accept this assumption: First and foremost, justice must be based on efficacy. The efficacy of work was raised to the highest level by Comrade Premier Zbigniew Messner in his speech yesterday.

So far, the state has primarily implemented the principles of justice through social decrees and economic decisions. It was a great achievement and this remains the case. However, justice guaranteed administratively, as it were, does not always provide an incentive for efficiency. We must be bolder in also introducing another kind of justice implemented by the economic mechanism and by economic factors. However, there are quite a number of factors which impede our taking a step in this direction since justice implemented by the economic mechanisms does not heed decrees, nor can it serve to coerce anything by applying various forms of pressure.

In this context I wish to draw attention to certain illnesses and weaknesses which unfortunately recur annually and which limit the dynamism of our socioeconomic system. I do not direct these remarks to anyone in particular, since I have in mind a social phenomena rooted, I think, in our consciousness.

First, vigorous action, not half measures, is needed to create conditions in the socialized sector of the economy -- and it is here that most Poles are employed -- which would make it possible to make maximum use of the individual's capacity for showing initiative. In the perception of society, the individual who shows great initiative and ambition quite frequently finds it hard to attain the goal he sets himself. Therefore, one must search for the reasons which underlie the current unsatisfactory situation. It seems that one such reason is the conviction -- one which has not yet been fully overcome -- that strong authorities are those which, as it is commonly put, control everything.

But having a hold on everything creates straitjackets woven of numerous decrees that limit the freedom of the producers. The human inclination to generalize negative phenomena, ones which are altogether difficult to avoid, especially during a period of such great historical change, is another reason. It so happens that in our eagerness to prevent such phenomena we decide to take steps which make one feel disinclined to take any risk at all, limiting the elbowroom of honest and dishonest people alike, of both slow and dynamic individuals.

Second, taking into account the fact that many substantial threats to the socialist system, characteristic of the first few years following the introduction of martial law, now belong to the past, we should more vigorously strengthen all forms of self-management -- that of workers, territorial, above all, and cooperative. There are many people today who fail to be convinced that what is really expected from them is that they share the responsibility, since, by using examples, they say that they do not have the final say.

Third, the social activeness of citizens makes it imperative that the citizen should discern cohesive thinking at every opportunity in the social and economic policies. Every day in the press you can read about numerous manifestations of the lack of cohesion.

Fourth, consistency in the functioning at all levels is a factor that stimulates the social activeness of citizens. It is not a quality we can be proud of. We love being active, we are consistent at the point of departure but by the halfway stage we already show disillusionment and, what is worse, we look around for a new action to embark on. It is difficult to calculate by what amount we thus reduce our national income as a result of these weaknesses. There is no doubt, however, that we sustain enormous material and moral losses.

Polish workers, technicians, and engineers want to work well. They also want to be able to draw proper salaries and to earn praise, which is a human frailty. But for this work to be fruitful, there must be production and social conditions to facilitate it. Arduous work to eliminate the weaknesses referred to above will make it easier to get those who really have no desire to work to face social opprobrium. Esteemed comrades, the internal policies were stimulated by the policy and struggle during the 5-year period that is nearing its end. This policy arose from the desire to defend socialism against its own weaknesses and deviations and against the threat posed by opponents who capitalized on and made use of them. This policy passed the test. Further successes in implementing the policy require a shift of stress. Above all, the question of modernization and giving dynamic content to socialism is the order of the day as is the matter of leading socialism out of the initial phase of development. This is the only way to guarantee that national support is obtained for the aims mapped out by our party. This is the only way to deprive our domestic and foreign opponents of influence over the young generation of Poles. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Congress Press Conference

LD020311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Report on press conference at 10th PZPR Congress press center in Warsaw on 1 July, with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary -- all except announcer's statements recorded]

[Text] At the congress press center the latest press conference was held today with representatives of the party leadership taking part.

The theme of today's press conference was the basic directions of the party's economic and agricultural policies. Marian Wozniak, member of the Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Zbigniew Michalek, Central Committee ecretary; Stanislaw Gabrielski, Marek Holdakouwski, and Stefan Zawodzinski, heads of Central Committee departments; and Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor, wages, and social affairs met with journalists.

The basic directions of the party's economic policy were presented by Marian Wozniak. He said, inter alia:

[Wozniak] Before the congress it was the general view that economic matters and, at the broadest, socioeconomic matters could and would occupy the foreground in congress discussions, and the resolution of those matters of economic acceleration was the element that would at that moment become a political factor. If we are to view this then as [word indistinct] (?between) economics and politics, I will restrict myself to economic matters.

We are indeed in a situation in which we wish, we have the political will, and we have potential organizational and material capabilities to effect real changes toward intensive management methods. This is not actually the first time this statement has been made. For the first time, however, we are in a situation in which we effectively have a restriction on the means of production and factors of production, which we shall not lift this time by any means other than intensive action.

The economic reform is partly a reform of economic and financial mechanisms and instruments. However, the other part of it is the reform of man, of the attitude, motivation, and behavior of people. This second element is the task for us.

It must be said that the attitude of people and thus, the work of the party in the factory, the works, and the institutions may be directed toward molding innovative attitudes to fight for something. Perhaps this is something traditional, but I think that in our system it still has a great deal of importance. However, that psychological barrier has not been surmounted although we have dozens of examples of enterprises functioning in a highly modern fashion.

The second matter is the organization barrier, the management barrier. Since we have had the capability for many years to function in the work place on an extensive basis, we have a low level structural efficiency and management efficiency. I think this is an important element for the congress.

When it comes to matters that are now coming into the foreground... here it is quite clear that I can only cite the Politburo report on food; Comrade Michalek will speak about housing, education, health, the environment, and fair shares, as Comrade Jaruzelski put it. We are not placing as much emphasis on inflation, but I would like to state clearly that when we speak of development processes and, further, when we say this is tantamount to equilibrium being restored as far as many elements are concerned -- well, it is here that the word inflation fits in, something that is the most vexatious thing for us on a day-to-day basis. We are placing a great deal of stress on matters of scientific-technical progress, although with the knowledge that not everything we do works out. I want to draw attention to two things: To the connection, the organizational connection, as it were, between the work of science, industry, and the economy -- that's the first thing. The second thing is the establishment of small enterprises of an innovative nature.

We are very advanced in this -- establishing small enterprises whose task it will be to implement a definite idea, a license.

To conclude, regardless of what is said at the congress, the political leadership is proceeding with determination, determination that is the product of circumstances and conditions. We simply must change the existing mode of operation of structures and of the economy in favor of intensive methods. This means overcoming very serious resistance not only from inanimate material but from people also.

[Unidentified reporter] Subsequently Zbigniew Michalek outlined the directions of the party's agrarian policy:

[Michalek] As opposed to Comrade Wozniak, my role at the congress is relatively comfortable. As far as the congress resolutions and proposals are concerned, we do not want to change our agrarian policy, which was set out at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress when its goals and criteria were set and when we said that its chief goal was to improve the food supplies to the population. During this process we would like to attain self-sufficiency and, at the same time, we would like to improve the living conditions in the countryside. During discussions we can check the extent to which we have managed to attain this goal.

The agrarian policy, which we have been implementing for a few years now, rests on such basic principles as the alliance between workers and peasants. Properly speaking this agrarian policy has always rested on this, but we have taken it out of the oblivion to which it had been consigned, dusted it off a bit, and added two very interesting truths and statements that I would like to cite now. The first one is that the worker and the peasant live by the work done by their two hands and that neither the worker nor the peasant exploit anyone. If this is true, it makes it possible to state that socialism can be built in our country given the agrarian structure we now have in our country.

You know, ladies and gentlemen, that 76 percent of our land is in individual farms and we are of the opinion that they have a role to play in making life better in Poland. Indeed, over the past few years we have been attaining quite decent results in agriculture; we have managed to increase output. We have managed to increase it to such an extent that we have managed to resolve quite a few issues tackled in the Ninth Congress resolutions, political issues, including the constitutional supplement concerning the permanent nature of individual farms.

We are trying to have an economic policy that, properly speaking, boils down to this: Production yields profit for those that are good. There can be no economic system in which profits are there for the taking by everyone and in which everyone praises us. We have decided to live in a kind of symbiosis and to be praised a lot by good farmers!

[Unidentified reporter] Subsequently, the guests replied to questions. Not many of them were asked because Marian Wozniak and Zbigniew Michalek's introductory remarks were very concrete and detailed. However, there were certain questions that were interesting.

[Bobinski] Editor Bobinski, from the FINANCIAL TIMES

[Bobinski] I would like to ask Mr Wozniak to apply what he said about accelerating the reform to the matter of prices. The assumption is that it would be desirable to achieve market equilibrium faster. Could you tell us how you imagine the growth of prices over the next few years.

[Wozniak] To view the matter of coming to grips with inflation merely within the framework of price movements is, as you yourself are well aware, too much of an oversimplification. If no other processes are set in motion, like increasing labor productivity and increased output, then we would be left only with prices going up and this situation would actually cause a regression, since higher and higher prices would simply cause the standard of living to drop.

As for our discussion regarding this matter, it basically boils down to this: Do we proceed by the method of gradually decreasing the scale of the annual price hikes or else, do we proceed by big leaps and attain equilibrium over, say, 2 to 3 years? Well this question ceases to be an economic question; it becomes a political question since a large annual scale of price increases perforce becomes a scale which, for a large proportion of the population amounts to a decline in the living standard over a given period of 12 months.

This is not an avoiding maneuver on my part; I think this matter will be resolved not with theoretical economic solutions, but by way of a consensus, to which can include the government and the trade unions, broadly speaking. I would like to say that in all probability we will discuss this issue, probably during the last day of the congress, during a discussion of the congress resolution, since this subject belongs among the most difficult. In all likelihood, the solution will boil down to this: That we shall make it incumbent upon the government to accelerate the reform, while taking into account -- and we do mention this frequently -- the conditions of life and protection of the weakest strata of the population.

[Bobinski] Another issue is the proposed director status bill. While we are on the subject of strengthening the reform, it seems the Planning Commission proposes a draft that will radically (?change) the situation of self-management vis a vis the director in the enterprise?

[Wozniak] A good self-management enterprise will, sooner or later, realize that it must have a good director if it is to yield big profits.

[Unidentified moderator] Thank you very much, Editor Leszek (Pawlowicz).

[Pawlowicz] I have a question for Mr. Michalek. I have in mind the Farmers' Foundation [Fundacja Rolnicza]. Months and years of arduous negotiations have passed on the participation of the socialized farms, duties, taxes, and so on and so forth. In the meantime, potential donors have become disillusioned and this sum has begun to decline. Do you think it is still possible to get this undertaking off the ground? What, in general, is your view on this?

[Michalek] To give a concrete answer, I state that it is possible, on the condition that the government and church commission jointly and truly define what constitutes a priority in agriculture and [word indistinct]. However, the matter of whether the state agricultural farms would also be taking the money has never even been considered. What has always been at stake here is aid for individual farmers.

[Unidentified reporter] Other questions revolved around the development of exports, the gradual organization of production of machines and equipment in enterprises, and the necessity of stopping production of certain goods and begining the production of other more up-to-date, goods. This was our account from the congress press center.

Majka Describes Team Debates

LD012154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts from news conference by 10th PZPR Congress press spokesman Jerzy Majka in the congress press center in Warsaw on 1 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Majka] More than 300 participants took the floor during the debates. More than 500 delegates who had expressed a wish to speak presented their statements or their precisely formulated motions to the secretariats of individual problem teams. Statements made within the teams are treated in the same way as those made in plenary discussions and are used, in the end, to work out congress resolutions and the way they should be implemented since some of them have a more implementory character. This way we create a situation in which, theoretically, every delegate to the congress can be not only a participant who listens to what others have to say but can also take an active part in the course of the debates. Second, in this way we create a situation in which the majority of delegates and invited guests have the opportunity to take advantage of such possibilities.

Characterizing today's discussion one must say that these discussions within problem teams were very discerning and critical; the participants did not take the opportunity to boast of what they have already done or what is good. This discussion was an attempt to discuss those matters that are difficult or that constitute weak points and to seek ways and means of finding solutions to them.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you very much. Please, there are questions to be put to the congress press spokesman. Kay Withers from the BALTIMORE TIMES.

[Withers, speaking in English followed by Polish translation] Mr Majka, could I return to the queston of the third group -- ideology, propaganda, and the problem of national reconciliation. Could you tell us what exactly was said about the problem of national reconciliation.

[Majka] The assessments concerning national reconciliation were assessments showing the great progress that has been made in this area in recent years. On the other hand, what was discussed in relation to further actions? We spoke among other things about more dialogue -- also looking for dialogue with those who are not fully convinced, and those who have certain doubts -- being necessary in our press and information activities. In fact, the issue of national accord cannot be viewed as something that can or cannot be achieved at some stage. There is nothing fixed here. Five years ago, we attempted to find accord -- and did find accord with a significant part of society -- as to the way to bring the country out of that deep breakdown it found itself in and out of the split dividing society.

We have achieved significant results in this area, which is reflected by the difference between the social atmosphere in Poland a few years ago -- or even 2 years ago -- and today. But this is not sufficient; this is not the end of the problem. We now want to achieve accord on the direction in which the country is going to develop and what changes will take place in society during the coming 5-year period. We also want to achieve accord on the long-term prospects -- in a dozen or so years, at the beginning of the next century, and the next millenium.

10TH PZPR CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS RESUME 2 JUL

Closed Session Held

LD021254 Warsaw PAP in English 1157 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 -- Closed debates started at the 10th PUWP Congress following a short break. The lists of candidates for the party's central authorities and controlling bodies are being discussed. The returns commission will also be elected.

Gdansk Party Official Speaks

LD021621 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1347 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Speech by Marian Truszkowski, first secretary of primary party organization at Gdansk "Lenin" shipyard, at 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 2 July -- live]

[Excerpt] [Truszkowski] Comrades: For several years now the eyes of Poles have turned toward the Gdansk shipyard named after Lenin on many occasions -- more often than not with anxiety and fear. You see, the shipyard had become the stage for activities by forces hostile to our socialist state. With skill and using methods of political struggle, demagogy, and often psychological pressure, they exploited justified workers' aspirations precisely against the working class itself.

This was the case in August 1980 and December 1981. The party organization at the shipyard was also subjected to such attempts. Part of our comrades succumbed to these influences and this weakened the whole organization at the shipyard. This is why we concentrated all our party work on, for instance, giving shipyard workers our views on the activities of the leadership of the former Solidarity -- activities that had less and less in common with the cause of the workers and socialism. But we did not have enough strength, and it was not only up to us to defend and implement the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. This was a dramatic period.

If today I can state that it was overcome, then this can be attributed to party members and workers bound strongly to the party through the concepts of socialism and the shipyard. It was they, first and foremost, who actively supported the decision and resolution of the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. It was with determination and, on more than one occasion, with personal valor that we convinced the work force, which was airing every view under the sun, that we were right. We highly prized the numerous contacts that the representatives of the central party and state authorities had with the work force of the Gdansk shipyard. It is a pity that these have been stopped recently.

At the inspiration of the party a trade union, which now has about 6,200 members, has come into being at the shipyard. This is half of the shipyard's work force. The youth organization is active. The second term of office for the self-government organs, in which members of the party plan an active part, is already under way. As a result of the tremendous effort of the whole party organization the standard of political and economic knowledge in our work force (?is changing). Moods are settling down: from attitudes of lack of trust, the indifference, and now, more and more widespread sociopolitical and economic activity.

In order to gain a better assessment of the difference in the mood of the work force, it is enough to compare the atmosphere present at the 1983 meeting with representatives of the central authorities and the atmosphere of the welcome given to the first secetary of our party in January 1985 as well as the large and active participation of the shipyard workers in production deeds and political events. Proof of this was furnished by the fact that 7,000 of our workers took part in this year's May Day parade.

Comrades, socialism is a system in which the main cocreator of the national income -- the working class -- has a right to joint decisionmaking not only in regard to its distribution but also in regard to the organization of the whole nation's life. This right found concrete expression after the Ninth PZPR Congress.

ZSL Official Speaks

LD022136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1740 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Speech by Barbara Wojciechowska, deputy chairman of of Krosno Provinced ZSL Committee, at 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 2 July -- live]

[Excerpts] After the August strikes of the 1980's, I was appointed a member of the party Central Control Commission. In this capacity I was a guest at the Ninth Congress. The party youth, earnestly searching in the atmosphere of renewal and destruction, did not want to believe that apart from the party and its error, the opposition also existed -- the subversive opposition -- and that leading the country required caution, strength, and time. This is a normal biological reaction in any rebellion -- the October 1956 events took place along the same lines, except then, the party was less numerous and some still remember that it still had a party aktiv that was toughened by the war. I remember, nevertheless, that even then the structures were breaking down and a number of comrades who gave themselves to the cause were eliminated, in particular, workers activists. This rebounded in later years as the party had lost the true foundation of the workers activists in its executive apparatus, in spite of its verbal assurances about the role of the working class and so on. Is it therefore a good or a bad thing that at today's congress I am a candidate to the Central Committee membership for the second time? Is it good or bad that the very same party organization that eliminated me from the party activity before the Ninth Congress has now given me all the votes, recommending me earlier on for the post of rector of the higher education establishment that I manage?

I became the rector at the recommendation of the party during the period of martial law -- the fourth successive rector since the August strikes. In the meantime, there were two other one-day-wonder rectors who were accepted and refused, from left and right. Following the introduction of the law on higher education establishments I had to give in to the so-called democratic elections, in spite of the fact that with the organized opposition we knew that I was to lose. We thought, and I stress this here today, that to show one's views as the duty of a party activist. Working all our lives in one institution -- and many of us do not move up to work in the party apparatus and spend their whole working life with the people they start it with -- we have the duty to the academic milieu, work place -- wherever one works. I wish to stress this too: The role of the party member does not just mean success; it also means failure.

It was the naivete of the Gierek era to imagine that one could think about a life full of success as if in an American technicolor film. There is no such life, there won't be. Even though I believe there will be more successes.

All this does not have the aim of telling the comrades here about my life story -- I would not have dared. But I want to stress, and I think I am right -- and I am speaking at my third congress -- and in this hall here I see the faces and hear the voices of the people who are now dead -- I think that here the party went back to its deepest reserves, because it is not just me who is making a comback. popiela is also coming back and a number of other comrades who tested themselves in their party activity. I think this is some kind of a new phenomenon. I do not know if it is a positive one, but nevertheless, it is new and worth emphasizing. I would also like to point out the delegates from the Ninth Congress. As a guest to that congress I could see how these young comrades were maturing in the political struggle. They did not know what kind of congress they were coming to and what congress they were leaving; many of them did very well.

At the voivodship party conference I quoted a sentence which, perhaps, I can repeat today: Many of the comrades here [words indistinct]. This comrade said to me: Madam, I became a party secretary where 50 percent of the people are natives and 50 percent are from behind the Bug [ex-Polish territories now in USSR]. I am not a farmer because I have just started studying agriculture. What would you say, madam, after this Ninth Congress; what would you say to these people? I then said to him: You know, comrade, I would say: Perhaps things will be a little bit more just a bit more patriotic. I do not know if I was right. I did not have a clue about what was going to happen. This comrade became a true activist.

In this room here there are many delegates from the Ninth Congress who did very well; in such difficult times on can only be tested at work. It was as if we were on a plate, we were in constant political battle; there were no promotions when they are still afraid of us [words indistinct] still avoiding us. I had my speech all written down but I have made a mess of it. [laughter, applause]

When we were in the elections, former party members and party papers attacked us by asking what we said in the past. I want to say in this connection something that may be relevant to the intelligentsia milieu. A bad phenomenon exists. When one looks at the departmental councils -- and these are perhaps better than others, since we are stuck firmly in real life -- we deal with sick people and this keeps us close to reality. Looking at other universities and so on, about 20 percent of the people, or thereabouts, have children in permanent political emigration -- no political, money-earning emigration, [indistinct words]. Most of them work very well. I said this in the elections and I would like to repeat this again today since one has to deal with these intelligentsia milieu, as with any people in general, with sensitivity. If someone is alone in his old age and his own children are abroad, then this is simply a disaster, even if they earn foreign currency there. But there were cases, in Gdansk in particular, where some of the people who had their children abroad sent other people's children into the street fighting. This must not be done. Because one must stay [words indistinct]. That is why I think that, of course, people are still in pain and this has to be understood, but we must make sure that we are reliable. This, I think, is most important. We must all be credible, as party members, as Catholics -- and there are many Catholics who have been Catholics for 40 years and are now being pushed out by others who are now joining this religion [applause].

We must simply be honest. I would like to say this in conclusion: People are expecting an awful lot from this congress. Perhaps I would even put it slightly paradoxically; nonparty people expect perhaps more than party members. People believe that efficiency will improve, that discipline will improve. Discipline does not mean being touch with people, but some normal kind of work must exist. [applause]

I was asked about conversations with the opposition and I am right in the middle of a transition since half of these opposition leaders worked with me. In those conversations there was a lot of posturing; people can sense falsehood. That is why I think -- and this is how I understand the speech of Comrade General Jaruzelski, sorry if I get it wrong -- that we must stop talking to the opposition. We have already talked with them so much that they know our views. Let us simply get down to work. It is embarassing to say to a young man: Sir, you said this and that then. This is simply the physiology of his age; he said one thing earlier and another later, but the point is what he does.

Generally in life it is quite often of little importance what one says; what one does is important. That is why I think that -- and this is how I feel this congress, where everyone spoke of their own small matters -- this is very important. We have elected comrades to deal with grand politics; let us deal with our own matters. [applause]

One more thing -- I am terribly irritated by our television. What irratates me is this constant talk about whether the authorities are liked or disliked. After all, at home nobody asks a child whether he likes his parents. The authorities must be effective and must have respect; as far as liking is concerned, this applies to a completely different field of activity. [laughter and prolonged applause]

Elections Conducted

LD022251 Warsaw PAP in English 2141 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 2: Today, on the fourth day of the 10th PUWP Congress, now under way here, the plenary discussion was resumed at 9:00. At noon, during a closed-door debate the congress started to discuss candidatures for the PUWP central authorities. Speaking on behalf of the electoral commission, its chairman, Marian Wozniak, put forward proposals concerning the issue.

In tune with the principles -- passed by the congress -- defined in the regulations of the election of delegates, authorities and inspection bodies in the PUWP, the list of candidates for the PUWP Central Committee included 263 people, the list to the central audit and review commission -- 150 people. All the proposals of candidatures were put forward by voivodship delegations which had examined them comprehensively and taken into consideration all the criteria a candidate to the PUWP central authorities should fulfill. Candidates enjoy great political, public and professional prestige and have confidence of basic party cells they are members of. They agreed to have their names included in the lists of candidates.

During the open voting the congress passed the presented lists of candidates for the PUWP central authorities. The delegates also elected a 95-strong returns commission and appointed Tadeusz Czechowicz its chairman.

Thirty six delegates took the floor during the plenary discussion which lasted till 20:00 today. Speaking on behalf of the congress presidium, Ryszard Lubieniecki, a machine adjuster and first secretary of the PUWP department organization at the Feliks Dzierzynski Truck Plant in Starachowice (Kielce Voivodship), who chaired the final part of the plenary discussion today, put forward a motion to close the plenary discussions. The congress agreed to the motion. All in all eight-three delegates took the floor during the plenary meetings and one hunred and nine gave their speeches to the protocol.

The final part of the debates was held behind closed door and had to do with the election of the PUWP central authorities. The results of the elections will be known tomorrow.

Press Briefed on Foreign Policy

LD022305 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Report by correspondent Jerzy Malczynski and Marek Kassa on news conference given by Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, in the 10th PZPR Congress press center in Warsaw on 2 July; with Ernest Kucza, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, and Tadeusz Olechowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs; conducted by unidentified moderator]

[Text] Today's conference at the 10th PZPR Congress press center was devoted to Poland's foreign policy and those parts of the discussion at the congress that touched on it. Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, met foreign and Polish journalists. He said, in part:

[Begin recording] [Orzechowski] Matters relating to peace, security, and disarmament, especially in Europe, form the pivot of our interests. The implementation of our internal development plans and the strengthening of our position on the international arena depend decisively on our role and place in the community of socialist states. We are open to the world, not just Europe. We unfailingly support the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America in their just aspirations aimed at emancipation and at strengthening their political and economic independence. We have strengthened relations with many of these countries and we shall continue to strengthen them. We remember, and we have repeated this on many occasions, that these countries did not join the U.S. policy of sanctions when we were going through our most difficult period; they adopted a sympathetic and friendly stance toward us, gave us political support, and intensified economic cooperation with Poland. Such things have always been highly valued, are highly valued, and will continue to be highly valued. Traditionally, we also highly value the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and its role in international politics in the struggle for peace and just economic relations.

The development of international economic cooperation was one of the directions that has been discussed a great deal at the congress. The present world is living under the pressure of the negative effects of many economic problems. One can solve many of them only on a multilateral basis. What I mean are such things as unbalanced development of the economies of individual states and regions, imbalances in world trade, increases in indebtedness, and threats to the national environment. We stress that these are the joint problems of more than one continent, of more than one system, and of more than one bloc of states. These are problems on a global scale that apply to us all as inhabitants of this planet.

We can state with satisfaction that more and more governments and more and more political forces in the West are departing from a policy that is mutually harmful and profoundly unrealistic. We realize that the normalization of relations in our country and the growing understanding in the West of the sense of everything that has happened in Poland are the reason behind this. Thus, we are ready to normalize and improve relations with all Western countries. The basis for this -- and we shall continue to repeat this -- must be an acceptance of the social, political, and territorial realities that exist in Poland, respect for the sovereignty and equality of states and the universally accepted principles of international law.

The normalization of relations between Poland and Western countries is not just a matter of bilateral relations, it has a broad European dimension; this particularly concerns our relations with the FRG.

[Moderator] Thank you very much. We have questions next: Kevin Ruane of the BBC.

[Ruane speaking in English followed by Polish translation] In his speech to the congress on Sunday [29 June], General Jaruzelski spoke of the need to call a conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties to outline their struggle for peace. Has there been any response to this proposal? [end recording]

This question was answered by Ernest Kucza, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

[Begin recording] [Kulcza] We are treating the statement contained in the Central Committee's report as an idea that our party is presenting. We have had initial reactions from those delegates from fraternal parties present at our 10th Congress saying that this is an interesting proposal. We hope that within the framework of a continuing process the specifics of this idea will crystallize.

[Moderator] Thank you very much. Now the editor, [name indistinct], of ANSA.

[ANSA editor in French with superimposed Polish translation] Could you give us some specific details concerning the likely planned visit to Italy by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of State and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee? [end recording]

Tadeusz Olechowski, deputy foreign affairs minister, replied.

[Begin recording] [Olechowski] There is no doubt that the present state of our relations with Italy should be described as good and constructive, and I would like to reply to the question in the following way. Of course our relations have matured to such a stage that they should be raised to a new level, and of course I am not going to conceal the fact that both countries take a positive view of this idea of a top-level visit.

[Moderator] Thank you very much. Editor Sucha, from Polish Television News.

[Sucha] Minister, what further role do you foresee for Poland, especially in East-West relations, in light of the course of the 10th PZPR Congress deliberations so far.

[Orzechowski] First of all it is a feeling of the weight our country carries in European relations. We are situated in the middle of Europe. In size, power, and importance we are the second state of the Warsaw Pact. We have regained our rightful place in the socialist community. We are consolidating it and developing it. The second factor is our energetic activity arising from this awareness.

My travels in Europe, as well as throughout the world, have shown me one thing that not all of us can appreciate within the country: Basically, Europe and the wider world need Poland's energy. This is a very substantial incentive to us. We shall continue to put forth such initiatives.

Finally, the third element defining Poland's role depends on the open nature of its foreign policy. I have spoken of this in the Sejm, and after all, this is not my view alone: Poland wants to be a friend to all peoples and all states that treat her in the same manner.

[Moderator] Thank you very much. Editor Bernard Margueritte of LE FIGARO:

[Margueritte speaking in Polish] You said, minister, that Polish foreign policy should be guided from the viewpoint of the interests of the Polish economy. But you also placed a great deal of emphasis on ideological assumptions in Polish foreign policy. Is there not a certain contradiction here? What is the main sphere of Polish foreign policy? Is it pragmatism or ideology?

[Orzechowski] Polish foreign policy has always been guided, is guided, and will continue to be guided by certain principles that you would call ideology or the outright imposition of the ideological view upon foreign policy, but that are to us merely a manifestation of the integrity of that same policy, ensuing first of all from Poland's permanent interests, from the fact that Poland lies here and not on the moon or in any other part of the globe, and from the fact that it has certain allies and neighbors, and that it has had the experience it has had. These are the permanent principles -- you call them ideological principles -- that determine the entire direction of our foreign policy.

At the same time, it is a practical policy, a pragmatic one in the sense that it does not indulge in wishful thinking, that we are not guided by emotion or sentiment but by the real interests of the people and the state both now and in the future. We believe, and we can give proof that the basis of our foreign policy is the alliance with the USSR. This has nothing to do with the fact that we wish to obtain credit from Western countries on a normal and equal basis and that we wish to cooperate economically with the FRG, France, and Italy. In cooperating with these countries, we are not, after all, giving up our principles, and we do not demand this from any of our partners. We want to remain what we are, but at the same time, we want to trade on terms that are favorable to us all; business is business. I believe that the conviction that good business can be done with Poland is already making is way in many countries of Western Europe. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI REELECTED PARTY FIRST SECRETARY

LD031041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0951 GMT 3 Jul 86

[From the 10th PZPR Congress session in Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science -- live]

[Text] [session chairman Barcikowski] I ask Comrade Jozef Cyzrek to take the floor, to tell us the results of the election of the first secretary of the Central Committee.

[Czyrek] I wish to inform the comrade delegates that the Central Committee, at its first session, has elected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski [applause] to the post of first secretary of the Central Committee, in accordance with your recommendation, with one abstention and hence unamimously. [applause]

WOZNIAK COMPARES ATTITUDES OF 9TH, 10TH CONGRESSES

LD292052 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee secretary, by unidentified reporter in Warsaw; date not given; Wozniak in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] In Warsaw, we asked one of the Central Committee secretaries to tell us how the present Congress differs from preceding ones.

[Wozniak] Well, the difference is fundamental; it is fundamental in the party and in the country. The congress that is about to be held is a regular one; it accords with the rules of organization. As I said, the difference is in the party itself. It is a question of a different party. As we often say, it is the same party but is by no means the same as it was. Five years ago the party was in enormous danger and today it is aware of these threats more than ever. The past 5 years have hardened the party. The PZPR today functions in a fundamentally different way. It is a well-known fact that a large number of people left the party and those who stayed in it had to shoulder every burden of the acute, almost merciless, political struggle. This was the case especially in 1980 and 1981, and later. That is why I think that today the party is much more resistant to the opposition. At the same time -- and I would draw your attention to this -- the techniques and methods of the party's activity have changed significantly. Second, with regard to the methods of working -- to use a journalistic phrase -- I would say that we work in full view, very openly in every party organization.

As to what most of the debates were about, well, this was the schedule of the introduction of reform. Reform carries with it a picture of a better life. This is very important, because one must pay attention to the following: The economic mechanism is only one side of the reform, the other is the ensemble of people's attitudes, intentions, and views. Today we are of the view that 40-45 percent of the enterprises work well within the reform. The other 50 percent of them, on the other hand, do not do so yet. They are the ones who apply for relief and concessions. I would say that a kind of rivalry is beginning. The good enterprises say: Put a stop to concessions more quickly, because the bad have not merited them. All this has to be judged politically.

For this reason, the rate at which the reform is enforced has become a political matter. The rhythm of changes causes phenomena such as the acceleration of enterprise bankruptcy. There might come about such acute interventions as a reduction in employment, a necessity to change jobs or qualifications, and a rapid increase in work productivity. Of course, this cannot be attained from one year to the next. A new enterprise leading staff must be trained for this. In addition, this process must be extended over several years and all this goes with inflation and price rises, which are much debated in Poland. In simplified terms, I would say that we strive to balance the economy. We could create a market balance with a single 25 percent price increase, by raising the price of every article. This, however, would be an explosive that would blow up the economy and society. In other words, we have to stretch this 25 percent over a number of years. Thus, this year there will be an 8 to 9 percent price increase, so society can gradually get used to it.

[Reporter] The private farmers who cultivate three-quarters of the arable land can now plan with certainty. It will soon be possible to end meat rationing as well. But how will it go on?

The average 4 to 5 hectare small farms do not mean a secure future. In Poland, supply is a political issue because one of the causes of the strikes 6 years ago was the raising of food prices. It continues to be an important question: What is the state of social agreement and of opposition in Poland today?

[Wozniak] This is a very interesting question. I think we would have to say that Poland is a normally functioning country. But together with this, as a characteristic of present times, the concept of opposition is present in social awareness. In the seventies we fought shy of recognizing even the existence of any kind of opposition. So, this is a completely new thing. What the West calls Polish opposition means groups that strive to overthrow socialism. On the other hand, we may speak about the concept even of socialist opposition. For example, our state functions on the basis of cooperation between the PZPR and the two allied parties, that is the ZSL and the SD. These two confederates of ours agree with the basic principles, but they see a whole series of issues differently. At the same time, with the consistent realization of democratization, we brought into being a critical mechanism of the party, and not such a bad one either. This makes it possible for the party to function in society differently from before. I may say that it is also an achievement of recent years that at the membership meetings criticism has become natural. What is important here is not who criticizes, but whether there is a constructive proposal behind the criticism. Criticism without proposals gives no results. Precisely for this reason I would like to draw your attention to what we call the policy of agreement and struggle. We struggle against the opponents of socialism, but we seek agreement with every Pole who wants to build Poland within the framework of socialism.

MAJKA BRIEFS PRESS ON CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

LD302218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2006 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Press conference with Jerzy Majka, 10th PZPR Congress spokesman, at the contress press center on 30 June; reporters introduced by unidentified moderator -- recorded]

[Text] [Moderator] Editor Sylwestern (Szawas) from NOWE DROGI.

[Szawas] What do you do, Comrade Majka, as the 10th Congress press spokesman, see as new in Mikhail Gorbachev's Warsaw speech in relation to the previous speeches by the Soviet party leader?

[Majka] I think that in no previous public statements has there been such an extensive analysis as in this speech of the issues resulting from relations between our parties, that is, in interparty and interstate cooperation, (?and) the relations between Poland and the Soviet Union as nations and countries. This spee;ch constituted an expression of an attitude toward these matters. I highly value the words in this speech that contained expressions of support and approval, and the friendly party evaluation with regard to our analyses and the direction of development that we have worked out. The statement that the speech constitutes a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the Polish reality is a very (?correct) statement.

[Moderator] Thank you. Editor Lozinski from TRYBUNA LUDU.

[Lozinski] In his speech Comrade Gorbachev confirmed all the disarmament proposals that have been presented by the general secretary since 15 January. Is the fact that such a confirmation was uttered in Warsaw of any possible influence on the course of some of the negotiations and on the course of the future U.S.-Soviet dialogue on arms limitation?

[Majka] I think the course of the future dialogue is influenced most of all by the determination of the Soviet Union, and Mikhail Gorbachev personally, to tackle disarmament issues and to extracate the world from this dangerous course. I think it is symbolical that the will to act in that direction was expressed in Warsaw, in our country, which was affected so badly by the war. The fact that this has been said once again is also of equal importance. What will be decisive to the future international dialogue, is, I would say again, this determination.

[Moderator] Editor Stanislaw Lopuszanski, please.

[Lopuszanski] I would like to refer to the assessment of the discussion at the congress. You see, I am under the impression that the discussion is revolving more around local and regional problems. It is as if less is being said about national and state topics. Does the comrade share my assessment?

[Majka] I would not agree with such an assessment, although it might be apt for certain speeches. Let us start like this: The speech by Minister Siwicki related, of course, to Polish national matters. The speech by Zdzislaw Kaczmarek, scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences, did the same, as did the speech by Professor Rychlewski. (?If) one takes into account individual speeches one might prove that the majority of speeches want, nevertheless, to formulate here certain assessments or certain postulates relating to matters which are far broader than their own milieu. People are managing this, however, and I would say, to a varying degree of art in speech making. I think that workers are making a high number of speeches. In this connection [word indistinct] generalizations do not sound like a speech by a professional politician.

[Moderator] [Word indistinct] (?Williams) from the BALTIMORE SUN.

[(?Williams) in English followed by Polish translation] Mr Majka, is there any provision for discussion of the various speeches among the delegates. As far as I could see today it was just speech after speech, often not related. Is there going to be discussions after the speakers as there was in 1981?

[Majka] It would be difficult to agree that in 1981 there was time for discussion after the end of the speeches. It seems to me that this discussion was held at various levels of the Ninth Congress in the same way as is happening at this congress.

The speech by Alfred Miodowicz, in which he formulated the attitude of trade unions to the draft economic plan, was a polemical attitude to some sectors of the plan, including an attempt for proportional distribution of resources and forces in the plan, while trade unions would prepare concentration on some issues. So, it is not free of discussion. Looking carefully at shorthand notes on individual speeches, one can find many parts of speeches that are an attempt to look more carefully at the issues, or perhaps see them in a different way than the report.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS CONSISTENCY, DETERMINATION

LD011410 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 1: The Government report delivered at the congress by the premier June 30 did not contain spectacular promises or announcements of spectacular moves. It confirmed once again the consistent efforts to continue and more effectively execute the principle of efficiency and rationality of economic actions.

What draws attention is the clear statement that this uneasy road will undoubtedly witness contradictions and conflicts. It is obvious that forcing rational attitudes in enterprises and in the economy at large cannot proceed without pain, hence we must arrive at an effective economy through tough financial principles and economic constraint.

Special stress is to be laid on countering the causes of inflation and on recoving economic equilibrium. There is no such thing as miraculous solutions in the economy. There is why the premier spoke about well-known ways of achieving these goals. These ways are, by the way, constantly being discussed in Poland. There simply are no others. What is sought is putting the brakes to the rise in production costs, limiting non-profitable economic acitivity, bringing down subsidies and more broad use of equilibrium prices.

The diagnosis is, therefore, clear. success depends, above all, on consistency and determination in the implementation of the programme of mending the economy.

CZYREK VIEWS DISCUSSIONS OF DRAFT PROGRAM

AU301218 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the PZPR Program Commission, by Piotr Rzadca: "Our Vision of the Future"]

[Excerpts] [Rzadca] The draft party program has greatly stimulated people's interest in the vision of our country's development. What about the discussion of this program?

[Czyrek] The most valuable features of this discussion were its genuine and committed nature. People aired their views out of inner compulsion and out of profound conviction that they can influence Poland's development. There was nothing formal about this discussion. Another striking feature was the fact that people were less interested in harking back to the past. Most of them looked forward to the future -- how to program the future and how to achieve the appointed tasks.

[Rzadca] The discussion revealed the people's basic agreement with party policy and the lines of the country's development. However, there were differences in views on some issues....

[Czyrek] I would regard these differences as a kind of impatience and as a wish to accelerate the process of implementing the solutions suggested by the party program and its ideological principles. The discussion made it clear that these soltuions are accepted by everyone and that differences occurred in evaluating the ripeness of the social conditions for various solutions and in appraising the speed of implementing our aims. For example, the subject most discussed by the people was social justice.

The discussion of this subject referred to the constitutional conditions of our country and to the results of socialist transformations. The mainstream of this discussion was characterized by the primary demand that the principle of wages according to quantity and quality of work must be fully observed in practice. At times it was also characterized by a rather primitively conceived notion of equality: "All of us have the same stomachs." It goes without saying that we must create objective premises to ensure that equality and social justice become a general practice. At the same time, we must explain to each other what these two notions mean at the present stage of our development and what economic restrictions are imposed on them, including our potential to meet the people's material needs, the structure of property, the differences in the working and living conditions in towns and rural areas, and so on. However, the impatience I have mentioned has its good points because it forces all of us to boost our efforts to ensure that the principles of social justice are observed everywhere.

The main point is to create wage systems that ensure that wages are paid only for the actual work done by individual workers and workers teams. We must eliminate the typical exploitation of honest and effective workers by those who shirk work and are work parasites. Another point is to ensure that incomes in the private sector are consistent with actual work, and that speculation, corruption, and tax swindles are eliminated. We also want to ensure that people enjoy equal opportunities and feel themselves socially secure.

[Rzadca] Some people charged the party with opportunism on the question of the speed of socialist transformations....

[Czyrek] It is not worth abusing terms such as dogmatic and doctrinarian because, for one thing, it is at times easy to obliterate the difference between ideological fitness and doctrinarianism. On the other hand, it is possible to accuse the carriers of some views that they are unable to understand the conditions in which we operate, that they practice typical voluntarism, and that they disregard the potential and awareness of the people and the standards of our economy. There are also those who continue to persist in believing that accelerating socialist transformation by command measures and practicing "historical leaps" are the best methods, although practice has often refuted such methods of creating social change.

Our party is not opportunist, but it must reckon with socioeconomic reality. At the same time, our party regards it as its duty to carry out quickly the analyses of the coming problems created by the progress of civilization, science, and technology, to introduce new management methods, and so on.

[Rzadca] Some people had doubts about the stages of our development and about the present meaning of the dictatorship of the proletariat....

[Czyrek] The modified draft program is more specific as to the stage of the socialist transformations achieved by us. The statement that we have reached the stage between capitalism and socialism was not enough, because this could be interpreted as our having done little in the past 40 years, which is not true. We also had to be more specific about the nature of our state, which, without giving up its class functions, fulfills its all-national functions. The party line is aimed at the development of socialist democracy and not at its retrenchment. The state must take care of the interests of all working people.

[Rzadca] Everyone is for the continuation of the Ninth Congress line. What is the meaning of this line 5 years after it was proclaimed?

[Czyrek] The postulate that the Ninth Congress line be continued is justified because the slogan of socialist renewal has passed its severe social test with flying colors. At the same time, the precongress discussion has confirmed that we have not been able to accomplish all of our plans and that it is necessary to again include them in our programmatic tasks. However, this kind of continuation will not be easy. For example, at the Ninth Congress we announced that we would expand socialist democracy with the help of the legal and political measures we introduced at that time. However, the question is whether the people's councils and workers self-government bodies really do utilize all their powers. We carried out a reform of the election law, but we still have not said all we have to say on this subject. In a word, we need further progress.

We must also intensify those positive changes within the party that were initiated by the ninth Congress in order to ensure that the party is the main driving force of social progress in our country. At the same time, we want to ensure that the process of substituting new and better solutions for obsolete solutions is a continuous process. This is how I view the continuation of the party line after 5 years of practical knowledge.

10TH CONGRESS FOCUSES ON 'HOME MATTERS'

LD022100 Warsaw PAP in English 1819 GMT 2 Jul 86

[By Zbigniew Boniecki: "Key Phase in Tidying Up Home" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 -- The course of the 10th PUWP Congress leaves no doubt as to the fact that in home matters this supreme party forum is laying down a determined programme for another phase of tidying up their own home -- the home which they shielded against conflagration and for which they now intend to secure a groundwork of continuity and development.

That is why both in the basic report and in the discussion a firm course of business-like criticism and tough statements emerged which inspires well-grounded optimism. As Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski observed while addressing the congress, the key speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski "In fact was not a report but a talk with the party, as well as with entire society, on the need to proceed to the second phase of materializing the main assumptions of the programme on socialist renewal."

This was corroborated by statements made by other delegates as well. First secretary of the Voivodship PUWP Committee in Katowice Bogumil Ferensztajn voiced full (?support for) the opinion expressed in the PUWP CC report to the effect that political renewal must be followed by technological and organizational renewal throughout the country word indistinct] economy.

Said First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Poznan Edward Lukasik: "Experience gathered in the region of greater Poland (western Poland) shows that it is the most difficult to keep a course in the fight against old (habits): against conservatism, return to the old rut, dogmatism, and other phenomena for which we had to pay a formidable price. Worthy of respect are the critical words uttered by Wojciech Jaruzelski with reference to the time-consuming style of action which involve participation in conferences, meetings, and gala assemblies. Inhabitants of the city of Poznan say that conferences and red tape are unlikely to yield anything material.

The discussion reciprocates and expands the tone of the reports also in such fundamental issues as materialization of the econcmic reform, new requirements addressed to managerial staffs, the need to consistently introduce motivation for work, alongside such an unpopular reminder as the one saying that economic pressure does in no way conflict with the principles of socialism. "On the contrary: it is a fundamental condition for effectiveness of socialism as an economic system," Premier Messner declared.

Aleksander Ferenc, a foreman in the transport equipment plant "WSK" in Przeworsk, south-eastern Poland, emphasized the widespread expectation of a full implementation of the reform in economy and management. Proposals to employ economic pressure, mentioned in the congress documents, are fairly widely accepted, he stated. Wages-related problems are hoped to be regulated at last.

Chairman of the Polish Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz used strong words as he said that his organization had been working two years already and could take a fresh look at the work of the central administration. "It represents the cause [words indistinct] unnecessary friction and misunderstanding. Mediocrity, because mediocre people feel best in the thicket of regulations, mess, and slapdash. A mass of administration workers have forgotten the lesson of the past period. Their arrogance is rapidly reviving. We encounter this every day and receive many such signals from our unions, from the working people. The ministers come and go but the 'middle' remains surviving many bends and feeling fine," Miodowicz said.

A locksmith from the cellulose-paper mill in Wloclawek, Bogumil Moraczewski closed his speech with the words: "We are a nation rich in raw materials, we have a developed industrial potential, educated people, and talented professionals. Finally, we have tested friends among the socialist camp states. Correctly led and wisely governed, we can become the country for which our fathers struggled and dreamed of," the locksmith said.

WALESA TRIP PREVENTED BY FURTHER INTERROGATIONS

AU011645 Paris AFP in English 1641 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, July 1 (AFP) -- In Gdansk, former Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa refused to answer police questions during a two-and-one-half hour interrogation in connection with the May 31 arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, leader of the underground branch of Solidarity, TKK.

Mr. Welesa will face another interrogation Thursday which prevents him from going to Italy, where he was invited on an official visit that would have been his first trip out of the country since martial law was imposed in December 1981.

LCY DEFENSE COMMISSION HEARS POPIT ADDRESS

LD251316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1041 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- Preparations for defence continued in Yugoslavia and combat readiness has been heightened over the past four years despite the unfavourable social and economic circumstances, said League of Communist of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee member France Popit at the 13th LCY Congress today. In his introductory statement at the session of the Congress Commission for National Defence and Social Self-Protection, Popit noted the achieved level of moral-political unity, capacitation, modernization and overall development of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defence, which are complementary parts of the country's integrated Armed Forces with several million members in all parts of Yugoslavia.

Popit stated that many substantial questions relating to the organization and functioning of the system of national defence and social self-protection, have been worked out. They include the strategy of armed struggle and a study of the level achieved in carrying out Yugoslavia's concept of defence. Work on a document of a conceptual-doctrinary nature entitled "The Strategy of National Defence and Social Self-Protection" is in its final stage, he added.

The security of Socialist Yugoslavia is the common interest of the country's working people and citizens, its nations and nationalities, which arises from the awareness of their interlinked fate and the implementation of the self-management social relations embodied in the Constitution, Popit stressed.

He warned, however, of the series of problems and contradictions in the development of Yugoslavia and in international relations which affect the country's defence and self-protection capability.

Popit noted that the economic crisis in Yugoslavia is becoming more acute, that there are shortcomings in the functioning of the political system, manifestations of disunity and federalization in the LCY, blocks in the implementation of self-management production relations, and particularly, increasingly aggressive manifestations of nationalism. He said ideo-political action was one of the LCY's priority tasks in curbing all forms of economic crime and eradicating the conditions which make it possible.

Popit also spoke of the deterioration of the military-political situation in the world and the increasingly frequent use of armed force in new forms, including so-called state terrorism. He drew attention to the use of so-called "star wars" and the strategy of low-intensity and special warfare in attempts to achieve the main objectives of the policy of hegemony and domination in international relations.

Since the interests of major powers and blocs intersect in the territory occupied by Yugoslavia, the focus of confrontation in Europe is being transferred to its south-eastern part and the Mediterranean region. In the long term, Yugoslavia will have to reckon with territorial claims on the part of some neighbouring countries. In modernizing its Armed Forces, Yugoslavia will therefore be governed by the need not to lag behind the armed forces of its neighbours, Popit said.

The implementation of the economic stabilization program, development of socialist self-management, strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of the country's nations and nationalities, efficacious functioning of the political system and the consolidation of the international position and reputation of nonaligned Yugoslavia will contribute to the strengthening of the country's defence and self protection capability, concluded Popit.

COMMISSION ON POLITICAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT MEETS

LD272252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Existential problems have a great effect on the ideological awareness of the young generation, Goran Milinovic noted, speaking first in today's debate at the session of the Commission for the Development of the Political System. Thus, in his view, a solution to the problem of unemployment should be the top priority. This problem, however, cannot be resolved through talk and conclusions, but with the right development policy. The LC, too, has an important role here, because it is necessary to oppose the various negative tendencies in society and to put a halt through resolute action to anti-self-management behavior, which, Milinovic noted, is increasing.

It is indeed politically shortsighted to believe the theories of individuals who believe we do not need an army and that its role can be taken over by something else, stressed Milan Daljevic. Not only our experience but that of other countries shows the existence of a strong and modern army is an essential precondition for the preservation of peace on our own borders and for effective defense. The Yugoslav People's Army also has the constitutionally established responsibility of protecting our social system from all forms of external and internal threats. Our Army also gives a great schooling in defense, the cradle of brotherhood and unity. In addition, Daljevic said, the Army builds and constructs the country. In the inter-congress period, in the Army 100,000 soldiers have been trained for various occupations, the Army has constructed some 2,300 roads and 15 bridges. It has also been involved in fire-fighting and eliminating the consequences of earthquakes.

Speaking about the all-around degree of integration of the Yugoslav People's Army in the political system, Daljevic stressed that in the course of the last elections to the various institutions of the delegate system, more than 8,000 members of the Yugoslav People's Army were elected. However, he added, claims the Army is becoming a force above the system are unfounded. It does not have the role of an arbiter in social disputes and in affairs within the competence of others. The theory that Army members should be "kept in the barracks," which has been increasingly heard of late, opposes our desire to develop self-management as a complete social relationship.

Daljevic stressed our Army is a Yugoslav Army, not only in its name and origin, but also in the structure of its officer and regular components, the meaning and aims of its existence, the content of its daily work and the ideo-political orientation of its members.

Our Army has always been, is and will remain the Yugoslav People's Army, Milan Daljevic said categorically. Such an army is not to the liking of some who, therefore, do not refrain from open attacks on the Army and its members.

Recently individuals have demanded units of the Yugoslav People's Army be formed on a national basis, for military service to be carried out in one's own republic or province, even in the civilian services. It does not take much political wisdom to realize how this questions the entire concept of the development of the Yugoslav People's Army, seeking the formation of some kind of republican and provincial armies instead. Since the Army and the defense of Yugoslavia must be unified, this certainly cannot and will not be permitted, Daljevic stressed.

Mihailo Saranovic proposed that an appropriate place should be given in the congress documents to the information system, because it is only marginally mentioned in the draft documents: "But imparting of information has never been nor can ever be, anywhere, on the margin of social events." He assesses that our information media are certainly among the most free and most democratic in the world, and also said that there are some newspapers that write in a manner that does not accord with the general social efforts and trends, and which therefore serve as a "good source of information" to those abroad who maliciously write in a sensationalist fashion about Yugoslavia.

Saranovic stressed a number of newspapers in the world, primarily in the West, abuse and distort certain statements by our leaders or measures taken by the leadership. He mentioned that one agency said only yesterday that clearly critical allusions to Comrade Tito had allegedly been heard from the congress podium, even though this congress is a symbol of the continuity of Tito's cause. The interpretation put on measures taken by the Presidency of the SFRY and the Presidium of the LCY to settle the state of affairs in Kosovo is one of the latest examples of such distortion, with some newspapers "interpreting" these as, allegedly, the virtual abolition of Kosovo's autonomy, placing Kosovo under the guardianship of the central authorities and putting Serbia in control of internal affairs, culture and the judiciary in Kosovo, while the recent actions of Serbians and Montenegrins were described as being inspired by Belgrade -- that is, Serbia -- to alter the status of the province and reduce its autonomy.

Commenting critically on this, Saranovic said it should be clear to the authors of these articles, and to all others, that what are involved are measures adopted in March of this year. This means they are not connected with the actions of Serbians and Montenegrins, and are directed toward respecting the law and Constitution, infringement of which citizens from Kosovo often warned about. These measures aim to secure for all in that province, like elsewhere in Yugoslavia, a peaceful and creative life, in full equality.

In conclusion, Saranovic said most world newspapers write honestly and objectively about Yugoslavia, and therefore these malicious representations of events in our country appear even more conspicuous.

Speaking about the activity of subjective forces, Vasko Kostojcinoski stressed the vanguard was also in the grip of bureaucratization, a very serious matter the League of Communists must deal with as soon as possible. Unless it resolves that problem, the LCY cannot be a successful protagonist of actions.

Touching on our difficulties, Marko Belinic said that this is no longer a crisis, but paralysis, and added vigorous action is required to resolve the problems. Assessing that answers to many significant questions are expected from this congress, too, he expressed criticism of its work method.

The method of work in which the delegates are divided into commissions is not a good one, because it would be much more useful for them to be all together to come into contact and enter into dialogue. It is no problem that the congress would in such a case last 5 to 8 days, because as a result the right orientation would probably emerge, the orientation allowing progress to be made.

Vladimir Babovic spoke in a critical vein about the disunity in the leadership, which is continuing even after the all-party debate on the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. It is most difficult for the grassroots membership when members of the LCY Central Committee, the same day or the day after expressing unanimous approval on certain standpoints or conclusions, make totally contradictory statements, or behave in practice contrary to the established orientations.

Still fresh in our memories is the picture of Tito going around workers and chatting to them, Stevo Zivkovic said. Tito knew well how important it is to be with and keep in constant touch with workers. Today we seem to have forgotten that. It is high time for the party to turn again to the class, for Communists to don work overalls and be active among and with workers. This, as Zivkovic said, "is the proper work on developing the political system."

Enver Cemalovic listed among the most important tasks of the League of Communists the struggle against bureaucracy and statism, advocating that the amount of administration and management should be reduced. We must, he went on, overcome more rapidly the instances of corruption manifested in employment, for young people are rightly talking about the purchase of jobs, of bribery and favoring the children of people in high office. Cemalovic also advocated abolishing all benefits for officials and ending entertainment at the expense of worker income.

Miladin Mitrovic warned we take too little account of who is educating our young people and what the young are offered in terms of so-called cultural content. Everything has been commercialized, and sex and violence predominate in culture, he underlined.

Ali Krasnici spoke about the position of the Romanies in Kosovo. They have indeed attained equality in principle, Krasnici underlined, but they still have difficulty in getting jobs and housing. Few of them are in the League of Communists, and in workers councils and delegate assemblies, Krasnici added, and proposed the Romanies should be acknowledged as having the status of a nationality [Narodnost].

Tito said long ago that we do not want what belongs to others, but we shall not give up what is ours. We should adhere to this now, when dark forces want to separate Kosovo from Yugoslavia, Ksenija Vuckovic said. She expressed concern about the state of affairs in that province, but also dissatisfaction at the lack of concord in the top ranks of society. Enough of words like "must" and "should," because they do not make anything obligatory for anyone. Instead of that, we seek decisive steps. We demand that those who have erred and mercilessly squandered resources should admit their mistakes, withdraw and leave their posts to honest and capable people. Those who have landed the country into debt should be called to account even in the banks, known to be Yugoslavia's adversaries. The worst thing is that such people are still in the League of Communists and sit at meetings with us, Ksenija Vuckovic said.

Dragoljub Ackovic cited the statistic that just over 2,200 Romanies are LCY, while according to census figures about 200,000 Romanies are in the country, and according to some estimates even as many as around 800,000. So 1 in 10 Yugoslavs and one in a hundred Romanies are members of the LCY -- Ackovic considers that education is nevertheless the most difficult problem: a third of Romanies are illiterate, and two-thirds are kept by the state. He also pointed out the differences in the way Romanies are treated in the constitutions of the republics and provinces, which should be standardized, both normatively and in fact.

Svetlana Ilic took the floor at the congress only, as she said herself, to "comment that it looks as though the Chernobyl catastrophe has taught us nothing." Ana Klenovsek, in an equally brief exposition, pointed to the accumulated problems in construction and house-building, in contrast to these industries, which make use of domestically-produced materials and know-how, being a motive force for breathing life into production and for more rapid employment.

Taip Taipi, Antun Loncar and Zivota Stossic took part in the afternoon debate.

The commission continues its work this evening with a review of and adoption of the reports which they will submit to the congress plenum.

At this evening's last session of the Commission of the 13th LCY Congress for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, the report on the commission's work was adopted. Four hundred and fifty-six delegates opted for work in the commission, 76 delegates took part in the debate, while 30 offered a written exposition. The delegates also submitted 10 amendments to the draft congress documents.

SPEAKERS ADDRESS IDEOPOLITICAL COMMISSION

LD261442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 26 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress -- Commission for the Ideopolitical Activity of the LCY and the Statute" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Standardized membership fees are not the condition for the ideological unity of the LC. Unity depends primarily on the organization and efficiency of work, stressed Anica Kuhar. Self-financing is one of the foundations on which the work of the LC is based because its independence depends on it. The LCY membership on several occasions asked for membership dues to be reduced, for the resources to be used more rationally and for the [administrative] apparatus to be reduced as well. The number of employees in the party apparatus between the two congresses was increased by 774 people, with considerable differences between the individual republics and provinces. The size of the membership fee is not a technical but a moral question, stressed Anica Kuhar, because the greatest opposition to the demands to bring down membership dues comes precisely from the environments which are characterized by inefficiency and by the easy-going way in the implementation of the agreed policy.

The socialist self-managing Yugoslavia can survive only as an equal community of our nations and nationalities and their republics and provinces. Disintegration tendencies are profoundly at odds with and alien to workers' interests, stressed Sinan Hasani.

Assorted nationalists and other enemies wish to distill the struggle for national equality into their sinister plans; they also want to pose as protectors of "the nation" and of the working class itself. These attempts were felt up and down the country but, as a stark illustration they broke out through the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981. If class dimensions of our society had been taken into account more fully, the enemy would not have achieved what he did.

Having advocated the idea that the class approach should be emphasized more in the struggle of the LC and of other socialist forces against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Hasani stressed that the working people in Kosovo, and especially the Albanians, must be told that it was a nationalistic monster and the sinister toil of the overthrown class and the so-called Enver's Marxism-Leninism which were operating against them. The objective of these efforts was to wreck socialist Yugoslavia into which the Albanians of this country, together with other nations and nationalities, have built themselves.

Against the true will and sentiments of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples, Hasani went on to say, Serbian nationalists both inside and outside Kosovo, imbued with an ideology which is alien to the worker's class and possessing an over-emphatic nostalgia toward Kosovo, with a mixture of the Kosovo myth and by tying Kosovo exclusively to the Serbian and Montenegrins, are trying to cast doubts about all the Albanians, suggesting that they allegedly are not an adequately trustworthy element for Yugoslavia. For the Albanian, Serbian, and Montenegrin working people, their life together, won during the national liberation struggle and built during socialist development, is a class historic necessity, just as much as Yugoslavia is a class historic necessity for all its working people, nations, and nationalities, said Hasani in conclusion.

Having identified nationalism as the mainstay of class enemies, Ante Kokeza stressed that in fact the most dangerous nationalism was the nationalism against which no one was fighting. Opportunist calculations are increasingly present: Why should we be the first to oppose nationalistic manifestations, or: Don't lash out at nationalism, at least not during my term of office. At the time of escalation of all kinds of terrorism in the world theses are emerging about the JNA being redundant. Such people are proffering capitulationist banners. Unfortunately, said Kokeza, it is mainly the Army structures which are opposing this. Is silence by others a sign of approval or flirting, he wondered.

There is nothing unusual in the fact that a part of the clergy is developing nationalism, but it is dangerous that nationalism has infiltrated the leaderships of the LC, said Slavko Borojevic, mentioning the examples of Croatia in 1971 and Kosovo in 1981. He wondered to what extent this is a danger to Yugoslavism today, when every nation has its own rights, from education to its own assembly. Ethnically pure states are not the solution to the national question in this country, Borojevic warned, adding that we should not close our eyes to the increasing emigration of peoples to "their states."

Ante Franjic drew attention to the new forms of opportunism which have shaken the LC. These are sectarianism and factionalism, and statist-bureaucratic opportunism which creates an atmosphere of vying for all forms of power, said Franjic. This is the kind of opportunism which avoids new initiatives, hushes up the real state of affairs, from Kosovo to Split, covers up investments, shirks responsibility, leads to moral compromises and forces workers to become passive observers. If we do not put a stop to this, the LCY will continue to lose its reputation, will be in danger of becoming isolated and will begin to function as just one of the forces in society, said Ante Franjic.

The commission continues its work at 1600 hours (1400 GMT) this afternoon.

The working class can never produce as much as can be ruined by certain management structures. This is confirmed by the many monuments to human stupidity which we have today -- Obrovac, Feni, Madijapan and others, said Prvoslav Stankovic. Speaking about responsibility, Stankovic noted that it has been discredited to such an extent that it has become a mere phrase, from which we ourselves wish to escape.

In the view of Stojan Arsenic, federalism has become the principle for the organization and conduct of the LCY. Many swear allegiance to Marx, Tito, Kardelj, but do whatever suits them, supposedly because of the specific features of their own environment. The institution of agreement-reaching and decision making has been turned into a platform, and agreements are now reached more easily with states on another continent than within the country, said Arsenic.

It is said that about 50,000 members of the LC have answered criminal charges, but no ideopolitical measures have been taken against them. It is also said that the richest stratum of society is to be found amongst the members of the LC, but again nothing is done about it, said Veljko Dimic. On this account he submitted to the congress an amendment seeking specific action in basic organizations and leaderships of the LC to assess these cases and strike from the membership of the LC those who do not belong there.

Stressing that since the counterrevolution in Kosovo a lot had been done on supporting the activity of irredentists Kurtesi said [as received: first reference to Ilijaz Kurtesi] that all problems have not been overcome, including the most difficult moral and political problem of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia -- emigration. The situation in Kosovo must be a continual concern of the LC and all organized forces. A united assessment of the situation and the support of all the leaderships of both Serbia and Yugoslavia are needed for success, said Ilijaz Kurtesi.

Speaking about unity in party ranks Petar Mandic noticed that the ideology of the LCY federalization could also be monitored through party documents. In Comrade Tito's time, he said, there was a formulation in the statute whereby the LC's of the republics and provinces independently analyzed their stands and conclusions. This is not controversial, Mandic said. After Tito it was added that they could also analyze their policies. And Tito used to say that there cannot be eight policies. This is why Mandic advocated that a formulation about "policies" be taken out of the draft amendments and addenda to the statute, and instead there should be only one policy.

Our interparty problem is in the members and not in communists, said Kresimir Srsen, talking about the unity in the LC.

Delegates Debate

LD280550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- The LCY cannot be divided into national leagues of communists. This stand of Comrade Tito was the main springboard in the discussion of Momcilo Dugalic, first speaker in this morning's discussion in the Commission for the Ideological Activity of the LCY and the Statute.

According to Dugalic, the all-party debate on draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee reflected dissatisfaction at the lack of unity in the LCY. Bureaucratic LC leaderships and the authorities have been accused of this. However, some republican and provincial officials described these efforts as unitarist. At the same time they insisted on the consolidation of sovereignty of the republican and provincial LC organizations. Condemning such efforts, Dugalic proposed more emphasis in the Statute on equality instead of independence, because if we are equal, this will provide plenty of room for independence.

Retorting to yesterday's report by Petar Mandic that the independence of republican and provincial organizations boiled down to producing stands and conclusions, and not to establishing policy, Nijaz Durakovic said one should be careful with demands for strengthening unity, as this could mean the restoration of the classical concept of the party.

Asking to speak again, Petar Mandic recalled that in 1972 Comrade Tito stood against producing eight policies, as this leads to lack of unity in the LCY.

Hamdija Pozderac joined in the debate at this stage, recalling that in 1972 Tito stood against policies in republics and provinces within the context of deviating phenomena -- mass movements, affairs about road-building, liberalism, nationalism.

Speaking about the process of the decentralization of organs and the federation as a whole Pozderac said that it should be carried out in line with transferring of power to associated workers. Instead, we ended up with polycentric statism. Every time we come to grips with it we must bear in mind that this should be to the advantage of the working class.

Cviko Krunic agreed, saying those who are involved in political and expert work cause confusion. We do not need general superstructure and ideological nuances at this congress, said Krunic, stressing causes behind workers' leaving party ranks have not been sufficiently clarified. We have been hearing for years about a so-called concern about the position of the working class. To many, this has given a pretext for developing various presuppositions, but an explanation is missing for why 60,000 workers left the LC between the two congresses.

Boris Majer pointed out that a lot was being said about a crisis in society and considerably less on a crisis in the LC, which does exist indeed. It is not the question of the crisis of the program, but of the crisis in its uniform implementation. As one of the causes of paralysis in the activity of the LC, Majer gives the existence of the relics of state socialism.

Anka Modric spoke in favor of greater involvement of the communist-workers' aktivs and the realization of their role as established by the Statute. Many of the municipal conferences have not even set up such aktivs, and those that do exist do not function the best they can.

We have never come to any of the post-war congresses with so much harsh truth about ourselves and our own organization, said Djuro Bilbija, noting all these truths also contain apologetic praise of everything which matters to the political bureaucracy.

Similarly, it has become normal that no one was responsible, or is responsible, for the country's indebtedness, the crisis, bureaucratic-etatist counter-revolution, or a long-lasting stagnation of self-management. It is dangerous to think that in our situation, it is sufficient just to "tune the strings" without changing either the instruments, musicians, or conductors, Bilbija underlined.

If we continue to be a state party to such an extent, he warned, it will not be long before we will understand that we have been agreeing with anarchist pre-suppositions according to which every party is also a state on a small scale because of its very aspiration to organize itself as a state instead of a working class.

As an example of a lack of readiness of the party leadership to be the true political center of the revolution, Bilbija gave the fact that nothing was done yet to implement the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session. These conclusions, he recalled, bound all the central and provincial committees to hold separate sessions by the end of 1985 on etatism "on their territories," and the LCY Central Committee Presidium at the level of the federation. Though no one has done this, with the exception of Bosnia-Hercegovina to a certain degree, the LCY Central Committee called no one to "account." The congress documents also do not contain a single word of self-criticism.

For this reason he proposed present members of the leadership should be relieved of their duties only after the congress had carried out a critical assessment of what more could have been and must be achieved in the inter-congress periods. We must also examine the failures which were due to lack of readiness on the part of the LCY Central Committee to act as a political center of the revolution and due to its Presidium's insufficient ability and readiness to stand up to the responsibilities imposed by the situation in society and a need for such a role of the Central Committee, concluded Bilbija.

Milan Fabjancic spoke about debts and their repayment. He thinks that inflation destroys not only LC class potential, but also its moral potential. Some one has to pay the difference between the nominal and real value of credits, and as a rule it is the worker. Fabjancic also spoke out against social property flowing out into private property.

Niksa Sentic, speaking about ideological work with young people, said the more we work with youth and the better we do so, the less scope we leave for the activity of enemies of our society.

Izet Mehinagic spoke out in sharp opposition to some proposals by the youth congress. He expressed disagreement with criticism of 25 May celebrations and with proposals put forward by a number of delegates at the youth congress in connection with that. He considers this to be an open attack on Youth Day, describing it as anti-socialist and anti-selfmanagement.

Zorin Kalinic shared his opinion. He believes the Socialist Youth Federation congresses demonstrated how disunited we are, and that they dealt with marginal issues. He then spoke very critically about the proposal for a civilian performance of military service, the proposal for abolition of the death sentence, and of Article 133 of the Criminal Law. Although they would like to portray themselves as being modern and left-wing, these opinions are in fact right-wing and are the consequence of too little work with young people.

Rajko Cecanovic called for more consistent implementation of the law, with the view that some state organs fail to work as they should.

He cited Kosovo and the incessant attacks by irredentists upon the constitutional order as evidence of this. Settling accounts with Albanian nationalism is, in his opinion, a historic test, and he called for accounts to be settled with protagonists of all forms of nationalism.

Sretko Vulic demanded party ranks be consistently purged of all those who do not fit into the LC because of their improper conduct. He is of the opinion that the LC is in a state of moral crisis and that communists are responsible for the errors committed in the past, for LC members are in all the most responsible positions. Attempts at differentiation from the bottom to the top have already been made. In his view, we ought for once to start at the top in checking who deserves to stay in the LC.

Bogdan Crnobrnja advocated consistent openness of work, answering for one's actions and stricter accountability. He also pleaded for a greater role for the Socialist Alliance, as the broad front of organized socialist forces of society, and for greater participation of rural-dwellers and believers.

Three hundred and forty two delegates and guests took part in the work of the commission for Ideo-Political, Organizational, Actional and Cadre Capability and Activity of the LCY and for Statutory Questions. After the debate, in which 88 delegates asked to take the floor and 19 submitted written expositions, the report on the commission's work was adopted and will tomorrow be submitted to the congress. As Jakov Lazaroski reported, 32 amendments to the resolution and 96 to the proposed amendments and addenda to the LCY statute were put forward in the debate at this commission.

'NUMBER' OF AMENDMENTS ADOPTED TO LCY STATUTE

LD281735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The highest gathering of Yugoslav Communists has adopted a number of amendments to the statute of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia while retaining, at the request of the members, the assessments concerning the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in the building of the party.

For more than 4 decades under Tito's leadership -- from 1937-80 -- the party grew into a strong, leading, revolutionary ideopolitical vanguard of the working class, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, points out the statute.

With Tito at its head, the party responsibly fulfilled its historic duty, organized and led the revolutionary masses of people into the decisive battle against the fascist occupiers and carried out the revolution, opening up new areas of freedom, self-management, and nonalignment. Tito has left an indelible imprint on the shaping of the general principles on which the program and statute of the LCY are based.

Although the statute does not contain any substantive changes compared to the previous text, there is a considerable number of novelties which contribute to strengthening the unity of the LCY, democratic centralism, responsibility of the republican and provincial League of Communists for the implementation of party policy, democratic relations with the League of Communists, better organization of communists in the economy and broader role of the members in shaping and implementing the policy of the LCY.

The statute defines the LCY as a united revolutionary organization, with the League of Communists of the republics and provinces as its equal and autonomous parts. It specifies that their autonomy consists of a "position of equality and equal right and responsibility to participate actively and creatively in building up and carrying out the united LCY policy." One condition for this is the democratization of relations within the League of Communists, including differences in view during debates and decision-making.

A vital novelty is that all organs of the League of Communists are bound to organize public debates in basic party organizations prior to deciding on major social questions.

After 17 years, a provision stating that members of the Central Committee and other organs of the LCY are elected by secret ballot at the LCY congress from among the "candidates elected at the LC congresses in the republics, LC conferences in the provinces and at the conference of the LCY organization within the Yugoslav People's Army" has been reintroduced into the statute of the LCY.

The changed method of election determines a different role of the Central Committee of the LCY, which will now be assessing the work of the republican Central Committees of the LC in the republics and the provincial committees of the LC in the province. In cases of possible deviation from the program or the policy of the LCY, the LCY Central Committee will directly take measures to establish responsibility. If a particular situation is not settled even after the warning, the LCY Central Committee may request the "convening of a special congress of the LC of a republic, special conference of the LC of a province, and special conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army. If the problems which have arisen are not settled even then, the Central Committee shall convene a special congress of the LCY."

Article 83 of the LCY statute states that in a work organization that has a number of basic organizations of associated labor and a number of basic organizations of the League of Communists, a conference of the LC is to be formed in order to unite and direct the LC's activities in reviewing, resolving and executing tasks of joint interest, for the purpose of which the basic organizations have been associated into a work organization. The conference lays down the standpoints obligatory for all members and basic organizations of the LC. The possibility is envisaged of forming an action conference of the LC, as a permanent form of linkage and activity of members and basic organizations of the LC, in composite organizations of associated labor.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD271536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- The first speaker at today's session of the Commission for International Cooperation was Milos Minic. He noted that the continuity of Tito's policy has not been encroached upon in the past 6 years. This, he stressed, is clearly shown by the reports on the activities since the last congress, the draft documents submitted to this congress, as well as by the debate at the commission for the International Cooperation of the LCY and foreign policy of Yugoslavia. The continuity of cooperation and of the LCY's relations with communist and workers parties in the world is also maintained on the same basis. Milos Minic expressed his conviction that this course will be continued.

Speaking about the orientation of our foreign policy in the direction of detente, Minic expressed doubt that a relaxation in relations between the two superpowers would lead the world automatically to an all-embracing detente and he went on to list fresh examples such as the U.S. Congress' vote for the funding of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, the recent U.S. attack on Libya and, in greater detail, many explosive issues and crises, from Namibia to the Palestinian problem, Afghanistan and, in particular, dramatic economic difficulties and pressures to which the developing countries are exposed.

Minic devoted most of his statement to this latter point. He agreed with the view that cooperation with the developing countries is a question of the existence of Yugoslavia on which the independence and nonalignment of our country depend. Minic expressed the view that this fact was not understood in our country in its widest context. He described the quest for real and uniform answers to the crisis of detente and international economic relations as the overriding task of the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. He stressed that strong pressures should be exerted on the superpowers in the economic sphere and on the developed countries, in order to get negotiations going. He laid emphasis on the problem of debts for which an international solution should be sought and which has now been, as he said, raised at the UN at the highest political level. By listing concrete data, Minic described the dramatic position of developing countries, the natural resources of which are pumped out by the developed countries. He went on to add that Yugoslavia is also among those countries and is exposed to pressures.

At the end of his speech, Minic advocated that debates at the next LCY congress should be held in plenary sessions because commissions discuss issues which are inseparably linked. [sentence as received] He expressed hope that this congress will pass real decisions and that after that responsibility for the implementation of the set tasks and goals would be taken by all the communists, the Central Committees, the Federal Executive Council, and federal bodies and organs. Minic is convinced that realization of the set goals and tasks would help Yugoslavia to extricate itself more swiftly from the crisis and take the path leading to prosperity.

Ante Drndic dealt with the position and role of our emigrants and workers abroad. Stating that our workers have billions of dollars in Yugoslav banks, he advocated that the question of these people and of such large capital be given greater attention by congress material.

Gligor Todorovski spoke about relations in the Balkans in light of the Macedonian national question and he stressed that there is no other people in Europe so divided and so disputed by neighbors as the Macedonian people. This is not a question at all of a "greater Macedonia" but a question of the desire to ensure the Macedonian minority the rights which the minorities of other Yugoslav people enjoy in some neighboring countries, Todorovski explained.

Yugoslavia, with its achievements and difficulties, has both the right and the opportunity to be proud of its achievements in the sphere of human rights and freedoms -- Budimir Loncar believes. In his speech he dealt with the correlation between the freedom of the individual and the freedom, independence, and equality of people.

Jozef Molnar dealt with some attitudes contained in an interview given by Bosko Krunic which was the subject of critical comments by Angela Kuhar, delegate from Slovenia, yesterday.

Petar Dodik devoted most of his speech to the position of our national minorities in neighboring countries. He spoke in favor of developing the entire cooperation with those countries because, as he said, the position of the minority is always more favorable if relations between the two countries concerned are better and the border between them more open. However, he stressed, in the future too we shall not stand idly by if the position or the rights of our minorities are negated or made difficult. We shall always react to these phenomena severely and critically.

Dodik also sounded a warning about the revival of theories about ethnically pure environments in Europe and even in our neighborhood.

Resolving the economic difficulties of our country and its speedier development is closely linked also with the commitment of resources of our citizens who are now returning home from working abroad, Dusan Strbac stressed. He said that between 1974 and 1984, 465,000 people returned home and 272,000 left for abroad. We do not make enough use of our workers' readiness to invest their resources in employment and artisan craft industry because of dogmatic resistance to the investment of private capital.

The last speaker in the debate at the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia was Vladimir Prvulovic. He reminded those present of the forthcoming CSCE conference which will begin in Vienna on 4 November. He described the struggle against marginality of the CSCE, to which the superpowers and blocs resort, as the basic direction of commitment by Yugoslavia and the group of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe. The intention of those powers is to again retain for themselves the right to make decisions on international issues. There is no other, better, or more democratic mechanism for Europe today than the CSCE process, he stressed.

At the end of its session the commission adopted the draft report on its work. The report will be submitted to the plenary session of the 13th LCY Congress tomorrow.

Resolution on Global Relations

LD281754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 28 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress Documents: Resolution on the Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equitable International Cooperation and Socialism in the World" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- "It is the view of the LC that only a determined struggle for equitable relations among countries and peoples, for independence in selecting the paths of internal development and against any interference can secure general conditions needed for faster social progress and for expanding the scope for the further development of socialism. The LCY will continue to take a most active part in the struggle." This is stated in the congress resolution, adopted today, which contains the LCY's views on global international relations and processes in the world and which also outlines the strategy of Yugoslav Communists' activity in the international arena.

The document "The Tasks of the LCY In the Struggle for Peace, Equitable International Cooperation and Socialism in the World" states that "socialism, as a world process and as the social practice of millions of people, is having a strong effect on social and international trends, ever promoting various roads and contents of revolutionary social transformations." The document, however, warns that the development of socialism is taking place in complex international and internal conditions which give rise to many new challenges.

The LCY Congress maintains that the world scene continues to be characterized by dangerous confrontations, competition between the great powers and blocs over military superiority and spheres of influence, by an arms race which is threatening a nuclear catastrophe, by an increase in the number of war and crisis troublespots and by a deep and dramatic crisis in international economic relations.

The LCY Congress placed emphasis on the struggle for peace, and disarmament, for the construction of a new, more just international system, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemony and all other forms of subjugation as an imperative need and vital interest of all people.

"This struggle for a new and more just world of peace and global progress -- the resolution states -- is being joined by increasingly expanding and various social forces of social and national emancipation, by increasingly organized peace, ecology and other progressive movements worldwide."

The resolution devoted considerable attention to the Nonaligned Movement. It is judged that "the Nonaligned Movement has developed into a great political and moral force of the present-day world," that the policy of nonalignment "has become the most important factor in the struggle for democratization in international political relations and for the development of a new international economic order and has also made a significant contribution to the progressive development in the world."

This document, too, reiterates that "Yugoslavia will continue to oppose attempts at ideological, political and other divisions within the movements and will make its full contribution to the efforts to consolidate the movement's action unity and solidarity on the basis of the movement's original principles and to realise common goals."

In this context the 13th LCY Congress stressed that "the goals and principles of the policy of nonalignment will continue decisively to lay down the overall international activity of the LCY and the SFRY."

The congress expressed confidence that the eighth nonaligned conference in Harare will be "an exceptionally important international event." "Yugoslavia" -- says the resolution -- "will work to bring about its full success, for the opening of new prospects in the pursuit of a resolute action to resolve the key political, economic and other problems of the present-day world which will contribute to the struggle for peace and international security, defense of freedom and consolidation of the independence of the peoples and to the struggle against racism and colonialism, to remove focal points of crisis, to overcome the crisis in the international economic relations and to create a new international economic system."

The resolution goes on to point out many harmful consequences of the arms race, the possibility that it may lead to a general catastrophe and also the fact that peace and stability in the world are more and more often threatened by local wars and other armed conflicts, as well as by military interventions and various other aspects of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. Proceeding from the assessment that no one in the world today can feel secure, the LCY Congress reiterated and reconfirmed the well known stands of the LCY and of the SFRY concerning the need for the United States and the USSR to make a decisive contribution to the opening of the process of disarmament, that is to say that the disarmament problems should be resolved primarily within the framework of the UN and CSCE systmes, in regional organizations and other international forums open to the public and with the contribution of all countries and peoples.

A special chapter in the International Resolution of the 13th LCY Congress is devoted to the deep-seated crisis in international economic relations, which has hit most of the developing countries and the working class and the working strata of many countries. "The increasingly difficult economic position in an overwhelming majority of the developing countries has become a political problem of the greatest international significance," says the document. "The LCY believes that the only way out of the present international economic crisis is a radical change and a new international economic system."

In the assessment of Yugoslav Communists the debts of the developing countries represent a form of national wealth of the developing countries flowing out of them and illustrate that they are kept in a position of dependence. The LCY therefore believes that talks have to be held by the countries weighed down by the debts and by the developed creditor countries about improving the conditions for the repayment of debts and about the position of the developing countries in international financial relations, and monetary relations in general. To resolve the problem of borrowing, appropriate action by Group-77 and by the Nonaligned Movement and the closest possible cooperation among all the developing countries is required.

The LCY Congress has also denounced the policy of force and intervention, quoting the example of armed attacks by Israel and the United States on the sovereign and nonaligned countries of Tunisia and Libya respectively, "which cannot be justified by any motives or excuses."

The resolution confirms the well-known Yugoslav stands on the Middle East and once again endorses the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

The LCY Congress has in particular appealed to Iran and Iraq to cease hostilities.

The resolution reaffirms the well-known Yugoslav stand in connection with the situation in the south of Africa, advocacy of extensive international action against the racist regime in Pretoria, as well as the assessment about focal points of crisis in South-East and South-West Asia (the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea and Afghanistan) and in Central America (military intervention in Grenada, the situation in the Nicaragua area).

The meeting of Yugoslav Communists has confirmed the condemnation of all aspects of terrorism and the conviction that terrorist acts cannot be used to solve any social and political problem. The LCY resists, says the document, the attempts, under the pretext of suppressing terrorism, to bring pressure to bear on individual countries and to resort to threats and use of force, and also to proclaim the legitimate struggle for national liberation to be an act of terrorism.

The resolution also reaffirms Yugoslavia's stands on security and cooperation in Europe and on the situation and relations in the great Mediterranean area.

In paying special attention to the SFRY's relations with its neighboring countries, the LCY Congress pleaded for all-round cooperation as the best way to strengthen reciprocal trust and to overcome outstanding and unresolved problems with individual neighboring countries. In addition, it was noted that Yugoslavia consistently pursues a policy of all-round good-neighborly cooperation and open borders.

"Observing the principles of equality and togetherness, the SFRY expects similar behavior from neighboring countries as well, which is a condition for stable and meaningful good-neighborly relations. At the same time, the SFRY will resist, as it has done until now, any attempt and form of interference in its internal life, and will guard and defend its independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty with every means."

This part of the resolution also expresses the stance of the LCY that the status of the segments of the peoples of the SFRY who as national minorities live in neighboring countries should be established in keeping with the UN Charter, the Declaration on Human Rights and the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and other international agreements and documents.

The LCY is working particularly hard to have the Balkans transformed into a zone of peace, stability and all-round cooperation, and without atomic and chemical weapons. With this objective in view, Yugoslavia will continue to take appropriate specific initiatives and actions, stresses the resolution.

The section devoted to human rights expresses the LCY's endeavors concerning full implementation of human rights and freedoms in all countries and the recognition that all human rights should be accorded equal importance. At the same time, the resolution goes on to say, the LCY points out with concern that in human rights as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of others and of foisting alien social systems and ideologies is increasingly present. This places a burden on international relations and complicates the struggle for comprehensive implementation of human rights.

The concluding sections of the resolution speak of the principles governing LCY cooperation and relations with Communist workers, socialist, social-democratic and other progressive and democratic parties and movement in the world. This cooperation will continue to develop parallel with consistent observance of the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, non-interference, responsibility to ones own working class and people, and reciprocal respect for an differences.

CONGRESS DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD281645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 jun (TANJUG) -- Proceeding from the original principles of nonaligned policy, the 13th LCY Congress expresses full solidarity and gives unreserved support to the struggle of the people of southern Africa for the abolition of the regime of apartheid; for the elimination of the last stronghold of the colonialist policy; freedom and equality; the realization of the right to self-determination; and the all-round emancipation and the social progress of southern African countries.

The main barrier to the realization of these legitimate aspirations of the peoples and countries of southern Africa is the minority regime in Pretoria, which persists in the policy of apartheid, the illegal occupation of Namibia, open aggression against independent neighboring countries; which defies the entire peace-loving progressive mankind and which represents a great danger to peace in Africa and the whole world.

The preservation of the apartheid regime, all forms of racial discrimination and various forms of national subjugation would not be possible without the direct political, economic and other support and aid from a number of influential Western countries and transnational companies. The racist regime and all those who back it are consciously going against the historically inevitable currents of liberation and emancipation, resorting to brutal repression against the majority of the southern African population, who are without rights.

The world has just recently marked, with due respect, the 10th anniversary of the uprising by the black majority in Soweto, has come out in resolute opposition to the new wave of terror against the majority population, and has with new force expressed solidarity with its struggle. In the decade which has elapsed Soweto has become a symbol of the organized struggle of peoples against the tryannical policy of the racists and colonialists.

All freedom-loving forces of the international community desire and seek more rapid liquidation of apartheid through isolation of the racist regime, including the applicaion of all-embracing economic sanctions against South Africa, as envisaged in the UN documents, and through the rendering of all-round political and material support to the liberation forces of southern Africa and to the struggle of the majority population for basic human rights.

The lengthy struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom under the leadership of THe south-west African People's Organization [SWAPO] -- their sole authentic representative -- makes it incumbent upon the international community to undertake urgent and pressing measures to bring about the independence of Namibia, in accordance with the UN plan on the basis of Resolution 435.

Expressing its unreserved solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, the LCY reiterates on this occasion its readiness to continue and intensify the moral, political, material and any other support to the SWAPO liberation movement.

Angered by South Africa's continued aggression in the People's Republic of Angola and the crude interference in its internal affairs on the part of colonialist, racist and imperialist circles which give backing to the counterrevolutionary forces, the congress delegates call upon the international community urgently to undertake all necessary measures to make it possible for the people in the People's Republic of Angola to live in peace and to develop in accordance with their own freely chosen path of social development.

The 13th LCY Congress has most severly condemned all acts of aggression by South Africa against Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and other countries in this region. The participants of the congress express their full solidarity with these countries, and render full and unreserved support to their efforts to consolidate the gains of the anticolonial and liberation struggle by means of their own efforts and mutual cooperation, and also to realize unhindered and independent development in full freedom and independence, the statement on southern Africa states.

'COMPREHENSIVE SELF-CRITICISM' OF LCY CONGRESS

LD281455 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1402 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Shift From Self-Criticism to Action;" by Slobodan Vukmirovic -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- The 13th Congress of the league of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) will most likely go down in the history of the international workers' movement as a forum of the sharpest and most comprehensive ever self-criticism of a communist party for errors and shortfalls in the country's development.

Virtually nothing escaped a critical appraisal, starting with the random development "boom" in the seventies, based on reckless spending of foreign credits, as a result of which the country today bears a heavy burden of serving a foreign debt of nearly 20 billion dollars.

The party leaderships of the six Yugoslav republics and two provinces came under especially severe criticism for disrupting the country's unity and failing to implement even the decisions and laws they, themselves, had explicitly upheld.

In the Yugoslav multi-national community, the centripetal tendencies imposed by the local leaderships favoured the growth of negative nationalism, whose most irrational expression was a semi-legal separatist movement of members of the Albanian nationality in the Province of Kosovo in the spring of 1981.

The 13th LCY Congress assessed that Yugoslav society had been affected by a dangerous and pervading lack of responsibility in economic terms. Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic, elected six weeks ago, said at the congress that for a long time the country had non-productive branches of the economy and workers in many enterprises.

Mikulic termed such behavior a cause of the current inflation rate of 80 percent, the highest in Europe, and said it was threatening eventually to bring the country to the brink of "a three and four-digit inflation rate." In diagnosing the ailments of society, Yugoslav Communists were very clear and unanimous.

In deciding the necessary therapy, they were again clear and made it known that the LCY would not depart from the concept and vision of self-managment socialism charted during the lifetime of Josip Broz Tito. On the contrary, as congress delegates underscored, the very departures from Tito's concepts are among the chief causes of the current crisis. The congress categorically called on the LCY membership of around two million to do its utmost in the future for the unity of the party and the country, a unity based on democratic and self-management foundations.

At this point, the resolution refers to an earlier and rather overlooked guideline in the LCY programme. The guideline seeks that the leading communists in republics and provinces should concentrate on the suppressing of separatism, while those in the federation should tackle the dangers of centralism and unitarianism. The trends of separatism, centralism and unitarianism -- the congrss maintains -- are detrimental to the country's unity and to the genuine equality of its nations and its many nationalities.

Congress conclusions are expected to result in fairly prompt turnabouts in the overall economic activity, even to the point of closing down quite a few unsuccessful enterprises. Remuneration systems are to provide maximum incentives for good performance, while economic policy measures will encourage successful enterprises to develop themselves and expand as fast as they can.

A true small "war" has been announced against the vehicles of dogmatic views on private initiative in the "small-scale economy." Such views have so far impeded both the investing of one billion dollars (held on individuals' savings accounts) in production and the return of temporarily employed workers abroad who would be eager to use their foreign-exchange savings to start up a "business of their own" at home.

On the basis of the measures being prepared by the government, and expecting changed conduct in society after the congress, Premier Mikulic nonetheless had optimistic forecasts for the year-end: A vigorious growth in industrial production, a surplus in the country's balance of payments, and an about 20-point lower inflation rate.

As the premier's prevailingly dramatic speech was applauded, the Yugoslav Communists can be expected to do their utmost for the objectives to be achieved and so signal the beginning of the country's drawing itself out of its serious economic crisis.

FURTHER MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN DELEGATES

26 June Report

LD262239 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1923 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- Leading Yugoslav officials today continued meetings with members of foreign delegations attendig the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the highest gathering of Yugoslav Communists which opened yesterday. President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Siana Hasani received General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta, who heads his party's delegation to the congress. Hasani also received Politburo member of Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front and Health Minister Dr Sekeramayi.

Vice President of the Yugoslav Presidency Lazar Mojsov received the delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front, headed by Politburo member and head of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat Cherif Messaadia.

Yugoslav Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic had talks with Politburo Member of the Workers' Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the country's Vice-President Yi Chong-ok.

Yugoslav State Presidency and the LCY Central Committee member Nikola Ljubicic today met with the delegation of Tunisia's Destour Socialist Party, led by Secretary and Central Committee member (Frey Shaeb). Stane Dolanc, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, conferred with Geni Kazaveli, member of the Greek Pasok Movement's Central Committee Executive Bureau.

Yugoslav Presidency member Josip Vrhovec had talks with Politburo and Secretariat member of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Fesha Desta.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic had a meeting with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who is heading a delegation of the Iraqi Ba'th Party to the 13th LCY Congress. Dizdarevic and 'Aziz discussed the preparations for the forthcoming 8th nonaligned countries' summit in Harare and the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Vijoje Zarkovic received a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by member of the Executive Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee Ion Coman. Zarkovic also received a delegation of the French Communist Party, headed by member of the Central Committee Political Bureau Roland Leroy.

Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dimce Belovski received this afternoon a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Ferenc Havasi.

Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic today received a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), which is headed by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev. Mikulic and Aliyev reviewed questions of further promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, in accordance with the principles on which relations between the two countries are based, as well as some current aspects of the international situation, paticularly from the domain of economic relations in the world.

Renovica Meetings

LD282307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 June (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, received several foreign delegations which attended the summit meeting of Yugoslav Communists.

Milanko Renovica received the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Juan Almeida Bosque, a member of the Central Committee Politburo. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also received the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party led by Simon Sanchez Montero, a member of the Executive Committee and of the Central Committee Secretariat; a delegation of the SED, led by Guenter Schabowski, a member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; and a delegation of the CPCZ, led by Miloslav Hruskovic, a candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium.

Renovica Receives GDR Delegate

LD282201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (ADN) -- Relations between the LCY and the SED, and between Yugoslavia and the GDR, are developing excellently. This was noted by Milanko Renovica, the newly elected president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Quenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, at a friendly meeting in Belgrade on Saturday. This applies especially to the expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Renovica and Schabowski noted agreement on the fundamental international issue of our time. It is important not to ease up in the struggle for the preservation of peace and the liberation of mankind from the threatening danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Decisive importance is attached here to a comprehensive nuclear test stop and adherence to the SALT II treaty for the initiation of further disarmament steps.

Schabowski, who headed the SED delegation to the 13th LCY Congress, emphasized in this connection that the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe opened up new paths in this process.

Schabowski also met with Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, for a cordial talk on Saturday.

Mikulic Receives Wozniak

LD282145 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 28: The PUWP delegation to the Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) led by Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Marian Wozniak was received here Friday by President of the Federal Executive Council Branko Mikulic.

During the meeting the two sides highly assessed the state of cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia in all fields. They stressed the significance of visits by Wojciech Jaruzelski to Yugoslavia and Vodoje Zarkovic to Poland for the development of bilateral relations.

They stated that this provides a good basis for the implementation of cooperation programmes in the near future and for exceeding targets envisaged by these programmes. The two pointed to the need and possibilities to develop higher forms of economic cooperation and to undertake joint ventures in the development of science and technology, co-production and production specialization.

The two sides stressed the necessity to strive for establishing new economic order in the world and to solve difficult problems in international economic relations and financial cooperation. They also discussed both countries' experiences in the functioning of the socialist self-management and emphasized the significance of studying these experiences.

At the end of the friendly talk marked by mutual understanding, the two stressed the importance of cooperation of both socialist countries and its significance for social and economic development and for peace in Europe and in the world.

A group of Yugoslav economic, political and cultural activists was decorated with the Cross of Merit of the Polish People's Republic in recognition of their contribution to the development of bilateral relations between Poland and Yugoslavia, at a ceremony at the Polish Embassy here on Friday. Former co-chairman of the Polish-Yugoslav Commissioon for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Spasoje Mebenica received the commander's Cross and Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. The medals were handed by Marian Wozniak.

Dizdarevic, Qaddumi Meeting

AU281459 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, who is heading the Palestinian delegation to the 13th LCY Congress. They exchanged views on the Middle East situation and the preparations for the nonaligned summit.

MIKULIC VISITS ALGIERS, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Talks With Brahimi

LD291936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2339 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The roots of Yugoslav-Algerian friendship and cooperation go back to the time of the Algerian struggle for independence and it is of strategic interest to both countries to further develop, promote, and enrich these relations. This was stressed during the talks this afternoon between Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC; and Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the FLN Politburo and prime minister of Algeria. The Yugoslav-Algerian exchange of views, which began this morning with a tete-a-tete meeting of the two premiers, included bilateral relations and some issues concerning the topical international situation and it took place in an exceptionally cordial and warm atmosphere.

Similarity in the liberation struggles of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Algeria, similar orientations as regards internal development (both countries are developing socialism) and belonging to the Nonaligned Movement and active participation in it are assessed to represent the main links tying the two friendly countries and contributing to their comprehensive relations and cooperation. The two premiers drew attention to the present complex and difficult situation in the world which brings Yugoslavia and Algeria even closer to one another, in order that they could be more successful in their joint efforts to oppose the negative consequences of the world economic crisis, whose most serious victims are developing countries.

In this connection Mikulic and Brahimi noted that present Yugoslavia-Algerian economic cooperation has been successfully developing in many spheres. However, they believe that the time has come to develop economic relations between the two countries much more extensively than so far, on a long-term basis and by means of applying new, more developed forms, such as the development of technology and a real transfer of knowledge, joint investments, the establishment of mixed enterprises, and joint performance on third markets.

Yugoslavia and Algeria are equally aware of the danger of technological colonialism which is threatening developing countries, if they remain to play the role of the object of technological development. Consequently, stress in today's talks was laid on the need for Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation in technology and joint scientific research as an important factor in future comprehensive economic relations. The two premiers also paid attention to the countries' cooperation in water resources exploitation and housing -- two spheres that engage a considerable number of Yugoslav enterprises and several thousand workers.

They also noted that there are conditions for new projects in these spheres but this would be discussed on a more concrete basis at the session of the mixed Yugoslav-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technical and Cultural Cooperation to open in 7 to 8 days' time in Belgrade.

Branko Mikulic and Abdelhamid Brahimi also exchanged views on some topical international issues, especially the latest developments in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, stressing their mutual interest as two coastal countries, turning these regions into the zone of peace and cooperation.

Energy, Cooperation Discussed

LD301003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0328 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- Andrej Ocvirk, member of the Federal Executive Committee and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, who is accompanying FEC President Branko Mikulic on his visit to Algeria, had seperate talks here with five ministers in the Algerian Government -- those for planning and urban planning, public works, commerce, light industries and regional development, urbanism and construction. They discussed concrete questions of Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation, but in the framework of preparations for the forthcoming session of the mixed international committee for economic cooperation which is meeting in Belgrade in a week's time.

Andrej Ocvirk is co-chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed committee and prior to his visit to Algeria, he also had talks with Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy, chemical and petrochemical industries, in Brioni.

A member of the Yugoslav delegation visiting Algeria, Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, exchanged views with Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister to the minister of foreign affairs in charge of cooperation, on current international questions and on preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare. Major General Jovan Matovic had talks with his hosts on the cooperation of the two countries in the military-economic field.

Mikulic Ends Visit

LD302244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, June 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic today assessed that his just ended visit to Algeria and the talks held there would further stimulate the all-round promotion of cooperation between the two countries, their joint activities in the Movement of Non-Alignment as well as strengthening the two countries' traditional friendship. The Yugoslav premier, who ended a three-day official and friendly visit to Algeria today, stated the above in a telegram to Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi on leaving Algerian territory.

As learned, in their talks today, Mikulic and Brahimi highly assessed the results of the Yugoslav premier's visit and the Yugoslav-Algerian relations in their entirety.

The Yugoslav premier's visit, as set out, has enabled thorough consideration of bilatral relations and cooperation between the two countries, determining new possibilities for economic cooperation and discussions on certain topical questions relative to the implementation of Yugoslav-Algerian economic cooperation.

Mikulic, who returned to Belgrade tonight, discussed with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Prime Minister Brahimi topical international questions, especially the preparations for the coming non-aligned summit in Zimbabwe. A high degree of congruency and closesness of the Yugoslav and Algerian stands was noted in the talks.

FEC PRESIDENT MIKULIC RECEIVES GDR'S SOELLE

LD021815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Horst Soelle, the GDR Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR, who is paying a brief working visit to Yugoslavia. The observation was made that relations between the two countries are developing well and that objective opportunities exist for these relations to be expanded further, especially in the area of long-term industrial cooperation and scientific and technical collaboration. It was noted that efforts should be made to maintain a balanced level of foreign trade commodity exchange, and that this trade should be expanded even more. Radovan Makic, a member of the Federal Executive Council, was present at the meeting.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

LD030323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- The German Democratic Republic is Yugoslavia's eighth biggest foreign trading partner. The value of trade between the two countries stood at 800 million dollars last year, and is expected to reach 900 million this year. As Yugoslav government member Radovan Mikic and GDR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Horst Soelle set out a session of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Belgrade today. The two sides expressed the readiness to further economic relations, especially through higher forms of cooperation, economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic was assessed as comprehensive. In addition to trade, it covers also industrial, financial-banking, and scientific-technical cooperation, and joint appearances on third markets. It was noted.

Under a long-term agreement between the two countries on trade in goods and services, the value of trade is to reach 4.5 billion dollars in 1990. Yugoslavia imports machinery, equipment, complete plants, chemical raw materials, synthetic rubber and consumer goods from the German Democratic Republic, and exports Aluminum, Zinc, copper, cellulose, textiles, footwear and wine.

KREKIC HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD011414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, July 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Nenad Krekic and his French counterpart Michel Noir noted during their talks here today that Yugoslav-French trade has slightly risen after a considerable decline over the past few years. Yugoslav exports to France have recorded a rise and contributed to a reduction of the Yugoslav deficit in trade with France.

At the talks, the Yugoslav side raised a number of questions, including efforts to step up the realization of contracts already signed between partners in the two countries. It was stressed that a contract between the French Renault Firm and IMV of Novo Mesto holds a special place in bilateral economic cooperation.

Yugoslavia expressed interest in exporting ships to France, and also in joint French-Yugoslav ventures in third countries, especially in the field of civil construction. The French side expressed interest in participating in Yugoslavia's diesel locomotives production programme and other projects.

SUNDIC ON MOVES TOWARD REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

LD022127 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary: "New Possibilities for the Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting"

[Text] Here is our foreign-political commentary on the theme: New Possobilities for the Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting. Moscow has proposed that preparatory negotiations be held for a meeting between the two superpowers' foreign ministers, Shevardnadze and Shultz. Here is Milika Sundic:

The Soviet proposal to the United States to start preparations for a meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers is the first indication on Moscow's part that certain changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations, which make the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting look certain, are about to happen. True, the way Moscow has chosen is considerably more complex than the United States perhaps expected, but even such as it is, it offers a chance to overcome misunderstandings which arose after the first meeting between the two leaders in Geneva at the end of last year. Let us recall, the Soviet Government [words indistinct] and as it can be seen they needed considerable time [words indistinct] with a condition that it should be discussed in advance, with the aim of examining at the ministerial level the purpose of a meeting.

Perhaps it would suit the United States better if the route to the Reagan-Gorbvachev meeting were shortened; nevertheless, the United States will not mind such an approach if it is really interested in opening a dialogue with the USSR on a series of problems which divide them. After all, the Moscow message to Washington is more than clear. Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet depty foreign minister, said the preparations for the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting are of the greatest importance if there is a desire for it to yield tangible results. In other words, there will be no meeting unless the U.S. side shows good will and understanding toward the numerous Soviet initiatives, particularly those in the area of disarmament. There will be even less chance of talking about immediate prospects for a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting if the preparations for the ministerial meeting are not successful. In this way Moscow wants to protect itself from all eventualities, since it has reached the conclusion, rightly or wrongly, that after the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva the United States did not honor the agreemente that the two countries should work to overcome the differences which divide them. Moreover, according to Moscow's assessment, many U.S. moves on the international stage which followed the Geneva meeting were contrary to the Geneva spirit. However, in the world the prevailing conviction is -- and this was confirmed by President Reagan in a statement a few days ago -- that the two superpowers are aware of the possible consequences if the Soviet-U.S. summit fails, whether it does not take place at all or it is held but yields no results.

The consequences of such a development of events would be unforeseeable, since the question arises not only of relations between the two superpowers but also of world peace as a whole. The conditions for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting are perhaps not the most favorable at the moment, but if a more favourable opportunity is to be awaited, it might easily not occur for some time.

'PROPAGNADA WAR OF NERVES' OVER U.S. - USSR SUMMIT

LD020510 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0420 GMT 2 Jul 86

['Confusion' Over Shultz-Shevardnadze Meeting -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington, July 2 (TANJUG) -- In reply to a statement from Moscow that the Soviet Union has proposed the launching of a "preparatory mechanism" for a summit, the Department of State said yesterday that the American side has received no official suggestions either from the Soviet capital or from the Soviet Embassy in the United States.

A State Department spokesman said at a news conference yesterday that the United States is ready for and interested in a preparatory meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze. He added that there has not yet been a proposal for such a meeting and that it is up to the Soviets to put forward a date for the meeting. On the other hand, the Soviet representative told a press conference in Moscow that such a proposal has already been sent to the Americans and that preparations should begin.

The "confusion" over the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting will certainly be quickly removed, but it indicates that the propaganda war of nerves over the summit of the two superpowers leaders continues, with both sides attempting to score a point or two. However, it is obvious that both Washington and Moscow want the summit. Preparations for the summit, which was agreed upon in Geneva last November, should have been set in motion in May this year, at a time when Shevardnadze's visit to Washington had already been fixed. But the meeting did not take place because the Soviets cancelled it after the American military action against Liba.

NONALIGNED BUREAU CONDEMNS U.S. NICARAGUA POLICY

LD021533 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0453 GMT 1 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, July 2 (TANJUG) -- The nonaligned countries Coordination Bureau has condemned the policy of the United States towards Nicaragua as "violation of the sovereignty and political independence of that country", as well as of the "principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations Charter".

At an extraordinary meeting, held prior to a session of the Security Council, the Coordination Bureau also expressed firm solidarity with Nicaragua and appealed to all members of the Nonaligned Movement and the International Community to extend assistance and support to Nicaragua in preserving its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The nonaligned countries Coordination Bureau expressed major concern over the deterioration of the situation in Central America and new threats against Nicaragua, and especially over the U.S. Congress' decision to grant financial aid to mercenary forces. Such a decision, the Bureau's announcement says, increases the danger of direct intervention and military action against Nicaragua and brings into danger regional and international peace and security.

The Coordination Bureau called on all countries to double their efforts in order to realize the peaceful proposals of the Contadora Group. It also voiced concern over the fact that the United States was placing obstacles to peaceful initiatives and preventing the reaching of a political settlement through negotiations.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE, NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU022028 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The SFRY Presidency has discussed and adopted a report on the state of defense preparations in the republics and provinces. It noted the further progress has been made in socializing the all-people's defense and social self-protection affairs and in ensuring the functioning of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system under war conditions, but that certain shortcomings exist that must be eliminated more quickly.

The need was pointed out for further building the defense plans and for even better cooperation between those involved in all-people's defense and in social self-protection in coordinating their plans, especially in the field of defense preparations in the economy and the social activities.

The SFRY Presidium has been informed of the consultations with nonaligned countries so far and other activities as part of the preparations for the eight summit meeting in Harare.

RENOVICA CHAIRS LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION 1 JUL

LD011924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- The second session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with Milanko Renovica presiding today, discussed some priority issues concerning the composition of the work program for the Presidium and the Central Committee in the coming period. It was agreed that the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium should focus their activity on specifying and implementing the key stance and tasks set by the 13th LCY Congress. The LCY Central Committee Presidium decided that at its next session the Central Committee should consider some topical issues concerning the implementation of this year's economic policy.

At today's session reference was also made to a number of issues relating to the organization, manner and method of the work of the Presidium and the Central Committee. It was agreed that work should begin shortly on changing and amending the internal rules of the organization and also the manner of the Presidium's work, as well as those of the Central Committee, on the basis of the changes and amendments to the LCY Statute and the 4-year practice of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee. These issues will be discussed at a future session of the Central Committee.

CHAMBER BACKS RECOMMENDATION TO CURB CONSUMPTION

LD261634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- This afternoon the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly approved the recommendation on cutting back general and joint consumption to within the limits envisaged in the resolution on socioeconomic development for this year. The recommendation is part of the so-called June package of measures which the Federal Executive Council has submitted to the assembly in order to halt the unfavorable economic trends and to realize the aims established in the resolution.

The assemblies of the republics and provinces should, according to the recommendation, adopt regulations on diverting to a special account of the Social Accountancy Service the surplus income of sociopolitical communities and self-managing communities of interest realized on 30 June of this year and channel these funds into the promotion of export-oriented areas of the economy.

The republics and provinces should apply a temporary ban on their regulations on the disposal of surpluses realized in the second half of the year and oblige the sociopolitical communities and self-managing communities of interest to halt the payment of taxes and contributions from income and personal income proportionally to the surpluses.

The regulations of the republics and provinces should guarantee that the budgets of all sociopolitical communities remain at the level of the beginning of the year and that any subsequent increase be met only from citizens' property and income taxes.

The republics and provinces should oblige the assemblies of pertinent sociopolitical communities and the self-managing communities not to introduce new rights to benefits from general and joint consumption and to limit these rights to the levels of this year's resolution.

The chamber also recommended that measures be taken to reduce allowances, commissions, premiums, membership fees and other similar earnings.

As evidence of the need to limit the growth of general and joint consumption, the representatives of the Federal Executive Council cited its increase above the levels established in the resolution; that is, the level of income. According to the resolution for this year, the increase in general and joint consumption should be 5 percent below the increase in income in the social economy. The Federal Executive Council estimates that the surpluses of the sociopolitical communities and the self-managing communities of interest for the first 4 months of this year amount to 68 billion dinars, but the exact figure will be known on 30 June.

Speaking about last year's futile attempts to curb growth in general and joint consumption, Egon Padovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, recalled that last year an intervention law was also passed but that out of surpluses exceeding 80 billion dinars only a total of 30 billion was allocated to separate accounts.

Confirming the need for consistent implementation of the policy on general and joint consumption as laid down in the resolution, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces particularly supported the method chosen; that is, the measures of the republics and provinces that will be coordinated to facilitate the uniform application of the recommendation approved today.

TEXT OF SAWPY DOCUMENT ON POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU011131 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 86 p 5

["Program of Activities for the More Efficient Functioning, Buildup, and Further Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" adopted by the SAWPY Federal Conference at its session on 23 May]

[Text] Program of Activities for the More Efficient Functioning, Buildup, and Further Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management.

1. The results of public discussion on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System make it incumbent upon the SAWP, all organized social forces, and all factors of the political system, from the basic organizations of associated labor and the local community to the federation, to continue organized, coordinated, and resolute work in building up, developing and, especially, practically advancing all functions and institutions of the political system in accordance with the lasting orientations of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, and with the LCY Program and the constitutional foundations.

In this respect Tito's work, Edvard Kardelj's study "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," and our entire theoretical thinking and practical achievements represent the basis and permanent inspiration for the further socialist self-managing development of society on the way toward a real community of free producers.

2. The unanimous demand made in public discussion on the Critical Analysis is that overall activities in further developing and changing the political system must ensure a consistent implementation of the dominant position of the workers class in society; the brotherhood and unity and equality of peoples and nationalities; the federal system; the all-people's defense and social self-protection; and the nonaligned policy and independent position of our country in the world. For this purpose the behavior of all social subjective factors and all normative and other solutions that have failed to prove themselves in practice must be changed without delay in all communities; shortcomings must be eliminated more quickly and the entire political system must be adapted more consistently to demands of the development of self-managing associated labor.

The difficulties, hesitations, and resistance encountered in the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program require the more efficient functioning of the entire political system, quicker solutions for currently important problems, the strengthening of responsibility, and the more resolute overcoming of the statist-administrative relations that represent the basic reason behind alienation of workers from the results of their work and behind the weakening of the material basis of self-management.

Agreement for Changes

3. The ideological-political unity of the working people and their readiness to become resolutely engaged -- in accordance with the basic provisions of the Constitution and the results of socialist self-managing development -- in changing the situation and relations in the society have been strengthened in the course of public discussion.

Broad social agreement has been reached on the main directions of and most important proposals for changes in the political system -- the changes indicated by the Critical Analysis and the results of public discussion.

For this reason it is now necessary, along with changes in the conduct of all self-managing and other social subjective factors, to carry out immediately the activities aimed at changing the pertinent provisions of the SFRY Constitution, of the republican and provincial constitutions, of the Law on Associated Labor, and other system-related laws and self-managing norms. Delegate assemblies and their organs, the SFRY Presidency, the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and others who propose the initiation of the procedure for constitutional and other normative changes, as well as all self-managing organs in associated labor and in local and self-managing interest communities, all organized socialist forces, and especially trade union and SAWP organizations have a special responsibility in this connection.

4. In order to achieve unified political orientations on the individual questions and proposals raised in public discussion about which different views and ideas have been expressed, it is necessary immediately to continue with soundly argued discussions and the coordination of views in appropriate organizations and organs on the basis of democratic dialogue and respect for the basic starting points of our constitutional system.

As regards a certain number of questions raised by the Critical Analysis and public discussion, questions of essential importance for the further buildup and effective functioning of the political system, it is necessary to organize scientific studies, determine the responsible factors for these studies, and carry out broad social consultations in social councils, SAWP organizations, and delegate assemblies.

5. Some individual ideas were also expressed in public discussion which are not in accord with socialist self-managing orientations and which essentially represent resistance to changes in the political system on the basis of the Constitution by offering statist-technocratic, liberalist, and other alternatives which our society rejected long ago. It is therefore the duty of the organized subjective forces united within the SAWP as a front and, first and foremost, of the LCY to call attention with their ideological-political actions to the antiself-managing meaning and goals of these ideas and, by creating the unity of all working people and citizens in their engaged participation in the work concerning changes in the political system, to contribute most concretely to thwarting all statist-bureaucratic, technocratic, nationalist, liberalist, and other antisocialist and antiself-managing tendencies and attitudes.

Strengthening Responsibility

6. A resolute turn in the conduct and activity of all social subjective factors and especially in the conduct and activity of the organized socialist forces united in the SAWP as a front is indispensable for the purpose of strengthening effectiveness, responsibility, and consistency in the implementation of constitutional, legal, and all other social orientations.

The SAWPY. as the political basis and component part of the sociopolitical system, will resolutely strive to ensure that all self-managing and delegate bodies will become engaged without delay in developing more effective democratic methods and forms of work aimed at strengthening responsibility, resolutely stamping out all adminstrative-bureaucratic and other harmful conduct, and creating the necessary cadre, material, and organizational conditions for a consistent implementation of adopted social orientations.

The Socialist Alliance, too, must assume direct responsibility in the conduct of all factors of the system which represents an essential factor of advancing the functions, efficiency, and development of the potitical system, and it must assume this reponsibiltiy especially as regards making the working people, delegations, and delegates capable of fulfilling their role in the delegate and the entire political system and as regards the strengthening of social control and more efficient functioning of the delegate system.

7. It is necessary for the responsible organs of the federation and of the republics and provinces to determine concrete programs and dynamic time schedules for their activities concerning constitutional changes and to assume the reponsibility for ensuring that all other legal and normative changes in the associated labor and in the sociopolitical and self-managing organizaions and communities, which depend on constitutional changes, will be carried out, at the latest, by the end of the current term of office of delegate assemblies.

The SFRY Assembly Constitutional Questions Commission and the corresponding assembly commissions of the republics and autonomous provinces must speed up their work in preparing proposals for amendments and supplements to the individual provisions of the SFRY Constitution and the republican and provincial constitutions on the basis of the proposals made in the Critical Analysis and in public discussion.

The assembly commissions for monitoring the implementation of the Law on Associated Labor must expand the preparations for amendments and supplements to the Law on Associated Labor which are now in progress with new proposals made in public discussion. They must also speed their work regarding amendments and supplements to the self-managing general and other acts in the associated labor.

In the work connected with the drafting of the SFRY Assembly's resolution on the implementation and further buildup of the SFRY legal system as well as with the preparation of other laws and social orientations, it is necessary, first and foremost, to ensure the fulfillment of demands emanating from the Critical Analysis and public discussion concerning the strengthening of constitutionality and legality, consistency in the practical implementation of constitutional principles and of the entire legal system, strengthening the efficiency and responsibility of all social and self-managing subjective forces of organized socialist awareness, knowledge, and creativity in building and implementing the legal system. For this reason the resolution on the legal system should be adopted as soon as possible and, at the latest, by the end of 1986.

Democratic Basis of Action

It is important that the entire activity connected with the constitutional and other normative changes continues to be conducted on the broadest democratic basis, involving the appropriate delegate discussions on the prepared proposals and the active participation of the working people and citizens, their delegations and self-managing organs, delegate bodies and assemblies, social councils, scientific and expert professional institutions and associations, trade unions, the SAWPY, and all other subjective forces of our society.

8. The prospects for our society's self-managing development must continue to be strengthened and the obstacles to the association of labor and pooling of resources must continue to be eliminated by building up and ensuring more efficient functioning of the political and economic systems and using current economic policy measures. Also, a constant strengthening of the managing position of the self-managing associated labor in society must be ensured by broadening the material basis of self-management. Consistency in the struggle to broaden the material basis of the socialist self-managing production relationship is an indispensable condition for a more complete manifestation of self-managing, democratic, and workers class values in the entire political system.

9. It is necessary to continue to implement, creatively build up, and advance the concept of the local community by strengthening the material basis of self-management of the working people and citizens in the local community, by linking the local community with the associated labor, and by ensuring its broader manifestation through the delegate system. The SAWP organizations and delegate assemblies have the greatest responsibility for and paramount role in accomplishing these tasks.

10. In further work concerning the study and elaboration of the constitutional concept of the commune it is necessary to devote special attention to developing the commune as a self-managing community in which the organizations of associated labor, local communities, self-managing interest communities, and all other forms of social organization of the working people and citizens must assert themselves to a greater extent as the subjective factors of decision making, accords, and agreements, and of solving all social problems.

It is only on this basis that it is possible to develop the commune as an important subjective factor of society's self-managing integration and to overcome the existing trends of autarkic development of the commune, of its encapsulation within its own boundaries, and of strengthening bureaucratic-technocratic alliances and administrative obstacles to the self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources.

11. Proceeding from the unanimous demands for changes in the electoral system, the SAWPY insists that all the necessary amendments and supplements to the electoral and other regulations be adopted in good time and at least 1 year before the next delegate elections.

The changes in the electoral system must ensure, first and foremost, democratization of the cadre policy and electoral process, strengthening of the responsibility of delegates and delegations, assertion of the institution of replaceable [izmenljiv] delegates, effective implementation of the delegate relationship, and simplification of the procedure of election and recall of delegations, delegates, and all other responsible factors entrusted with public and other social functions and authorities.

SAWP's Constitutional Role

12. The SAWPY Federal Conference emphasizes that even the best normative solutions and changes in the political system cannot automatically ensure an effective realization of social orientations and goals unless a radical turn is made in the activities of subjective socialist forces within the system and especially in the activities of the Socialist Alliance as its political basis and internal creative force.

Proceeding from this requirement, it is the duty of SAWP organizations in the federation, republics, provinces, and communes to more thoroughly work out and realize their functions and the methods and forms of their activity in order to more effective fulfill their role in the political system, especially from the viewpoint of everyday links with the processes of delegate decision making in the assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities, and their role in implementing all social decisions, strengthening responsibility in the entire system, and developing the democratic forms of the public nature of work and of more effective social control. It is therefore most essential to ensure that different self-managing interests are expressed and coordinated and vital social problems of the working people are solved precisely in the SAWP, which represents a front, and that the forum-type encapsulation and work, declarative attitudes toward social problems, and constant repetitions of various conclusions, programs, and phrases, which are often used as substitutes for practical and effective actions, are also overcome in the SAWP.

A decisive step in breaking with all negative phenomena can only be made by further strengthening the SAWP's constitutional role and especially the LCY's leading role in all actions of the SAWP as a front. The enormous creative forces organized in numerous social organizations and associations that still do not have that place in society that belongs to them under the democratic nature of self-managing relations must also be more widely activated in the entire political system.

13. It is the unanimous demand emanating from public discussion that science, as an important part of subjective forces, must become engaged even more broadly in the further work connected with building up the political system, studying and working out important issues, and preparing self-managing and delegate decisions.

14. One of the primary tasks of the SAWP and of trade unions is to further develop and socialize the system of delegate, public, and social information dissemination as an important prerequisite for the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management.

Information dissemination on wider social problems and on interests and needs of other communities represents a condition for creative engagement and for coordination of different interests and their synthesized unification within the common and general social interests and policies. It is on the basis of these fundamental requirements that it is necessary to raise the quality of public media, solve more quickly their material and cadre problems, carry out the ideological-political and work differentiation, and strengthen the responsibility for objective and timely information.

Resolutely Againt Dogmatism and Liberalism

15. In building up and developing the political system of socialist self-managing democracy, based on the pluralism of self-managing interests of the working people and their communities, the Socialist Alliance must wage a resolute struggle against all pressures from the positions of dogmatism, statist one-party monopoly, and liberalist ideology advocating the multiparty system. The most effective way to eliminate these phenomena and problems is to struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the strengthening and consistent realization of the constitutional rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the working people and critizens, to fully assert the delegate principle of decisionmaking, to suppress the supremacy of the executive and administrative organs over delegate assemblies, and to prevent other forms of nonself-managing conduct.

16. The immediate task of the SAWPY Federal Conference is, within the framework of activities concerning the amendments and supplements to the SAWPY's Program Goals and Statute, to more concretely work out the forms and methods of fulfillment of the social role of the SAWP as the basic and internal creative force of the political system and to ensure the SAWP's more direct link with the processes of delegate decisionmaking and a more effective social control.

17. The public discussion has made it incumbent upon all factors of our socialist self-managing system, from the basic organization of associated labor and local community to the federation, to always have a critical attitude toward their own practice and, on this basis, to be constantly active in developing, building up, and perfecting the political system.

The orientations and attitudes emanating from the Critical Analysis and public discussion are of a long-term nature and are significant to the activity of the Socialist Alliance and all subjective forces of society, and contain a number of concrete tasks that must be accomplished without delay. It is therefore necessary for all SAWP organizations, all subjective factors of the front, all delegate assemblies, and all self-managing organizations and communities to critically review their past activities in implementing and building up the political system and to determine their tasks and concrete work programs with definite time schedules.

It is also an obligation pertaining to all subjective factors of the front and all forms of activity in the SAWPY Federal Conference to determine on the basis of this program their tasks and the concrete schedules for their fulfillment within the activities aimed at advancing the functioning of, building up, and development of the political system in general and in the federation in particular.

It is made incumbent upon the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium to coordinate, promote, monitor, and be directly engaged in the fulfillment of the tasks determined by this program, to analyze the progress of overall activities, and to report on them to the SAWPY Federal Conference at least once a year in order to ensure the broadest social control over the fulfillment of the tasks set for the further development of the political system of socialist self-management.

LCY'S BILIC ON FEC MEASURES, KOSOVO SITUATION

AU301919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 86 p 2

["Excerpts" from speech of Jure Bilic at the Kragujevac "Zastava" Car Factory -- date not given]

[Text] The state presidency has also in the past proffered support to the appropriate organs for initiatives and measures to halt negative economic trends, but it simply did not work. At the recent session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium we also supported the present measures prepared by the Federal Executive Council which, by the way, are in line with conclusions of the 16th and 17th sessions of the LCY Central Committee and the long-term Economic Stabilization Program. Although these proposals have not yet been publicized, one can hear in the corridors that there is disagreement with then and different proposals. It is true that we are a complex country and that measures cannot be equally good for everyone, so that can be a certain tolerance in some details and time differences, but there can be no compromise with the measures that should make a step toward the way out of the country's present difficulties.

If there is no agreement on those measures, temporary measures will then be imposed, which is also envisaged by the Constitution. It is another problem that it has not been used so far, but postponement can no longer be tolerated. And if there is no agreement of all factors even after a certain time, the Federal Executive Council will submit its resignation, and there will be premature elections. All those constitutional instruments should be used only to be able as quickly as possible to start on the way out of the huge difficulties.

... Now when most concrete measures for halting the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins from Kosovo -- measures ordered by the SFRY Presidency -- are undertaken, there is no reason for any kind of demonstrations. Even if we supported this kind of struggle at one time -- although there were some people who though differently -- we are not going to support it now. You here in Kragujevac, at the "front line," so to speak, must also be careful, because, if the situation in Kosovo is not normalized, it can easily have an impact here as well. It can especially have an impact among the population that has come here recently or about 30 years ago; therefore, one should work politically with them, the same as with the others, after all.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY PROGRAM URGES EMIGRES TO RETURN

LD010839 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pristina, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- Besides the existing measures and actions for halting the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which it adopted 4 years ago, the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at its session held today also adopted a special program of measures and actions for the return of the members of these nations who had emigrated and who wish to return to their homeland.

The program stresses that self-managing organs in basic organizations of associated labor and communities should assess the possibility of return and employment for the members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who wish to return to Kosovo, to register them and "assess their expert and moral and political qualities for participation in appropriate jobs." Besides providing jobs, it is necessary to ensure that the accommodation question and the possibility of employment for family members who are employed are solved.

It is pointed out that in all organs, organizations and communities, opportunities should be created for the return of the persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who, as the program specifically states, emigrated since May 1981, and that should return to the same or appropriate jobs in collectives which they left. With the aim of halting the emigration of families, the possibility will be created for members of families which emigrated to find employment as soon as possible under the same conditions. Further, it is envisaged that Serbs and Montenegrins who return to Kosovo should be ensured priority in obtaining business premises, work permits and credits for carrying out private business activities. Under the same conditions compulsory enrollment in secondary and high schools will be ensured. In the interest of implementing this measure it will be ensured that the number of places in Serbo-Croat at faculties should be increased in relation to the number of students completing secondardy education.

The program proposes that in order to carry out a successful return, an urbanist plan should be drawn up for certain areas in the social sector, thereby making it possible to allocate plots for housing construction by the persons of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities invillages and places in Kosovo, both for those who have never owned real estate and those who have done so, but who have handed it over to the social sector. In urban centers under the same conditions priority will be given to persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities when allocating plots for housing construction.

The program says 3 months after its adoption a list will be made of the persons of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who gave up property under duress. Appropriate organs will undertake measures to have their property returned or to pay them the same amounts which are given or the same real estate in that environment. Illegal cases of buying and selling whose handling on the spot would aggravate intranational relations, will be solved by creating possibilities for the persons of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalitieis to own property in other environments in Kosovo, says the program which asks municipalities to adopt their programs of measures and actions for the return of Serbs and Montenegrins, with concrete tasks for the organizations of associated labor, local communities and other self-managing organizations and communities.

KOSOVO'S VLASI ADDRESSES BELGRADE CITY LC

AU250201 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 21 Jun 86 p 4

[Dede Mirdita, Fahri Musliu article: "Main Points of the Speeches of Azem Vlasi and Dragisa Pavlovic Made at the Meeting of the Belgrade City LC Committee -- Destructive Forces Attempting To Misuse the Situation in Kosovo"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 June -- At yesterday's meeting of the Belgrade City LC Committee, devoted to general cooperation between Belgrade and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidency, took part and spoke. In his speech he made particular observations on the present sociopolitical situation in Kosovo.

The front of our ideological struggle, Vlasi said, was for a time hampered by opportunism, which has still not entirely been eliminated. Meanwhile, we have been burdened with economic, social and other problems, which have objectively hampered political life and political action in Kosovo. Similarly, the struggle to stabilize the situation is being carried out under conditions of increased and exacerbated economic and other problems, and at a time when the climate of nationalism has deepened throughout the country, and this too is not without negative influence upon our struggle. Some tendencies, theories, and phenomena with anti-Albanian and anti-Kosovar coloring have begun to be expressed.

Regarding the problem of emigration, Azem Vlasi stressed among other things the need for support and concrete assistance to create a climate of trust in the struggle of progressive forces in Kosovo, including an open insistence that people should stay and live together and solve their problems together, and a generous refusal to accept outstanding cadres who are necessary to the province, when they seek shelter in Belgrade and other areas of the republic.

Finally, Azem Vlasi said that a number of National War of Liberation participants from Kosovo, who live in Belgrade, and other people interested in the fate of our society, have the desire and need to express their opinion on the situation in Kosovo. He said: It is our policy to invite our veteran comrades to Kosovo more often, to the communes and other districts, so that they can see the situation for themselves, give their opinion, and make suggestions and exert their influence on equal footing with their fellow veterans who live in Kosovo.

SERBIAN COUNCIL COUNTERS RUMORS ON WASTE SITES

LD030331 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- The May analysis of economic developments in Serbia proper, examined today by the Serbian Executive Council, does not give a favorable picture of the realization of the republic's social plan at the beginning of the planning period. Parallel to positive tendencies in industrial production and exports and as regards the standard of living was a considerable fall in the industrial production -- 6 percent -- in addition to growing losses and numerous instances of irrational management. All this, according to the council, leads to a conclusion that the realization of the established economic policy will be an even more difficult task than last year.

In the first quarter the economy had over 73.5 billion-dinar worth of losses and unsettled mutual debts were three times higher than in the same period last year. The average increase in retail prices amounted to about 80 percent. In view of the fact that the planned tasks have obviously been called in question, the Executive Council will take measures, in addition to the measures taken by the federation, in the republics with the aim of increasing production, exports, and foreign exchange inflow, as well as the economic-financial consolidation of the economy and banks, and also reduce consumption and inflation.

The council also examined and adopted a report in connection with an article carried by the public information media on negotiations concerning the disposal of nuclear waste in Serbia proper. A cause for this report was a book "The Balkan Atomic Falcon" which mentions Sokolske Planine [Falcon Mountains in western Serbia] as the place for radioactive waste. The book has caused considerable concern among the public, according to the council.

In this connection the council concluded that the official republican organs or any organizations and institutions authorized by them neither had contact nor held negotiations regarding the disposal of nuclear waste from nuclear power plants or any other nuclear plants belonging to any foreign country on the territory of Serbia proper. On this account the council will turn to the FEC with a proposal to instruct authorized organs to prepare as complete as possible a report and inform the public on this problem.

In the explanation of the conclusions of the republican governments it is stressed that negative press on this problem could be connected with a relatively old offer on the disposal of radioactive waste on the Yugoslav territory which had been made by the FRG to our federal organs 6 years ago. A meeting between German bankers and the director of the Ljubljana bank from Frankfurt yielded not any results. On that occasion there had been no mention of any specific region in our country, and in particular not Sokolske Planine.

According to the offered arrangement radioactive waste would have been trucked to Yugoslav once a week throughout the year. As a compensation our country would have received DM150,000 per truck. If all had gone well the Germans would have been prepared to use three trucks per week for the duration of the 3-year agreement. When the Ljubljana bank was chosen as a mediator the Germans had had in mind the launching of the Krsko nuclear plant and also good relations with our country.

The Republican Executive Council also does not believe that a study by Jugel on the disposal of radioactive waste, which sees 13 locations, excluding Soklske Planine as a possibility, gave cause to such writing in the press. Two possible locations in Serbia proper area, according to this study, the Cacak-Kraljevo basin and the territory southeast of Prokuplje. The council pointed out that such a temporary waste disposal site is being carried out by the Boris Kidric Institute in Vinca, and it would be used for nuclear waste produced by a peaceful application of nuclear energy.

SERBIAN SAWP REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE MEETS

LD022001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- We can only win the big battle to extricate ourselves from the economic crisis and other present difficulties if all workers and people's masses take part, but they must be brought together and creatively involved in the Socialist Alliance. This is why we must reach a clear understanding as to what must be done so that the Socialist Alliance, which is the biggest organization of all social forces in favor of socialism and self-management, can successfully fulfill that role in our political system which stems from the need for the democratic self-management development of our society.

This message in the report by Dr Bogdan Trifunovic submitted at the first electoral session of the new Serbian SAWP Republican Conference vigorously stressed the tasks of the Serbian Socialist Alliance during the coming period.

Trifunovic referred especially to the debate on nuclear power plants which, he said, "has given rise to great interest among the public, especially young people, not only because of the dangers which have emerged, but primarily because the question of the existence and quality of the life of the citizens today and tomorrow has been posed in a new way."

Hence the need for the SAWP to provide the social framework in which public and competent discussions can be held on the economic, social, and ecological issues of the use of all forms of energy, especially nuclear energy, and on the natural human need to protect health and the environment and to enjoy a better and healthier life. These discussions in the SAWP, during which answers can be also sought for energy and ecology problems, could well serve as a basis for democratic decisions by the appropriate bodies.

Trifunovic described the work to eliminate the causes and overcome the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosov, especially the causes for the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, and to halt this emigration and foil lawlessness and violence and all types of conduct which place citizens in an unequal position, as a most urgent task of all social, political, and state organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, of the SR of Serbia, and of the Federation. "In this respect a higher degree of involvement by the SAWP and its organs and forms of activity is required, ranging from local to provincial and republicn conferences, in unmasking counterrevolutionary and nationalistic conduct, in providing a public assessment of the attained results, and in suggesting and launching the measures to improve the situation in Kosovo; in raising personal responsibility measures for anyone who displays an irresponsible attitude toward the agreed tasks in this area, especially as far as it concerns the implementation of the law and the latest measures by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee presidium."

Branislav Ikonic spoke about the forthcoming tasks for the Serbian Assembly. Among other things, he announced that by the end of the year the Assembly will discuss the implementation of the medium-term plan for this republic's development in this year and the need to change and adopt it to the current tasks and material realities.

All regular activities this year carry special weight since according to Ikonic, we must become more energetically involved in overcoming unfavorable tendencies in the current economic trends which have taken on such a character that they could push us into an even deeper economic crisis if we do not tackle them efficiently and more speedily.

Archpriest Mihajlo Smiljanic in a "popular" way commented upon the implementation of the stabilization program which some time ago was unanimously adopted. He said, "At the end it turned out as in the saying: They studied and studied from Wednesday to Friday, but they have made no progress."

Smiljanic also commented on the "Martinovic case" and asked why Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, had not called the commander of the Gnjilane Garrison to account for making irresponsible statements? As the Socialist Alliance, Smiljanic stressed: We must resolutely struggle against all negative phenomena. The higher and individual's position, the more he should be called to account for his mistakes.

Through the active participation of the Kosovo SAW significant results have been achieved in the province, but, according to Ismail Mikulovic, the task has not near completion. This is particularly because the hostile activity of Albanian irredentists and nationalists is still present and recently that of Serbian nationalists, too. We have devoted great attention to halting the emigration of Serbs of Montenegrins from Kosovo, but we still cannot be satisfied, according to Mikulovci. Solving this problem, to a great measure depends on the work of state, administrative, and judicial organs who monitor bureaucratic behavior, irresponsibility, and opportunism.

Mikulovic stressed that in the province an increasingly favorable climate is being created for the return of citizens who have emigrated. Particularly excelling in this task are Trepca and the Kosovo Elektroprivreda, but other work organizations are also active. Dr Bogdan Trifunovic, hitherto president, was reelected president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, while Vasilije Vasiljevic was reelected secretary of the Presidium. Marica Stamenkovic, hitherto member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, was elected president of the conference for the social position and activity of women. Zivan Vasiljevic and Milojko Drulovic were elected members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium from this republic. (The president of the SAWP republican conference is an ex-officio member of this presidium).

SLOVENE PRESIDENCY ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED.

LD021535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the joint session of all three chambers, Miran Potrc, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, today announced the results of the election for the president and members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia which took place during the previous session. France Popit was elected president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, while Alojz Briski, Ivo Fabinc, Majda Gaspari, Boris Majer, Andrej Marinc and Janez Stanovnik were elected Presidency members. Milan Kucan, president of the LC of Slovenia Central Committee and Joze Smole, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, are ex-officio members of the Presidency. During the discussion of the latest Federal Executive Council members, Dusan Sinijog, president of the Slovene Executive Council, said that Slovenia "in principle supports" federal government measures. He added that the Slovene Executive Council will also be taking measures, both those that will add to the federal measures and make them more specific, and those for which the republic is responsible.

SLOVENE INTERIOR SECRETARY REPORTS ON STRIKES

AU021033 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 18 Jun -- During the debate on the security situation in the republic, delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of Slovenia agreed with the assertion made by Tomaz Ertl, republican secretary for internal affairs, that the activity of numerous organizational forms of social self-protection within civil and people's protection has been efficient, but that the protection of social property, security in traffic, protection at work, and fire protection are nevertheless unsatisfactory and that great social damage and many victims result from failure to obey laws and regulations.

Ertl pointed out a "new" and worrying phenomenon -- the increased number of work stoppages and forced meetings not only in the area of economy but also in social services, which shows that a number of workers more and more frequently solve their problems outside of the self-managing methods. This is because those methods are inefficient even when workers' demands are justified, that is, in the majority of cases. Since this creates the impression that work stoppages and threats with protest meetings, marching in the streets, and other similar pressures are efficient methods for solving problems, it should be expected that apart from justified cases, we shall more and more frequently be confronted with less justified and even completely unjustified demands that will be imposed in the name of social demagoguery and political manipulaions of the difficulties and contradictions existing in our society.

The number of cases of criminal acts and offenses with political characteristics which have been dealt with has continued to decrease during this past year. However, an increase in the number of both, in particular in the form of writing slogans, has been recorded this year. Most of those criminal acts are insults to the SFRY and provocations of national and religious intolerance.

Last year for the first time, Ertl warned, we in Slovenia were confronted with numerous violations of public order with nationalistic, and above all chauvinistic characteristics. What is new is that those events have been recorded in quite a few parts of the republic. Some events in Ljubljana, Idrija, and Bovec have been treated in a sensationalist way by the domestic and foreign press, and have been given dimensions and importance they never deserved.

Chauvinism, Ertl thinks, is only one of the phenomena we see as a consequence of the unobjective, one-sided, and nihilistic interpretation of our past and present. That obviously cannot lead to greater freedom of man and to the humanization and democratization of relations in our society.

Personal insults, invented accusations, publicizing lies, and ridiculing the people we entrusted with responsible offices as a means of besmirching the social system and devaluing not only the past and the present but also every effort to overcome the current situation, and the attempt to present all this as "revolutionary courage and social engagement," are all methods of irresponsible political scheming which are also increasingly present on our social scene. Through this one provokes distrust in everyone and everything, ignores everything positive and insists upon the existing social contradictions, not in order to point to the way to solve them, but in order to deepen them, thereby creating room for one's own activity. Such activity of individuals and more or less connected groups provokes distrust even in positive attempts such as peace and ecological movements and some others.

Another assertion by Ertl also attracted the delegates' attention and approval. He said that agreeing to some individuals' demands that they be given more freedom to the detriment of others and more democracy as an unlimited right to be undisturbed in insulting, disdaining and disqualifying others, would mean agreeing to less and less freedom and more and more conflicting situations, and that could present a serious obstacle to the further development of democratic relations and -- specifically in the SR of Slovenia -- a basis for putting forth demands for making order, for a firm hand, and for more repression, which contains only another form of an otherwise equal danger to the situation in our society in the future.

'ENEMY ACTIONS' IN SPLIT COMMUNITY REDUCED

LD021144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Split, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- Actions against nationalistic, clerico-nationalistic, and clerico-fascist manifestations in the Split Community of Municipalities area have produced visible results. The number of enemy actions has been reduced, and when they do occur they are reacted to in an appropriate manner. This was stressed at the session of the presidium of the conference of the Croatian LC of the Split Community of Municipalities.

It was pointed out that the sensitivity of our working people and citizens has been stepped up when the revolution's achievements are under attack, and this especially applies to attacks against brotherhood and unity. The Federation of War Veterans joined in the LC action in Dalmatia, but proper activity on the part of the trade unions and of the youth organizations somehow failed to materialize.

It was noted that the struggle against nationalistic and other negative manifestations primarily called for political and educational action, and only then for judicial punishment. For this reason and within the framework of the struggle against the protagonists of negative and enemy manifestations, the basic task is to curb their underlying reasons, and this means that more work must be done to develop the economy and make it possible to work in partnership, to employ young people, to build houses; in a word, to assert the principles of self-management socialism. It was noted during the session that the weight of enemy activity is now concentrated on work stoppages in associated labor, and such activity is being encountered in school and student residence halls.

REPORT ON ISLAMIC COMMUNITY IN MACEDONIA

LD012230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Skoplje, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- The republican commission for relations with the religious communities of Macedonia, in considering the report on the work of the elders of the Islamic community in this respect, assessed that its activity is basically developing within the law and the Constitution. The report says, however, that an expansion in the activities of this religious community in all forms has been noticed and strict adherence to the regulations is sought.

It is assessed, says the commission's statement, that the Islamic community in Macedonia has not fully adhered to the stance of analyzing realistically the needs of believers and that the number of religious buildings is excessive. The same applies to the schooling of pupils and students in the country and abroad. Within this framework, consideration was also given to the phenomena that a significant number of pupils and students are completing their schooling abroad. Proceeding from the fact that ideological indoctrination should not be permitted through these forms of schooling, the Islamic community in Macedonia was therefore advised to direct pupils and students to the appropriate institutions in the country.

Religious instruction, it was assessed, has not always been carried out in accordance with the law. Classes have lasted longer than they should, certain pressures have been exerted on children, and instruction has been carried out by persons who are not officially part of the Islamic community. On the other hand, it was assessed, the stances of some municipal commissions that religious instruction should be banned when the ensured conditions for this are envisaged by law, are untenable.

Information was also considered on the mass departure of women to the mosques in Kumanovo, Skopje, and some other places. Within this framework, religious instruction has been organized outside the legal stipulations and the lecturers are underage girls who have no right to do this. The commission does not accept the explanation that the departure of women to the mosque for religious instructions is the result of their emancipation, because this is in contrast to the social position of women and their real emancipation.

The commission assessed that such forms of activity are unacceptable and are not in the spirit of building constructive relations between the social community and the Islamic community, among other things because they are used as a method of applying pressure to achieve the specific demands of the Islamic community. The building of correct relations with the religious communities can only be based on strict adherence to legal stipulations, the communique concludes.

FBIS

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USSR INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrives 30 Jun

AU300944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] At the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of the interior, a delegation of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, headed by Minister Aleksandr Vlasov, arrived in our country today. The guests were welcomed at Sofia Airport by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov, by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the National and Social Security Department of the BCP Central Committee, by deputy ministers, and highranking officials of the Ministry of the Interior, as well as by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Atanasov Receies Vlasov

AU011846 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 1, (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Aleksandr Vlasov, the U.S.S.R. minister of internal affairs.

The meeting, which passed in a cordial comradely atmosphere, was also attended by Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of the interior.

The Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Leonid Grekov, was also present.

Departs 4 Jul

AU041905 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Varna, July 4 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Ministry of the Interior of the USSR, led by Mr. Aleksandr Vlasov, minister of the interior, departed from this country today. It paid an offficial visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr. Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of internal affairs of Bulgaria.

The leader of the delegation was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The guests had meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

MARKOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 'WORKING VISIT'

AU070811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] On 7 July Comrade Stoyan Markov departed for Moscow on a working visit. In the Soviet capital he will have talks with Yuriy Marchuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, and will have meetings on implementing the complex program on scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries, mostly in the areas of biotechnologies and electronics. Stoyan Markov will also take part in the work of the 30th session of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-USSR Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

Proceedings Reported

LD031026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Deputies of the Czech National Council are discussing the program statement of the Czech SR Government at their meeting today. Here is a report on the proceedings from reporter Lubos Lidicky at the Palace of Culture in Prague:

A presentation of the Czech Government's program statement is now being given by its Prime Minister Josef Korcak. He stated that the government's approach in working out in detail the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress is one of critical exactingness. Despite the undoubted success achieved by a number of sectors directly managed by the government, there are weak areas in the work of all sectors, Comrade Korcak stated. In this light, there are fundamental tasks facing each minister, each economic production unit and enterprise, which they must begin to tackle immediately. Therefore, the government program does not overlook any sphere of the life of society which is a determining factor in our further successful development. This involves an improvement in the planned management of the economy, consistent application of sound economic principles in investment construction, modernization of different sectors of industry, new approaches in agricultural production, and a more critical view of the forestry and water management sector.

The Czech Government also sets itself the task of dealing with the problem of the use of secondary production materials, the problem of environmental formation and protection, and with important sectoral issues such as trade, science, education, and culture, as well as issues of enhancing socialist democracy. The Government of the Czech SR and the Czech National Council are faced with very demanding tasks whose fulfillment will call for great effort, responsibility and patient work. We will have to improve management work, including that of the government itself, Comrade Korcak insisted, in addition to influencing the thinking of all the working people, stimulating their activity, and making more effective use of this activity to speed up the country's economic and social development.

Joint reporter Marie Jarosova also will speak later at today's meeting of the Czech National Council which is being conducted by its chairman, Josef Kempny. Eight deputies, who are chairmen of the individual committees, have already applied to speak in the debate.

Colotka Cited on Government Tasks

LD042014 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Report on the "program statement of the Government of the Slovak SR" delivered by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka at the second meeting of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava on 4 July presented by "parliamentary correspondent" Ladislav Mikus -- passages in quotation marks recorded].

[Text] The new Government of the Slovak SR today in Bratislava presented its program statement to the deputies at the second meeting of the Slovak National Council.

Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, welcomed at the meeting Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and the Government of the Slovak SR headed by its Premier Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, and members of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee. He especially welcomed representatives of the consular corps in Bratislava. Our parliamentary correspondent, Ladislav Mikus, reports on the course of the session of today's second meeting of the Slovak National Council:

Viliam Salgovic, the chairman of the Slovak National Council, at the beginning of the meeting introduced all the members of the government that were appointed on 18 June of this year to the deputies. Then the program statement of the Government of the Slovak SR was delivered by Premier Peter Colotka.

In it the government expresses, he said, its will and determination to consistently secure the line of all-round development the way it was set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Congress of the CPSL and was adopted as its own by the National Front. He went on to say:

[Colotka] "The Government of the Slovak SR and its organs are above all aiming their attention at increasing the output and efficiency of the economy in Slovakia. In harmony with current economic conditions, we expect Slovakia in the Eighty 5-Year Plan to have more dynamic economic development when, with the statewide increase in the national income of 18-19 percent, the creation of the national income in the Slovak SR should rise by 23-25 percent. The planned growth of the national income is an exceptionally demanding task because we must achieve it through progressive structural changes with a much more effective use of all production factors and a higher use of fuels, energy, and raw material resources and technically progressive and high-quality products. This is why the considerable rise in the quality of products represents, as was pointed out by Comrade Jozef Lenart in the report to the CPSL Congress, a role of foremost political and economic importance. We must, in the government, at ministries, and in the economic and enterprise sphere, manage, plan, organize and stimulate production in such a way as to achieve in Slovakia in this 5-year plan at least a 20 percent share of products of high technical economic level, and thus honorably fulfill this congress task.

"The demanding nature of the tasks requires that we overcome old thinking at all levels of management as well as approaches connected with extensive development. The time demands a more conceptual, imaginative, and fully responsible approach to solving and securing tasks, particularly in those areas that are decisive in the intensification and growth of efficiency. We will be concerned with considerably speeding up scientific and technical development; with more economically using investment means; with deepening international cooperation; with perfecting planned management; and, not least, with developing and more completely using the creative abilities and initiative of the workers."

Then Comrade Peter Colotka spoke in detail about individual sectors managed by the Government of the Slovak SR, about concentrating on the research and agricultural implementation of the results of the chemical industry and wood processing, the protection of the environment and the perfecting of health care. He pointed out the reserves in investment building and in the deepening of international economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Then he concerned himself with the tasks of construction, transport and agriculture and questions of the growth of the standard of living, services, housing, education, health services, social care and culture and the perfecting of the work of the national committees. In this connection he said:

[Colotka] "In the forefront of the lasting attention of the government and the relevant ministries will be the increase in the political and expert qualities of state management carried out by the national committees, increasing administrative demand and rationalization of labor and its apparatus. Deputies, elected organs, and officials must demand full responsibility for the quality of state management from the apparatus and a sensitive approach to the citizens, and they must be more decisive in dealing with existing manifestations of bureacracy, indifference, and individual law violations. At the same time national committees must take care to ensure that, in connection with their rights, citizens fulfill duties set by law, because only in this indivisible unity is it possible to strengthen the life certainties of society and its individual citizens.

We have reserves for further improving the efficiency of management in improving the work methods and effectiveness of individual ministries and other central organs of state management as well as in deepening their mutual action, particularly in [word indistinct] and sector ministeries. We will more effectively struggle against parochial sector interests, we will demand that management workers implement the interests of society and in this direction strengthen the coordinating function of objective organs, the deputy premier of the government and the government itself. The Government of the Slovak SR approachs the tasks that were set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress with the resolution to make a maximum contribution to speeding up social economic development; to increasing the economic and defense potential of our society; to strengthening the fraternal coexistance of the Czechs, Slovaks and other nationalities; and to further strengthening the unity of the Republic. Together with the highest representative organ of the Republic, the Slovak National Council -- which by its activity has consistently developed the revolutionary traditions of the Slovak SR from the period of the Slovak national uprising and the epoch of the building of socialism -- and the organs and organizations of the National Front, under the leadership of the CPCZ, we will unify the efforts of our workers, agriculture workers, members of the intelligentsia and of all the working people to effectively contribute to the flourishing of our Slovakia and all of our Czechoslovak homeland to strengthen the cause of socialism and to preserve lasting peace for the present and future generations of our beautiful homeland, which is dear to us all."

After Peter Colotka's speech, 16 deputies spoke in the discussion. They all expressed support for the program statement of the government because it concentrates all its efforts toward speeding up the social economic development of our society. The discussion was, however, in a critical spirit. It positively evaluated the results achieved up to now, but it made a number of proposals on improving further work. The deputies asked that greater emphasis be placed on the modernization of the production technology base for the reduction of material and energy demand, on questions of planning and management so that greater effectiveness is achieved, and on the importance not only of education but also on upbringing regarding ones attitude toward work and society.

In the adopted resolution, the Slovak National Council approved the program statement of the Government of the Slovak SR and expressed confidence in the government. At the close the deputies approved the report on the activity of the Presidium of the Slovak National Council in the last period.

After the second meeting, the Slovak National Council Presidium declared the spring session closed.

Deputies Express 'Agreement'

LD032109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Deputies of the Czech National Council at their meeting in Prague today expressed agreement with the Czech Government program statement and expressed confidence in the government in a unanimously adopted resolution.

In the closing speech, Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, premier of the Czech Government, thanked the deputies for their active approach to the session on the program statement and assured them that the conclusions and points brought up during the dicussion will be used by the government in its future activity.

Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Czech National Council, emphasized that the Czech National Council will support the government and help as much as possible within its constitutional means in the effort to fulfill the government program in the next 5 years in the interest of the successful development of the Czech and Czechoslovak SR. He expressed the conviction that by joint effort in the legislative, regulative, and initiating activity, all tasks will be fulfilled and both organs will thus contribute to the realization of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

GOVERNMENT 'EVALUATES' DRAFT 5-YEAR PLAN

LD031750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government evaluated the proposed draft Eighth 5-Year Plan for the development of the national economy and the plan for scientific and technical development for 1986-1990, and draft state operational plans for the next year.

They stated that the draft plans secure the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the tasks contained in the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the Republic. In particular, they secure the basic strategic task, the speeding up of social economic development by way of intensification; the implementation of science and technology; and the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with CEMA countries, in particular with the Soviet Union by way of improving the quality of production and making better use of all resources in the interests of further growth of the standard of living of the people and the securing of the defense capability of our country.

The Presidium of the party's Central Committee and the federal government have charged party organs and organizations, members of governments and leading economic officials, with working out the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the operational plan for the next year in economic production units and enterprises into concrete measures, and thus create the necessary conditions for their fulfillment. They emphasized that one of the decisive prerequisites of the realization of the goals set out is an improvement in management and organizational work, consistent familiarization with the demanding tasks of the plans, and discussion of how they are to be secured with all workers. At the same time, they emphasized the need to concentrate on the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan for this year, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, especially in its qualitative indicators.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government expect that wide development of initiative and activity of the workers, particularly aimed at achieving high efficiency and economy, will make a significant contribution to the fullfilment of the tasks set out.

COMMENTARY VIEWS POLAND'S 10TH PARTY CONGRESS

LD051419 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Vaclav Kasnicka commentary]

[Text] The 10th PZPR Congress which took place this week in Warsaw exceptionally attracted great attention from the whole world. This is why Vaclav Kvasnicka chose this as the topic for the commentary of the week:

In the past period the congresses of almost all communist and workers parties of socialist countries have already taken place. Of course, every one of them had its specific characteristics, but they had one thing in common. This was the effort to achieve a qualitatively higher stage of the development of socialism for the benefit of the people of those countries and for the strengthening of security and peace in the world.

Despite this, the 10th PZPR Congress was in one respect different from the others. This is because it took place after the people of Poland as well as the PZPR had experienced a period of great crisis which was unfavorably projected into the life of society and of every Pole. It meant a serious test in the struggle for socialism. This is why if Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, could declare from the congress platform that the enemy's claims that the Polish nation is disappointed in socialism are not true, and that on the contrary that the majority of Polish society supports the goals of the socialist system, then this is a great victory not only for Polish Communists but for socialism as such.

At the same time the Polish experiences teach us that the struggle for socialism is not easy, that it takes place in a world full of antagonism, in a world in which the historic struggle between socialism and capitalism is taking place, a struggle which is being projected into all spheres of our, and international life, and in the form of the crusade by Washington against communism which has a fully planned and massively financed objective. This is why the Polish crisis at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties was primarily a reflection of the situation and complicated nature of the present confrontation of the two social systems. At that time in Washington they were already tolling the bell for socialism in Poland, and Reagan's administration made no secret of the fact that Poland was ready to bury socialism and part company with the other socialist states.

Precisely during this period of modern Polish history is found the source of many lessons which are valid not only for the Polish people. The most important of these is that despite the complicated nature of resolving the tasks of building socialism and the heightening destructive influence of foreign enemy centers, socialism has grown deep roots and the workers of socialist countries cannot imagine life without it. For the Polish crisis was not a protest of the Polish worker, the resistance of Polish workers to socialism; rather it was primarily a protest against those deformations that cost the Poles dearly and about which Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke so openly even from the congress platform. This basic lesson from the Polish crisis however, was explained by many in the West in their own way.

They said that they were concerned about the fate of the Polish nation, but in reality they were concerned with the liquidation of socialism in Poland. And when they did not succeed they unleashed a feverish anti-Polish campaign and inflicted a whole number of discriminatory sanctions against Poland.

At present, the U.S. Administration in particular feels so strong that in addition to a differentiated approach toward individual socialist states, in which it attempts to give preference to some to the detriment of others to drive a wedge between them, it also employs a joint global strategy against them all. It is attempting to cripple the economic strength of socialism with the arms race. This is why they speak openly in Washington of the fact that Ronald Reagan is trying to bring the Soviet Union to its knees through the arms race. That is also why he does not want to agree to any disarmament proposals from the Soviet Union and is relying on military power. Such a power game is in reality an expression of moral and political weakness of the leading force of the imperialist world, the United States.

This is also why Mikhail Gorbachev, head of the Soviet delegation, said from the platform of the 10th PZPR Congress that we have a comradely interest in Poland being a strong, independent socialist state, an active member of the socialist community and a strong link within it. This corresponds to the vital interests of the Polish people and our joint cause. Yes, it corresponds to the historic struggle for social progress and peace in the world. This is why the course and results of the congress of Polish communists pleased the allies of socialism and peace and were a disappointment to those who oppose it.

TURKISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES

Received by Chnoupek

LD031618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, and his wife, arrived today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The guest and his entourage were welcomed at the airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives.

Holds Talks With Chnoupek

LD041052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Talks took place today in Prague's Cernin Palace between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vahit Halefoglu, ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Turkey.

The two ministers noted that relations between the two countries are stable, and are developing on the firm foundations and principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and of mutual advantage. They confirmed their governments' interest in raising contacts in the political sphere to a higher level. They also exchanged views on further intensification of economic cooperation, using all modern forms including the expansion of production cooperation, and cooperation in third markets.

The Czechoslovak side expressed readiness to provide further supplies of investment equipment for the Turkish rubber and chemical industry, and particularly for power engineering.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vahit Halefoglu pointed out both sides' interest in establishing cooperation in agriculture, and in stepping up cultural exchanges, and they discussed ways of developing cooperation between the mass media of the two states.

Attends Luncheon

LD041520 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1430 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, gave an official luncheon today in honor of Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, and his wife.

In a speech at the luncheon, Bohuslav Chnoupek underlined the importance of the appeal to reduce armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe adopted at the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He stressed that together with our allies, we are striving to ensure that even in the current complicated situation, businesslike talks should continue with a view to averting the danger of nuclear war. Our program, continued Bohuslav Chnoupek, is one of building a comprehensive system of international security.

Received by Husak

LD041422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak received Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu in Prague castle today.

They positively assessed the long-standing Czechoslovak-Turkish relations, and indicated ways of further expanding and strengthening them during their talk. Both sides stressed that the development of mutual relations and cooperation is in keeping with the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and with the effort to ensure lasting peace throughout the world.

Received by Strougal

LD041716 Prague CTK in English 1606 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Prague, July 4 (CTK) -- Visiting Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu was received today by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The Czechoslovak premier said he was convinced that the visit will mean an important step towards the development of political, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries.

The two officials stressed that it was necessary and advantageous to intensify economic and scientific-technological cooperation which, as regards its extent, does not correspond to the economic potentials of Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

Interviewed by Prague Radio

LD051415 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Vahit Halefoglu, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, gave an interview to Josef Valiska of Prague Radio. When asked about the results of his talks with Czechoslovak representatives and how he sees perspectives of Czechoslovak-Turkish cooperation, he replied:

[Begin Halefoglu recording in English fading into Czech translation] In my opinion there are four main areas. First, I would like to speak about trade exchange. This should develop, the commodity structure of our trade should be widened, and a balance of the Czechoslovak-Turkish trade should be achieved. Second, there is economic cooperation, whether by means of joint action in Turkey or by way of Czechoslovak-Turkish cooperation on third markets. Third, the area of culture is of great significance because both our countries have rich cultural traditions and they therefore have something to offer in the cultural field. And finally it is necessary to take care to exchange information about political problems. We decided that we will regularly continue meetings between the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Turkey and their colleagues, because this helps the development of mutual relations. I think that the present level of cooperation is not yet satisfactory, and that is why we should build foundations for wider and stronger cooperation. [end recording]

Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD041354 Prague CTK in English 1306 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Prague, July 4 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said today at a dinner for his Turkish guest Vahit Halefoglu that good preconditions exist for the successful development of Czechoslovak-Turkish economic relations.

He pointed out the usefulness of political dialogue between the two countries and called for its extension. He voiced interest in intensification of economic and cultural cooperation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said the international situation was complex, due to the policy of neoglobalism of the most reactionary imperialist circles which are trying to upset strategic balance.

The minister stressed that matter-of-fact talks should continue to avert the danger of nuclear war. He said the socialist countries seek to establish a comprehensive system of international security and regard complete liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century as its most important part.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the importance of the Warsaw Treaty appeal to reduce armed forces and conventional armament in Europe and mentioned the Czechoslovak-GDR proposal to create a zone without chemical weapons in Central Europe, and other peace initiatives.

Czechoslovakia believes that all preconditions exist to achieve a peaceful and just solution in all regions of conflict and tension, from the Mediterranean, the Middle East, across the south of Africa as far as Central America, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

FISCHER, USSR'S LOGINOV DISCUSS 'PEACE PROGRAM'

LD032215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov expressed at a meeting [date, place not specified] the deep interest of their countries in a beneficial international development. On the basis of the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Council in Budapest, they will do everything to contribute to an improvement of the world situation.

The socialist countries have again pointed the way in which the tense international situation can be overcome and mankind liberated from the nightmare of a nuclear conflagration, the ministers said. They affirmed that the GDR and the USSR, in the closest cooperation with the other socialist fraternal states, will use every opportunity to realize socialism's complex peace program. It is the declared goal to free the world from all nuclear weapons and to prevent the militarization of space. An end to nuclear tests would be a significant step toward a stop to the arms race.

The partners in the talks stressed that the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe should be concluded with substantial results.

MITTAG-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TOKYO FOR TALKS

LD031623 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Jul (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Tokyo today for a several-day visit to Japan. He was invited by Ichiro Sato, chairman of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Liberal-Democratic Party for Japan-GDR economic questions.

The program of the visit, it was officially stated at a press conference given by the Japanese Foreign Ministry, includes talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, other leading politicians, and representatives of industry and trade on the further development of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Japan.

Guenter Mittag is accompanied by Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, and Secretary of State Dr Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski. On their arrival at Haneda Airport, the guests were given a warm welcome by Ichiro Sato and chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, Dr Eishiro Saito.

The two Japanese politicians assessed the visit as being a new sign of the good relations between the two states, and expressed the conviction that it would serve their further development. One of the major tasks concerning current foreign policy is that the leading politicians of the two countries should meet and discuss important matters directly, Ichiro Sato said in the talk.

The airport welcoming ceremony was also attended by the executive members of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, Yuzuru Abe, Gakuji Moriya, H. Suzuki, Bing Igarashi and H. Matsuda, secretary of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee.

The GDR ambassador to Japan, Dieter Jaeger, and directors general of GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines were also present.

In a statement to the Japanese press, Guenter Mittag praised the level of cooperation achieved in various spheres since the state visit by Erich Honecker to Japan in 1981, especially in politics, the economy and culture. In this the GDR is guided by the paramount principle that cooperation between states serves peace.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR consistently works for an end to the arms race on earth and to prevent it from spreading into space, Guenther Mittag said in his statement. The new disarmament proposals contained in the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states shows an immediately viable path for averting the disaster of a nuclear war and for improving the international situation.

The GDR is conducting a political dialogue with states with different social orders so that modertion, reason, and realism retain the upper hand in international relations.

In this sense he also looks forward to his forthcoming talks in Tokyo with interest, and the certainty that they will help to deepen the relations between the GDR and Japan and thereby at the same time serve to preserve peace.

During Guenter Mittag's visit to Japan the 15th joint session of the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR economic committees will also take place. From 4-7 July 1986, the members of the two bodies will discuss scope for expanding trade and economic relations, and will reach agreement on a working program through the end of 1987. During a stopover in Moscow on Wednesday evening, Guenter Mittag held a warm, friendly talk with Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Visits Scientific Institutions

LD041323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Jul (ADN) -- On the second day of his visit to Japan, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, visited research institutes in Tsukuba, the scientists' city near Tokyo, today. Specialists in various spheres informed him about the latest developments in the fields of microelectronics robot technology, laser technology, high energy, and other high technologies.

On his return, Guenter Mittag had a cordial meeting in the evening in Tokyo with the chairman of the Dietman's League for Japan-GDR Friendship, Yoshihiko Tsuchiya.

Mittag, Eishiro Saito Holds Talks

LD061230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1038 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jul (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, held talks with Dr Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Keidanren and of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee, at the guest house of the Japanese employers' federation Keidanren in Hakone near Tokyo on Sunday.

He pointed out that, on the basis of the directive for the development of the national economy during the 1986-90 5-Year Plan adopted by the 11th SED Congress, expanded opprtunities exist for increasing economic relations as well as scientific-technological relations.

Guenter Mittag also underlined that the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR Economic Committees, which have been in existence for 15 years, have made a great contribution to the further development of economic relations.

Dr Saito praised the GDR's steady economic development and the comprehensive, mutually beneficial, relations between leading Japanese firms and foreign trade enterprises, and combines of the GDR. Good conditions and relevant interest will continue to exist on the Japanese side for the development of this economic cooperation.

In the course of the meeting the two sides emphasized that the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social orders and the path of comprehensive disarmament were the bases of the prospect of constructive cooperation which served the prosperity of the peoples.

The meeting was also attended by Dr Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade and chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee.

VACLAVIK, CSSR DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Received by Honecker

LD032038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army today in Berlin, led by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense. Erich Honecker praised the visit of the military delegation as a new expression of the close links between the parties, people and armies of the two fraternal socialist countries. Their fraternal bond has proved to be a stable factor of peace on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe, he stated. Both sides confirmed that together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, they will do everything necessary to further strengthen the unbreakable bond of the Warsaw Pact states in the interests of safeguarding peace.

Honecker Decorates Vaclavik

LD032016 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Erich Honecker today reiterated his all for concrete disarmament steps in the nuclear and conventional field. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee, State Council chairman, and chairman of the National Defense Council was speaking in Berlin at a meeting with CSSR Defense Minister Milan Vaclavik.

Erich Honecker presented the CSSR defense minister with the Scharnhorst Order for his efforts in promoting the friendship and the class and arms alliance between the two countries.

Visit Military Academy

LD032230 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, headed by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, is continuing its visit to the GDR. Today it visited the Friedrick Engels Military Academy in Dresden. Accompanied by Lieutenant General Joachim Goldbach, deputy minister of national defense of the GDR of the GDR, it expressed interest in the training, education, and research at the school.

Received by Kessler

LD041708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- On Friday [4 July], Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, received the CSSR military delegation which has been in the GDR for several days under the leadership of Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, for a final talk. Kessler said that in their political and combat training, GDR soldiers are consistently guided by efforts to safeguard a life of peace, together with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other allied armies.

Vaclavik stated that the members of the military delegation have once again been strengthened in their certainty that they have reliable comrades-in-arms in the GDR National People's Army at whose side the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army can at all times honorably fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Conclude Visit, Depart

LD041718 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, July 4 (CTK correspondent) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, headed by Minister of Defence Milan Vaclavik, ended its visit to the German Democratic Republic today and left for home.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES LCY'S RENOVICA ON ELECTION

AU030949 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Dear Comrade Milanko Renovica! On the occasion of your election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium I convey to you cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

With the 13th LCY Congress that has just been concluded, the Communists of friendly Yugoslavia have set themselves far-reaching tasks on the path of building socialism. In the struggle to safeguard peace and social progress the traditionally close cooperation between our parties will also further develop successfully in the future, we are certain of that.

I wish you success, health, and creative vigor for your responsible work. With communist greetings, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary.

KADAR, OTHERS RECEIVE U.S. SENATOR PRESSLER

LD031256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Janos Kadar has met with U.S. Senator Larry Pressler who is paying a private visit to Hungary. The politician from Washington is chairman of the European subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and also heads the tourism subcommittee of the Commerce Committee. At the meeting the two sides surveyed developments in Hungarian-U.S. relations and possibilities for the development of economic cooperation.

Larry Pressler also met with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

EEC URGED TO LIFT IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

LD040858 Budapest MTI in English 0759 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Government has recently informed the Commission of the European Communities on its continued readiness to sign an agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC) on lifting, within reasonable time, the discriminative non-tariff import restrictions that are incompatible with the general agreement on tariffs and trade. At present some 300 Hungarian agricultural and industrial products are exposed to discrimination by the common market countries. It is all the more unfavourable for Hungary, as 40 per cent of its hard-currency exports go to the EEC countries. Hungary also considers the lifting of discriminative measures an important political issue.

Hungary first expressed readiness to sign a bilateral trade agreement with EEC in 1982-1983. Talks were held, both on high and expert level, with the EC commission and the various memberstates to find out whether the conditions were ripe for official commercial talks with EEC. The answer was no.

The EEC member states have compiled separate lists of imports from the socialist countries (except Yugoslavia) exposed to discrimination. Hungary was mainly hit by the French and Italian embargboes. It exports, for instance, 10 million dollars' worth of honey a year to the EEC and it could increase deliveries many times over if the restrictions were lifted.

Hungary holds the position that the majority of the restrictions cannot be justified by any economic consideration, but are based upon political motivations, as was once again proved in May when EEC, on the pretext of the Chernobyl accident, limited the import of farm produce and food.

Hungary is of the view that the terms of an eventual agreement with the EEC have not changed since 1982-1983. It demands that, under the rules of GATT signed by Hungary in 1973, EEC should lift the unlawful quantitative restrictions imposed on Hungarian goods, and expects the EEC to grant the same customs preferences to its farm and food exports as to the rival countries.

VARKONYI ARRIVES IN FRG FOR 'OFFICIAL VISIT'

LD062334 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has arrived in the FRG. He was invited for an official visit by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Government.

Talks Begin

LD071050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The Hungarian Foreign Minister has begun his talks in the West German capital. Zsolt Szalai reports:

Peter Varkonyi, who has a rich program for today, is currently paying a visit to Helmut Kohl. This morning he has already had one round of talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister. Besides this, he also met the speaker of the Bundestag and several leaders of the Social Democrats. He will hold also talks with representatives of the other parliamentary parties, including the Greens and the Democrats. Tomorrow, directly before leaving for home, he will be received by President von Weizsaecker.

According to information gained at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, besides reviewing relations between the two countries, Peter Varkonyi's visit is considered very significant here also from the point of view of the development of East-West relations. Genscher wants to find out more details about the most recent Budapest proposals of the Warsaw Pact before his official visit to Moscow during the second half of this month, Also, the Hungarian-West German foreign ministerial talks held here and the Soviet-West German foreign ministerial talks to be held in Moscow incidentally coincide with the U.S. statements that are less negative concerning the Soviet disarmament proposals, something that could animate East-West dialogue.

CSSR'S MILOS JAKES ARRIVES FOR VISIT 7 JULY

LD071001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has arrived in Budapest today for a 1-day working visit. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Received by Kadar

LD071052 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI) -- On Monday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Milos Jakes, presidential member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, secretary of the Central Committee, currently on a brief working visit in Hungary.

The cordial comradely talks were attended Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee, Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Prague, and Oldrich Mohelsky, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Hungary.

ECONOMIC CONGRESS VIEWS ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

LD042140 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The 25th itinerary congress of economists opened in Miskolc today. It will deal with topical issues of our economic policy, such as the desirable enterprise conduct, strategy, and cooperation. The itinerary congress was addressed this morning by Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] It is well known that one of the major obstacles to the improvement of enterprise economic management is the restricted nature of the enterprises; room to maneuver. Today's biggest problems are posed by the lack of fulfillment of the investment requirements that are considered necessary, the far too slow trickle of working capital imports, the unsatisfactory rate of capital reorientation, and the excessive centralization of earnings.

Creating the conditions necessary for modernizing production is indeed difficult without investment. Despite this, I believe that the barrier to progress should not be sought today in the level of accumulation, which is not slow in our country by international standards. The reasons for the slow rate in the modernization of production should be sought, among other things, in the inadequate, not intensive enough utilization of investment resources, in the low efficiency of investment processes and, first and foremost, in the fact that a large proportion of realized investment projects were of the kind that simply expanded capacity and preserved the old technology and production.

The deduction of a significant portion of the profits is, as you are well aware, a temporary measure forced upon us. As soon as demand for support from the budget can be reduced, and if the foreign trade balance improves, then it will be possible to fully implement in this area as well as the requirements aimed at increasing efficiency.

It is also true, however, that, despite the far-reaching centralization of earnings in the first 5 months of 1986, the enterprise investments' total exceeded that of the same period last year by 12 percent and the wages paid increased by 7.3 percent; and yet industrial production only rose by 1.7 percent in the same period. (end recording].

10TH PZPR CONGRESS ENDS WITH ELECTIONS ON 3 JUL

Czyrek Proposes Jaruzelski Candidacy

LD032313 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, July 3: On Thursday, July 3 at 09:00 hours the debates of the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party resumed behind closed doors. This part of debate was presided over by Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Chairman of the Returns Commission Tadesuz Czechowicz presented the results of elections to central party authorities, held Wednesday [2 July] night. The protocol of the Returns Commission states the election of a 230-person Central Committee and a 130-person Central Audit-Control Commission. On behalf of the Returns Commission, its chairman congratulated the newly elected Central Committee of the PUWP and the Central Audit-Control Commission. The congratulations and wishes were received by the delegates with an ovation.

On behalf of the congress Presidium, Jozef Czyrek told the delegates the first plenum of the CC had proposed Wojciech Jaruzelski for first secretary of the CC, which the delegates welcomed with ovation.

"Proposing Wojciech Jaruzelski, the CC was aware that the candidate met the expectations of the delegates and the whole party," Czyrek said, to which the congress responded with long applause, just as the news that Jaruzelski had also been recommended by the Presidium of the Congress.

Czyrek said he believed there was no need to go ahead with elaborate justification of Jaruzelski's candidacy, as everybody knew his life story and role in the work of the party and state.

"He had fought for the homeland's independence and defended our Polish people's democratic revolution, amde outstanding contribution into the strengthening of People's Poland's defence potential and forming the ideological, politicial and patriotic profile of the Armed Forces which under his command passed its historic test, defending Poland, peace and socialism," Czyrek said. "At a time of unusual danger, he took upon his shoulders the great responsibility and hardship of overcoming a dangerous crisis and bringing the country onto a road of the socialist renewal, national agreement and rebirth," he added.

"Our congress has evaluated party and state achievements in that work and let that evaluation stand for the delegates' recommendation in support of Wojciech Jaruzelski's candidacy for the post of first secretary," Czyrek said to long, intense applause from the delegates. "To implement the grandiose and difficult tasks posed by the congress, the party and country will need a helmsman of just that stature, so much dedicated to the cause of the nation and its socialist state, a creative architect of further, socialist transformation of our homeland, and at the same time an unusually hard-working and modest man, one who is sensitive to people's problems and is a statesman of prominent contribution into strengthening Poland's role and position in the socialist community, Europe and worldwide.

"Considering Comrade Jaruzelski's life story, individual qualities, attitude and achievements, we can be confident that the resolutions and decisions of the congress will be consistently and with dedication implemented, for the benefit of the working people and their socialist homeland," Czyrek concluded.

Wojciech Jaruzelski received ovational welcome as candidate for the party's first secretary.

After a break, Czyrek announced to the delegates that in tune with the recommendation, the first plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected Wojciech Jaruzelski first secretary of the CC. It met with thunderous applause from the delegates.

New Central Committee Meets

LD032255 Warsaw PAP in English 1624 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, July 3: During a break in the debates of the last day of the 10th PUWP Congress, the newly elected PUWP Central Committee had its first full session here today to nominate candidates to the post of its first secretary and to elect the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat. According to regulations on the election of PUWP delegates, authorities, and control organs, the Presidium of the Congress consults the delegates for nomineees to the post of the CC first secretary. According to these regulations, the number of nominees to the latter post is decided upon by party committees, which they do in an open voting.

Henryk Jablonski, the doyen of CC members, took the floor to speak on the election of the first secretary. He said he was expressing the wish of not only members of congress Presidium but of all participants in the congress as well as of over two million party members that he who had taken the party through the toughest period in history and was architect of multi-pronged actions which restored political and moral strength to the party chose to continue to hold the post of the helmsman of the PUWP CC. His actions let the Polish working class recover its leading role within the nation and let the Polish People's Republic resume its due place in the family of socialist countries, Jablonoski said.

Jablonski also pointed to the fact that the party starts a new stage on the road mapped out five years back. This is the source of unanimity and the universal conviction about the need for continuation at the toughest and most responsible post within the party, he said.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's candidature to the post was received with an ovation, and no other nominees were named for the post. The Central Committee approved the candidature by open voting, with one abstention (by Wojciech Jaruzelski). The candidature proposed by the Central Committee next received full approval of both the congress Presidium and delegates to the congress.

Next, a secret ballot meant to elect the first secretry was held. Taking part in the voting were the 229 members of the Central Committee present at the full session. Out of the 229 votes cast, 228 were cast in favour of Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Speaking on behalf of the Central Committee, Jozef Czyrek warmly congratulated Wojciech Jaruzelski upon being elected to the post. Said he: "The choice we have just made is concordant with the will and expectations of the 10th PUWP Congress and of our entire party. This means election of a leader to correspond to the huge, responsible tasks which the 10th Congress will have laid down for us to effect."

While addressing Wojciech Jaruzelski, Czyrek said: "We are deeply convinced that you will discharge these tasks with the same selflessness and commitment which were so characteristic of you in your to-date activities."

Wojciech Jaruzelski next took over as chairman of the session. He expressed warm thanks for electing him to the post, for confidence vested with him, which -- he said -- is a great obligation. Next, delegates to the congress were consulted on candidatures for Political Bureau and CC Secretariat during a break in the full session. The list of candidates, presented by CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski was approved of by the CC. Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed cordial greetings of fruitful work to the elected members of the Political Bureau and the PUWP CC Secretariat.

Newly Elected Officials Named

LD031755 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 3: Following are the names of the newly elected members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau members: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Baryla, Jozef Czyrek, Jan Glowczyk, Czeslaw Kiszczak, Zbigniew Messner, Alfred Miodowicz, Wlodzimierz Mikrzyszczak, Zygmunt Muranski, Marian Orzechowski, Tadeusz Porebski, Florian Siwicki, Sofia Stepien, and Marian Wozniak.

Following are the newly elected alternate members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau: Stanislaw Bejger, Bogumil Ferensztajn, Janusz Kubasiewicz, Zbigniew Michalek and Gabriela Rembisz.

Following are newly elected secretaries of the PUWP CC: Jozef Baryla, Henryk Bednarski, Stanislaw Ciosek, Kazimierz Cypryniak, Jozef Czyrek, Jan Glowczyk, Zbigniew Michalek, Tadeusz Porebski, Andrzej Wasilewski, and Marian Wozniak.

Auditing Group Leaders Elected

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[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- The first plenary session of the PUWP Central Control-Auditing Commission was held today with PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski chairing the debates. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak was elected chairman of the 130-member Central Control-Auditing Commission.

The following were elected deputy chairman: Deputy Chairman of the former PUWP Central Commission of Party Control Tadeusz Nowicki, PUWP Voivodship Committee First Secretary in Legnica Jerzy Wilk, Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control Tadeusz Hypalowski, an expert at the industrial group of enterprises of technical service for agriculture in Bydgoszcz, Malgorzata Skonieczna, a fitter-welder at the cellulose-paperplant in Wloclawek, Bogumil Moraczewski.

Glowczyk Reviews Team's Work

LD031215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0951 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Speech by Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at 10th PZPR Central in Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science -- live]

[Text] [Glowczyk] Esteemed comrades, on the third day of the 10th Congress, 310 delegates, together with the 700 invited guests, took part in the sessions of the 14 subject teams. Three hundred and ten delegates took part in the discussion -- a third of this number were workers -- and 27 invited guests took part in the discussion as well.

Seven hundred and seventy delegates and 37 guests submitted their speeches for inclusion in the protocol. If one counts others who wanted their speeches to be included in the protocol, in all 1,140 participants in the subject team sessions, including 1,080 delegates to the 10th Congress, had their say.

The reports of the discussions in the individual groups are included in the bulletin handed to the comrades. The conclusions published concern all areas, and form rich material for the work of the newly elected Central Committee. They have been conveyed to the congress resolution commission and will be utilized in drawing up the specifics of the schedule for implementing the resolution.

In the rich and varied discussions in the subject groups, unequivocal support was voiced for the course of the party's program, which was defined in the report by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, for the course of effective implementation, the course of socialist consistence. [applause]

The tasks addressed to all party members and to party organizations and echelons concerning the economy and reform, intraparty activity, sociopolitical life, and the foreign policy of the party and the state, have met with approval from the delegates who have spoken in the groups. The discussion participants have expressed support for the draft party program, which was presented to the congress.

However, acceptance of the aims and tasks included in the documents presented to the congress was linked in the group discussion with criticism of the methods that have been applied to date and the style of work in the party and administration and public organizations. Many causes have been pointed out, including above all many subjective ones, for the incomplete implementation of the resolution of the Ninth Congress. Thought has been given to such forms of one's own work and that of others that would ensure effective implementation of the resolutions of the 10th Congress.

The deliberations of the groups dealing with socioeconomic problems were characterized by a party view of the economy and by criticism treated as creative inspiration for new and improved work. Most of the speeches pointed out the positive results of introduction of the economic reform, both in the functioning of enterprises and in the gradual redesign of the economic consciousness of society. The view was expressed that the main directions of reform adopted by the 10th Congress have proved themselves in practice.

At the same time, worrying phenomena have been reported. These include the tendency to keep using old habits and to continue to act in a way that fails to take account of rational criteria. Support was universally voiced for radically accelerating the economic reform. Contributions regarding this issue, made by workers and representatives of the community of engineers and of economic experts, were unanimous here. Acceleration is necessary at the current stage in order to be able to ensure effectiveness in a more efficient manner, to reach equilibrium faster, to strengthen work motivation, and to accelerate the increase of the national income. This will not come easy. Comrade Jerzy Sytek spoke of this in his fighting speech. We have not yet learned to pay for work. The pressure on remuneration is frequently in an inverse relation to productivity. We must come to learn the bitter taste of the reform, for without this it will not be effective.

The initiative to carry out a general review of organizational structures within the economy, the state, and the party, contained in the Central Committee report, has gained complete support. An opportunity for giving greater support to the economic reform was discerned in this grand undertaking.

Job certification and evaluation, said Comrade Bogdan Guz, from Radom, is a very important element of rationalization of employment. It cannot, however, be an action carried out in spurts and starts; rather, it must be a constant method of action. Many speakers drew attention to the necessity of accelerating the structural changes within the economy. It was pointed out that it is possible to attain this goal in stages, through rational structural decisions of self-financing enterprises.

These should be reflected in the changes of the profile and in modernization of production, in accelerating the processes whereby the final output is made to correspond more with modern requirements, in better adapting oneself to the market and export requirements.

Restructuring, said Comrade Mieczyslaw Lewandowski from Szczecin, is essential, although it is frequently a painful process. It will be less painful if we tackle it without waiting to go bankrupt.

Issues relating to orienting the economy more toward exports took up a great deal of time during the team sessions. It was pointed out that numerous industries and enterprises exist that have opportunities waiting to be used to increase export. Comrade Krystyna Besprzynska, a forewoman from the Zary Clothing Industry Enterprise, said that it was necessary to take a selective view of the development of export. The choice is difficult, but it is essential. One has to make a decision and chose enterprises capable of tackling competition on the world markets; it is these enterprises that need support.

The issue of enhancing the interest shown by enterprises in introducing technical innovations and of eliminating the barriers that impede modern solutions passing from the scientific superstructure to production process came to be regarded as one of the main issues.

The divergence between research and development work and the needs of industry, which continues to occur, was pointed out. The adversary of the engineer-innovator, it was stressed, if often not so much bureaucracy or bad regulations, but another engineer who has done nothing and has never invented anything. Party organizations should try to overcome envious groups which arise swiftly as soon as an unconventional innovation or solution is found.

The interest taken in the problems of the countryside and the food economy is proven by the participation in the teams of more than 200 delegates and invited guests. During the discussion they pointed out that the proper use made of resources depends on the agricultural industry itself and on other departments that work for the cause of agriculture. Just as the participants of plenary debates had done, they signaled the need for changes in the regulations governing land economy, for an improvement in the processes of selling and exchanging, and for the integration of land in such a way as to ensure, as Comrade Jerzy Swiderski said, that it finds itself in the best possible hands.

The possibility of increasing the production of food lies in the improvement of the agrarian structure, in the improvement of the professional qualifications of farmers, and in making up for the delays in the development of the agriculture and food industry. Jozef Rekowski, from the Gdansk Voivodship, said in part that progress in the agricultural and food processing industry will not only prevent wastage but will make branch of industry an important export unit. It was accepted that a significant task for the party is its role in inspiring the expansion and improvement of agricultural and cooperative self-management work in the countryside.

After matters relating to improvements in providing food for the nation the most important issue during the subject group sessions concerning the needs of society was the subject of housing construction. Participants insisted that the economic policy should place more stress on housing construction. In the present 5-year period this must be preceded by the expansion of industries that produce technical means and building materials in order that, in the next 5-year period, we can radically increase the speed of housing construction.

Those who are employed in the construction industry, among them Comrade Edward Krol from Lodz and Comrade Waclaw Maciolka from Legionowo, pointed out the depreciation of the fixed assets of the building industry and the shortage of modern machinery, even that of simple tools. In a critical and self-critical way attention was also drawn to the lack of consistency in the improvement of labor organization in the building industry and in the introduction of technical innovations.

Comrade Janina Hitnarowicz, master craftsman in the Szczecin Prefabud Enterprise, pointed out that there are everyday problems in this matter, problems that cause builders to have sleepless nights, she said. She also mentioned the numerous bureaucratic hindrances that she meets in the course of her work.

A demand was made to change the atmosphere that had been created around the building industry workers. It was decided that it would be worthwhile [uznano za celowe] to increase the financial contributions paid out by the population for new housing construction by implementing mechanisms that would favor the accumulation of means for this.

In the 13th subject group, in the discussion and the statements included in the minutes, the dominant feature was the concern to ensure financial, cadre, and organizational conditions for the efficient functioning of health protection and for halting the deterioration of the natural environment. It was also postulated that changes should be made in the organization of forestry.

Comrade Antoni Korniak, from Szczecin posed the question: Why is it that the health service operates within an anachronistic and nonaccountable system of budget allocations, whose framework holds up the development of health service projects, and destroys a lot of initiative and all motivation?

Esteemed comrade delegates, the discussion in many groups confirmed the appraisals contained in the report of the Central Committee concerning implementation of the 10th Congress, resolution, and the state of the party, the state, and the economy, as well as the conclusions ensuring from those appraisals. The discussion focused on the search for an answer: How to effectively, efficiently, and adroitly implement the party program after the 10th Congress, and heighten the consistency of work? A great deal of attention was devoted to the party's style of work. The need to win over to the ranks of the party the very best workers, and the need to guarantee the influence of nonparty workers upon the work of individual basic party organizations was pointed out.

Referring to the decisions of the 16th plenum, we assert that not all party organizations and echelons have elaborated forms and methods of work in workers' environments appropriate to the requirements. The hope has been expressed that the addenda and amendments to the statute introduced by the 10th Congress will lead to improved efficiency in drawing up programs, and in accountability and control in the party; to an increase in the efficiency of the work of its links; and to relieving them of red tape and back-and-forth debate.

Problems of the party's cadre policy were broadly taken up during the discussion. We stress that the main premises of the PZPR's cadre policy adopted by the 13th plenum are generally accepted in the party. Attention has been drawn to the question of introduction of those principles into practice. It has been said that the basic party organizations do not always manage to benefit from the rights granted them in that field. Cadre policy cannot be reduced to making and withdrawing recommendations. It ought to include intensive political work with the cadres, and the creation of a cadre reserve, especially of young people.

Discussion of ideological matters and the propaganda work of the party was focused upon answering the question: How to effect meaningful and worthwhile progress in both these fields? In almost every speech dealing with ideological and propaganda work, great stress was placed on the need for close bonds between ideological work and the practice of everyday work, and warnings were given of the danger of this work becoming detached from life and remaining mere words.

Attention has been drawn to progress noted in editing the party press. This positive appraisal is, however, accompanied by criticism of oversimplification, which is still common, and of declamatory tendencies. While the information role of television was positively assessed, at the same time criticism was leveled at shortcomings in the cultural and creative role that it discharges, particularly, in the sphere of the film repertoire.

A typical feature of the discussion was concern for the younger generation and its ideological-political outlook. The efficient implementation of the party program depends upon its being understood and accepted. Winning young people over to the party goals is of special significance. This was said by one of the participants in the discussion during the session of the third team, and this statement can be regarded as the recurrent and chief theme in many speeches relating to young people.

Culture is an area that plays an important role in influencing society ideologically. A socialist state ought to be an effective protector of culture; it ought to shield it from commercialization, from being submerged in kitsch and cheapness. In the view of the comrades who took part in the discussions within the fourth team, this requires bigger subsidies for the development of culture fund. While examining the party's influence on life in society, the participants in the discussions drew attention to the fact that many phenomena that apparently have nothing to do with one another are mutually interconnected. The development of culture constitutes a barrier impeding the spread of social pathology. In turn, an effective opposition to social evils makes for a greater sense of justice and is conducive to the process of identifying oneself with the socialist state and the party.

It is, first and foremost, the members of the party who should implement its policies in each area of society's life. It was emphasized that party members must stand out by the honest and solid way in which they go about their duties, by being fronttrankers at work, by seeing the job at hand through to its completion, by culture in their relations with fellow workers, and by honesty in their lives. Concern for creating precisely such a model of the party member and activist -- and this was frequently emphasized in the discussions -- constitutes one of the main obligations of each primary, works, rural, and ministry party organization.

The effectiveness of the implementation of resolutions we will pass today will depend, above all, upon us ourselves, on our persistence and consistency, on our ability to persuade those who do not belong to any party of the fact that our arguments are correct, on the position party organizations will have within the communities in which we live.

The formula of the party building a national accord -- not just in political areas, but also revolving round social and economic issues -- has been met with acceptance and support. The concept of accord, good work, and economic efficiency, and of putting our house thoroughly in order came to be seen as an important chance for Poland's development.

Comrade delegates, as far as the area of foreign policy is concerned, progress in the process of rebuilding the international position of our state has been emphasized. This position has been gained thanks to the consistent implementation of the Ninth Congress line and as a result of the country's socioeconomic situation having become stabilized. Support was expressed for the concept of the party's foreign policy directions, presented in the Central Committee report and in the draft program.

The idea of a declaration on European security and cooperation was talked about with appreciation. It was pointed out during discussions that the internationalist tie that links the PZPR to the CPSU, and Poland's alliance and fraternal cooperation with the USSR are of fundamental significance for our country, for the socialist community, and for peace in our continent. It is with great satisfaction that the contribution made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the proceedings of our congress, and the expressions of friendship and appreciation directed towards the Polish people, our party, and its first secretary, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, were emphasized.

The proposal that our party should work towards convening a world conference of workers' parties, devoted to matters that are of supreme importance for, and jointly shared by the entire communist movement -- the peace and security of our globe, our earth -- was met with support.

Esteemed comrades, many teams pointed out the importance of educating society in the patriotic and internationalist spirit. This pertains, in particular, to the awareness of the young generation; it revolves around the issue of inculcating the feeling that it is only socialism that is equal to the challenges of modern times, ensuring the peaceful future and development of our country, socialist Poland. Thank you. [applause]

Czyrek Discusses Program Commission

LD031315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1013 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Speech by Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Program Commission, at the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The Party Program Commission has submitted to the delegates the amended and enlarged draft of the first long-term PZPR program in the postwar history of the party with the recommendation that it be examined and approved. I think, therefore, that there is no need to present its content at greater length. I will limit myself, therefore, to commenting on the course of the work on the program, and on some of its characteristics and intentions. In accordance with the line and spirit of the Ninth Congress, the draft program did not come about in the quietude of an office. It was born out of a general party discussion, in confrontation with reality and with the living experiences of the party. One can say that in putting their stances down on paper every party organization made a contribution to editing the program, to shaping the concepts on overcoming the results of the economic collapse and accelerating the country's development, and to defining a vision of the future of socialist Poland.

This is of great significance for the further ideopolitical consolidation and activation of party ranks. As we know, over a million people participated in the general party and public discussion, including many nonparty citizens. The profoundly reedited party program presented to the comrade delegates before the congress took this great achievement of the discussion into account.

Our congress debate has enriched it. We can say, therefore, that this will be a program worked out by the whole party, a product of the historical and contemporary experiences and interests of our nation and state. The main sources of ideological inspiration for us were the assumptions of Marxism-Leninism, the experiences of the Polish and international worker movement, and the progressive traditions of our nation. We were striving in the program for a creative linking of the universal principles of socialist construction with national, Polish, conditions for their implementation. The program is, therefore, a synthesis of the theoretical and practical achievements of the party, a long-term concept of the continuation and intensification of socialist renewal. We also tried to utilize the experience of fraternal parties, especially the great achievement of the 27th CPSU Congress, inspiring us in the search for creative and innovatory solutions, to a bold acceptance of the challenges of the present and of the future. The starting point of the program is the fundamental value of our ideology -- the welfare and dignity of man and his subjective role in historical processes.

Out of the fundamental aims and values of socialism the program highlights, in particular, social justice and people's rule. In mapping out ambitious aims and assumptions the party at the same time points in the program to the conditions necessary for achieving them and defines priority tasks for socioeconomic development and directions for enhancing the strength and socialist democratic nature of the state, and modernizing its structures and ways of functioning. The program's intentions include the aspiration for the creative development and deepening of the line of the Ninth Congress aimed at continuing and deepening socialist renewal and accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country. In drafting the program we tried to point to the interdependence of these tasks.

The continuation of the policy of socialist renewal -- the deepening of people's rule and extending the participation of working people in the process of leading and managing -- is one of the conditions for necessary acceleration. And vice-versa. Without the acceleration of the country's development one cannot imagine the full implementation of the provisions of socialist renewal. It is obvious that the conditions for the success of the economic reform depend both on consistent implementation of its assumptions, on improving its mechanisms, and on changing the hitherto extensive way of thinking -- in other words on shaping a modern social awareness.

In formulating the program we were guided by the assumption that socialist development should embody the elements of continuity and change. In other words, it should signify both the continuation of tested laws governing the construction of socialism and a creative approach to our concrete conditions, to new problems and tasks, to the achieved level of socioeconomic development, and to social needs and aspirations. During our work we had to resolve many complex problems and make choices between various proposals. The issue of defining more closely the character and function of the program evoked a great deal of discussion. We adopted the assumption that the program should equip our party with as clear and precise an expression of its strategic aims and of the main roads leading to them as possible, and that subsequent party congresses, starting with the resolution of our 10th Congress, and the central committees elected by them should define more detailed plans and ways of implementing them.

We have tried to avoid voluntarism of any kind, to stand firm on the foundations of realities. We proceeded here from the assumption that we must not be the prisoners of current conditions, which will, after all, undergo changes, that we must use all levers to intensify development. The party's ability to organize the nation's collective effort around the goals outlined will be of key significance in implementing the program. We must be aware of the fact that in presenting the program the PZPR is taking on great commitments to the working class and to the whole of society. The correct definition in the program of the directions of strengthening the leading, and at the same time ancillary, role of the party is all the more important. We stress in the program the decisive role of the working class as the fundamental force of socialist development and the fundamental significance of the worker-peasant alliance. We point out the great and growing role of the alliance of the working class and peasants with the intelligentsia. This will determine the rate of Poland's socioeconomic and civilizational prgress.

The program states that it is the party's task to create all the foundations for strengthening this alliance as the basis of national accord, of the creative force of socialist construction, of the introduction of the scientific-technical revolution, of modernizing national education, and of developing and disseminating culture.

Hence, the draft program confirms the steadfast will of the PZPR to broaden and deepen national accord and confirms its determined struggle against the opponents of socialist Poland.

We understand accord to be a constant process, an inalienable foundation of the development of socialist democracy. The right to criticism, public control, and consultation must be an organic element of it. It is a matter of fundamental importance for national accord to make itself manifest in joint action. Our program should fulfill such an integrating function, it should consolidate all patriotic forces of our nation around its implementation.

Esteemed comrades, the draft program affirms forcefully the tried and tested line of Polish foreign policy in serving the nation's most vital interests. We point out at the same time the vital need for a new look at contemporary international relations, taking into account the growing interdependence and links of states and nations; the need for a new way of thinking in the nuclear sphere where the development of weapons of mass destruction threatens the annihilation of human civilization. This requires that the struggle for peace and security and for overcoming imperialist threats be accelerated. The peace program put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress creates for mankind the hope that the world will have a safe future.

In the hope we attach particular attention to the processes currently taking place in the socialist world. The aspiration to accelerate the rate of development and to exploit to this end all the advantages of the socialist socioeconomic system are the dominant undercurrent of these processes. The program points to the fact that Poland must participate in the historic process that will lead the socialist community on to a new and higher stage of development. This is not only a question of our ambitions but also of the position we wish to occupy in our community and in the modern world. The program gives expression to the feeling of the patriotic and internationalist responsibility of the party for the position and role of socialist Poland on the international arena and for its contribution toward the construction of a peaceful future and toward the progressive transformation of the world that despite tremendous threats, has, after all, not stopped being a world of great development opportunities and hopes. Poland resolutely favors freeing Europe and the world of arms of mass destruction; it favors constructive East-West dialogue, jointly tackling and solving the great problems of the present time in conditions of peace, cooperation, and detente.

The draft of the declaration concerning security and cooperation in Europe adopted by the congress team responsible for international affairs is an expression of this stance. I propose on behalf of the team that the contents of this declaration be approved.

Comrades, we are aware that the consistent implementation of the party program should decisively change for the better the quality of life of working people and promote the fuller satisfaction of their material and spiritual needs and the resolution of many problems that have become acute today. We know that this road will be neither easy nor straight. It will require a lot of effort, persistence, and in particular, iron-willed consistency in the implementation of the set goals. The course of the 10th Congress shows that achievement of these goals is possible and that our party is resolved to do everything to keep in step with the requirements of progress and modernity.

As Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in his report the party culls the optimism with which we have come to the congress from its belief in the working class and in the fervent patriotism and creative forces of our nation. The fact that our party has finally drawn up its first long-term program and indicated to society what it is striving for and what sort of Poland it wants to shape might also be a source of optimism. In asking that the submitted draft program be approved the commission would like the authorization of the Politburo for the introduction of the necessary terminological amendments and for the inclusion of those suggestions and proposals that were submitted after the draft was handed to the delegates or that will be submitted during the course of the present session. Thank you. [applause]

Porebski Reports on Resolution

LD031537 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1026 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Speech by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Party Resolution Commission, at the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science -- live]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Work on the working draft of the 10th Congress Resolution was begun by us last February and was undertaken by a team of several editors chosen from a team of 90 persons of the Third Congress Commission set up at the 23d Central Committee plenary session. Getting down to work, the editorial team proceeded from the assumption that the main content of the resolution should respond to social needs expressed in the pre-congress discussion and inspired by our party's draft program, the congress theses, and in the earlier national debates which took place before the People's Council elections and before the Sejm elections. We proceeded from the assumption that the resolution must be a specific expression of the tasks falling to the current 5-year period, emerging from the long-term party program and, together with the other documents passed at the 10th Congress, should be the axis of the party and state's socioeconomic life in the next 5 years.

The first version of the working draft of the 10th Congress Resolution was presented to the entire team of the Third Congress Commission at the end of April. The next version was drawn up on the basis of that discussion and the written comments of team members, then presented at a meeting of the Central Congress Politburo in the last 10 days of May. In accordance with its decision, the importantly augmented draft resolution was sent to all 10th Congress delegates at the beginning of June, with the request that proposals, suggestions, and comments on the draft content be sent in. Meetings of voivodship teams of delegates in all voivodships discussed the working draft of the resolution.

As a result, hundreds of comments and proposals for specific entries were brought to the attention of the editorial team. These were taken into account to a considerable extent in the next version.

For example, the proposal for an entry on professional organizations of private farmers, the proposal for a conderable expansion of the entry on the mass media, and many others were used. This course of resolution work is a new phenomenon in party life, for up to now delegations to a party congress acquainted themselves with its draft during the deliberations. Therefore, the statement justified, without exaggeration, that the delegates are the creators of the document. The fact that the present party congress has approved the PZPR program has caused the resolution's different structural precision [odmienne rygory strukturalne] from what took place in previous resolutions at our party congresses. Previous resolutions contained program elements which were long-term, more than 5 years. This one does not have to, because the program contains them.

Since the beginning of the work on the draft resolution, there have been intense disputes over the number of statistics in our document. Some comrades favored including as many as possible, others favored including relatively few. The version presented to you, comrades, on behalf of the congress commission, is a sensible compromise.

The draft resolution directly refers to the achievements of Central Committee plenary sessions between the 9th and 10th Congresses, which on the one hand raised the standing of those plenary sessions and, on the other, contributed to lessening the volume of the draft itself. The working draft, 60 pages long [corrects himself] 66 pages long, was presented to the Congress Resolution Commission on the first day of deliberations. Three days of intensive work on this document considered the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and the proposals and suggestions from delegates.

The first section of the draft is new in comparison with other congress resolutions. It is entitled: The Most Urgent Social Tasks, and contains the six most important social matters, emerging from both the course of the pre-congress discussion in the People's Council and the Sejm election campaign, and which the party has placed at the center of attention in the current 5-year period, and which it obligates all party cells and the state administration to take up with determination, and to which it appeals to the whole of society to give all-around, universal support.

Let me recall these six important issues. In the first place is the issue of improving the supplies of consumer goods, including foodstuffs, and of abolishing meat and processed meat rationing. In the second place is the issue of achieving progress in solving the housing problem. The third issue concerns effectively curbing inflation and the fourth focuses on providing proper health care and protecting the natural environment. The fifth issue is to do with satisfying the population's growing requirements and spiritual aspirations; that is, further development of education, schooling, and culture. Finally, the sixth issue revolves around the policy of fixing the population's wages, old-age and retirement pay, and other benefits, a ploicy that reasserts the principles of the socialist social justice.

Naturally, these problems can be fitted into all the remaining chapters.

However, it seems, proper to give them greater prominence in the first chapter since they are the most important issues around which our work and attention will be concentrated. An adendum near the end of the draft resolution makes it incumbent upon the Central Committee to work out and present to the party a detailed plan to implement the 10th Congress Resolution. This plan must be worked out soom as possible and be presented during the second or third Central Committee plenary sessions.

These, then, are the three motions I have been entrusted to present , by the Congress Resolution Commission. I ask the congress to examine pass them if it should see fit to do so. [applause]

Esteemed conrades, on behalf of the Congress Resolution Commission, set up by the 10th Congress pass the resolution in the version presented, taking into account the addenda and amendments supplied to the delegates today;

Second, the commission proposes the 10th Congress authorize the newly elected Politburo to carry out the essential editorial changes prior to making the resolution public. I will not conceal that this is a request for many changes, since the editing the resolution's final version, the haste with which it has been done, and this, after all was unavoidable, have, lingistically speaking, resulted in the resolution containing quiet a number of thoughts which have not been formulated in the best possible style, form the language point of view; and

Third, the commission proposes in view of the thrust of the draft resolution, the thrust we would wish to keep intact, all detailed motions, of which there have been many, as well as the detailed conclusions from the plenary discussion and from the discussion that took palce within the congress teams, should be forwarded for detailed examination by the party Central Committee.

It is also proposed that the 10th Congress should make it incumbent upon the newly elected Central Committee to make use of them during the process of working out the plan for the implementation of the 10th Congress Resolution.

Delegates Discuss, Adopt Resolution

LD031506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1036 GMT 3 Jul 86

[From the 10th PZPR Congress session in Warsaws Palace of Culture and Science -- live relay]

[Text] [Drozdziel] Comrades, my name is Kazimierz Drozdziel. I am a worker at the Komuna Parys shipyard in Gdynia. During this congress, our delegation has several times moved an amendment to the resolution on the national economy. Unfortunately, however, we have failed to encounter understanding by certain comrades who are members of the government. This is why I have taken the liberty of asking the 10th Congress delegates for help. The whole point is that one additional sentence should be fitted on page 31.

It is as follows: Conditions must be ensured for effective and maximum use of the shipbuilding industry's production potential. This is it. We simply want to work. Thank you. [applause]

[Session Chairman Barcikowski] Any other comrades? Please go ahead.

[Kryzysztofiak] I am Miroslaw Krzysztofiak, my mandate number is 250. I could say three time lucky. I have already moved this proposal twice, to no avail, and yet it seems to me to be of no small importance. On page 24, line one reads: In all branches of the national economy, support will be given to the setting up of various forms of small plants poineering production of new output and the introduction of modern technological processes. I move that this sentence be struck out.

In keeping with the essence of the reform, in keeping with the creation of the conditions where all enterprises should concern themselves with this, with new output and new technological processes, this sentence, as it were creates a certain loophole. We have recently had a costly experience. Surrounded by an ineffective economy, we wanted, through the so-called large-scale economic organizations, to promote progress. The economy must be effective as a whole; it must concern itself with the problems tackled in that sentence. Thank you. [applause]

[Barcikowski] Would any other comrade like to have his say? We will ask Comrade Porebski to let us know his attitude to these motions.

[Porebski] Esteemed comrades! Since, as was obvious in my introduction, I have participated for these last 4 months in preparation of the draft law, I have to say our coastal region comrades, to put it in as few words as possible, bombarded us with numerous texts which we tried, much as possible, to change to satisfy our comrades. It would be unjust to bear us a grudge for this -- for such is our role that when we represent some milieu we should fight for it -- there is nothing wrong with that.

Proposals went much further than that. Even yesterday we discussed the subject during the commission's debates. To avoid stretching things out for too long here, I propose a motion, whose contents I have partially jotted down, on the maximum effective use of potential, be adopted because it agrees with our provisions regarding the economy. [applause]

As far as the small pilot enterprises are concerned, comrades, well, I wouldn't want to speak too long here -- this is a motion put forward by NOT [chief technical Organization]; if I remember correctly, and other organizations concerned with the economy, but this is a problem one can discuss. However, as a technician, as an engineer, I say one efficient solution that would aid scientific and technological progress is the existence and the expansion of such pilot enterprises, which are efficient -- in the sense that they do not involve us in any extra costs. There are also other solutions -- this is not the only one. If we, and here I would ask you to grant me your confidence, if we wish to stop talking about scientific and technological progress and start introducing it -- then I, for one, am sure this is one from among the possible, effective solutions. I put forward the motion to retain this provision.

[Barcikowski] Are there any further comments? I see none. I therefore propose to put to the vote...I put to the vote the draft resolution with the amendments set forth and accepted by Comrade Porebski. Who favors adopting the resolution in this form? Thank you. Who is opposed? Who abstains? I declare the resolution of the 10th Congress unanimously adopted. [applause]

The comrade delegates have received the text of the draft declaration of the 10th Congress on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Have the comrades any comments on the draft tabled? I see none. We shall proceed to the voting. Who among the comrade delegates favors adoption of the declaration in its proposed forms? Thank you. Who is opposed? None. Who abstains? None. I declare the declaration of the 10th Congress on Security and Cooperation in Europe unanimously adopted [applause]

Barcikowski Presents Appeals Reports

LD031514 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1044 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Report of PZPR Appeals Commission read by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] The 10th Congress Appeals Commission started work at its first meeting. The commission members acquainted themselves with appeals coming in to the 10th Congress, decided on the course and rules of work, and divided up tasks. A 10-man presidium of the Appeals Commission was chosen, comprising two chairmen in the persons of Comrade Henryk Jablonski and Comrade Tadeusz Nfowicki, and six regional teams, to examine appeals from individual voivodships The commission assures that decision will be made in accordance with the statute and resolutions of the 10th Congress and with proper objectivity. With this in view, it will enable those submitting an appeal to present their arguments to commission members in a direct conversation and will obtain opinions about the interested parties in their own party organization and at their work place. Because of the considerable number of appeals, individual cases will be examined in succession and each person making an appeal will receive a written reply. Up to 3 July of this, up to the 10th Congress, a total of 383 appeals were received. Of these, 162 people are appealing against explusion from the party; 41 against being crossed off the list of party members; 46 against party penalties; 92 people have asked for party training periods to be credited. In addition, 28 people have sent in accusations and complaints to the 10th Congress about various spheres of socioeconomic life or personal matters. That is the wording of the communique. Does any comrade want to speak in the wake of this report. [pause] I don't see anyone. So we approve the report. Of course, the commission will submit a report on its work to the next congress.

Messages to Congress Explained

LD031455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1047 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Speech by Woldzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science -- live]

[Text] Esteemed delegates: During the congress 2,196 letters and telegrams with greetings and wishes for the delegates and for the party leadership reached the congress Secretariat.

Those who sent the letters and telegrams included party factory committees and organizations, workers collectives from factories inside and outside Poland, PRON links, youth organizations, trade unions, Polish People's Army units including soldiers doing their military duty outside the country, veterans associations, creative unions, and socioprofessional associations. We also received 378 letters and telegrams from private persons. Greetings for the congress also came in from young people still at school and from scouts. In the telegrams the work forces of many factories reported that they were following the congress discussions with attention and that through their work they were expressing support for the policy line of the 10th Congress. The letters and telegrams pointed to the exceptionally responsible work done by the Central Committee in the difficult and complex internal and external conditions between the Ninth Extraordinay Congress and the 10th Congress. Words of particular acknowledgement were directed to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee.

The letters and telegrams stressed that the Central Committee report made a broad impression in Polish society among party and nonparty people. It was stressed that it reflected all the fundamental problems worrying society and that it expressed profound concern for acclerating the country's socioeconomic development, for strengthening law and order and discipline in the economy, and for consistently introducing economic reform. Attention was drawn to the fact that the report presented in a worthy and principled manner the main directions of Polish foreign policy. The consistency of their implementation was stressed with particular emphasis and the important role and significance of our alliances, in particular the fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union, were pointed out. Those writing letters and telegrams expressed satisfaction with the fact that the Soviet delegation to the 10th PZPR Congress was led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Many of the telegrams referred to his speech while at the same time requesting that the most cordial greetings and thanks be conveyed for the direct and fraternal words addressed to our party and Polish nation. At the same time, full approval for the peaceful initiatives presented on behalf of the Soviet Union by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev was expressed.

The congress has received 362 reports about production pledges having been fulfilled and 223 reports that tasks undertaken within the framework of voluntary public work were carried out. One result of these production pledges and public work is the fact that, among other things, thousands of additional metric tons of coal have been extracted, thousands of additional metric tons of steel have been smelted, numerous additional consumer durables and foodstuffs have been produced, and thousands of additional metric tons of raw and other materials have been saved. New public facilties and amenities have been built, including sport, reecreation, and leisure centers. Hundreds of local roads have been modernized. There were 112 telegrams about the fact that shock labor shifts were introduced for the duration of the congress. Apart from the party organiations, trade union and youth organization branches initiated this upsurge in public involvement. Individual farmers, state agricultural farm and production cooperative work forces have also reported that they fulfilled many production pledges and voluntary work tasks. In many telegrams the congress Presidium was informed that during the congress primary party organizations organized open party meetings devoted to discussing the subject matter of the debates. New party candidates have been admitted during many such meetings.

A total of 188 persons have also come directly to the 10th Congress Secretariat. They came to us with their personal matters and problems. Most of them did not belong to any party. Speaking of what worried them, they expressed hope that the resolutions to be passed by the 10th Congress would make for a speedier solution to the country's many social and economic problems of pressing importance.

In all letters and telegrams, apart from the messages of greetings to the congress, the hopes and expectations of the public and support for the party's program and its political line were expressed. Allow me, on behalf of us all, to thank the senders for their kind attitude to, and interest in, the deliberations of our congress. [applause]

Jaruzelski Makes Closing Speech

LD031825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1720 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the closing session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades. Dear guests. I apologize for the delay, but democratic procedure takes up a great deal of time. We also carried out our duty of political culture by talks with, and expressing thanks for their previous selfless work, to those comrades who are ceasing to perform their duties in party leadership. It was also necessary to hold the necessary consultations and talks with those comrades whom we have proposed to join the ranks of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The 10th PZPR Congress is coming to a close. In the plenary discussion, and in the working teams, the repreentatives of all voivodships, social millieux and professional groups, of all generations creating a generation-bsed unity and continuity of our partyl, rose to speak. In final stage of our work we dealt with organizational matters, the results of which I would like to present to you now comrade delegates.

The Central Committee elected the following comrades to membership of the Politburo: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Baryla, Jozef Czyrek, Jan Glowczyk, Czeslaw Kiszczak, Zbigniew Messner, Alfred Miodowicz, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszcak, Zygmunt Muranski, Marian Orzaechowski, Tadeusz Porebski, Florian Siwicki, Zofia Stepien, and Marian Wofzniak.

The following were elcted candidate members of the Politburo: Stanislaw Bejger, Bogumil Ferensztajn, Janusz Kubasiewicz, Zbigniew Michalek, and Garbiela Rembisz.

The following were elected as Central Clommittee secretaries: Jozef Baryla, Henryk Bednarski, Stanislaw Ciosek, Kazimierz Cypryniak, Jozef Czyrek, Jan Glowczyk, Zbigniew Michalek, Tadeusz Porebski, Andrzej Wasilewski, and Marian Wozniak.

The central authorities of the Central Control and Audit Commission were also elected. Its elected chairman is Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, and the deputy chairmen are: Tadeusz Hupalowski, Bogumil Moraczewski, Tadeusz Nowicki, and Jerzy Wilk.

This is the composition of the highest party bodies which was just decided a moment ago. [applause]

Comrades and dear guests, representatives of all voivodships, social milieux, and professional groups, as well as all generations which constitute the unity of generations and continuity of our party, participated in the plenary discussion, as well as in team discussions.

The speeches were open, matter-of-fact, and sincere. Satisfaction with accomplishments was combined with an awareness of the extent of tasks. The principle: "Let us never forget about the past, and always think about the future" has been confirmed. The congress was a working, creative, and critical debate. Criticism is no longer a guest in our party. It is an ever present family member. Adherence to principles is indispensable so the party can act in a combative and effective manner. Deliberations consisted of many subjects, universal and complex, as is our life, as is present day reality in Poland. The enormity of the material, the feeling of responsibility for its serious treatment does not allow an immediate and direct generalization about the discussion.

The Central Committee, Politburo, and Central Committee Secretariat consider it their primary duty to summarize this variety of party thinking quickly and process it into a concrete plan of implementation at the appropriate levels of party, state, and social activity.

The achievements of the pre-congress and congress debate will not remain without penetrating consideration, without a concrete reply. Normal life continued throughout the whole country during the days of the congress. We were an active fragment of it. We think with gratitude of all those who were with us. For a long time now, there have not been so many manifestations of lively interest in the work of our party, so many manifestations of support shown for it. We should value them the more as they arose in new circumstances, not on the basis of loudly proclaimed declarations and obligations, but in a natural and authentic way. Numerous reports have flowed in about social and production deeds. Many enterprises have reported about the early fulfillment of their tasks for June, the second quarter, and the first 6 months. With the active participation of youth, congress honor guards [zjazdowe warty] were mounted. Basic party organizations [POP] accepted many new candidates these past days. Thousands of letters and telegrams were directed to the Congress with good wishes and expressions of readiness for the implementation of party resolutions. Without whole hearts, we say thanks for this support and encouragement expressed by what counts most: initiative, work, concrete acts. [applause]

The attention with which our deliberations were heard, the hopes associated with the congress, are above all a great obligation for our party. Practice will determine its fulfillment. Not words, but facts will take the yet unsolved problems, discussed so intently from the congress platform, off the agenda.

Changes announced by the congress will not occur immediately. Nothing will occur on its own. It will be decided by the persistence with which we will implement the decisions adopted. If we achieve that which results from a realistic assessment of our reserves and strengths, things will be better for working people. Socialism will be strengthened in Poland. [applause]

We do not have illusions we will not continue to be in the line of fire of external and domestic opponents. Already, we hear their falsifying, grating accompaniment. But after all, they have been hindering us not just from today or yesterday. Contrary to their expectations, this strengthens our resistance. By sharply and decisively opposing those who want to do harm and complain, [jatrzyco] we open up a new opportunity for all those who want to join in work for the good and future of socialist Poland. Certainly there are also those who think that it happened and has now passed; the congress and after the congress; words were spoken and noted down, but life will go its own way anyway. Decisions may be waited through. [as heard] This is true. More than once, they were waited through and afterward, they awaited the well-known consequences. This time this will not occur. It cannot be so. [applause]

In the speeches, particularly in those of our female comrades, we heard how many difficulties, burdens, troubles, of various types there are. Their causes are multifarious. We perceive them. They are however, justified a bit too often and too easily from various tribunes as apparently objective, not dependent on us.

On the other hand achievements are on the whole subjective and personal. We therefore must put all the more effort into rooting out a generalized approach to shortcomings, to mistakes; [we must] speak more specifically, naming names. Unfortunately, there is still a great deal of anonymity in assessments. Even our fundamental congress, which had a specific purpose, did not entirely break through this barrier. A party member has no right to say: This does not concern me, either when he sees that things are going badly or when he should be supporting a just initiative, taking advantage of all chances and possibilities.

The party will gain more supporters and a better understanding if it consistently clears life of all superfluity, all nonsense, and various forms of transgressions of social justice. Particularly where there are party members, there can be no place for deviations. From the very midst of life, you have brought, comrades, the truth about how many there are among us who are worthy of the highest respect, who are examples of diligence, of devotion, of modesty. These examples dominate; and next to them how many others are there?

Forgive me for using drastic descriptions of waste, of parastisim, of callousness and rottenness, which make the blood boil.

This is an example of so-called Poland A and Poland B. It is the will of the party that the better one, of which we are proud, which is linked to the best traditions of the party and the nation, should be totally victorious, that all that blemishes the good name of socialism and the dignity of our nation should be thrown overbroad. We appeal to all members of the party. You granted us the mandate for this congress. The program, the resolution, and other decisions adopted today are our joint cause. They are at the same time a firm obligation for the implementation of its decisions. The congress is closing one stage and opening up another. To maintain its ideological climate and political temperature for as long as possible and to transfer them to Polish households, this is our party's ambition and task. To promote progress, the party must become an example of modernity and efficiency and of being capable of objective self-assessment. Firmly establishing the meaning of the words the same party but not the same party constitute the achievement of the 10th Congress.

Our deliberations and the adopted resolutions have left no doubt about the following: renewal or stagnation, reform or ossification, democracy or autocracy, openness or the pulping up [papkowanie] of information, consultations or arbitrary decisions, the strengthening of the rule of law or acquiescence to the violation of socialist rules and norms. These questions have been definitely and irrevocably resolved. In each of these matters the 10th Congress has put the proverbial dot on the 'i' [applause]

Now the most important thing is for the choice to be made unanimously to find full affirmation in every ministerial department and voivodship, town and parish, in every workplace and institution.

Comrades, the first program in our party's history was adopted today: [It is] a creative expounding of Marxist-Leninist thinking, a signpost for the process of building and strengthening socialism in Poland. The years ahead of us must bring fundamental progress along that road.

In this sense, the congress has laid the path into the 21st century; but at the same time kept its feet firmly on the ground, close to the realities of the situation. To link the boldness of long-term plans with a profound sense of reality, with appreciation of the small facts from which great things often are born, those are Leninist instructions.

The tasks for the next 5-year stretch of our road toward a higher phase of socialist transformations have been specified by the congress resolution. In all caution, an alternative was posited: quicker or slower? Quicker to bring economic equilibrium closer; what is more, assets for social purposes, better food for the nation, a healthy market, meeting housing needs, and a determined implementation of tasks in the field of education, health protection, and environmental protection.

It is therefore going half-way to meet the hopes for systematic, measurable progress in working conditions and in society's living conditions. Quicker: That means energetically joining in the technological race, making better use of the great intellectual potential of our society [instituting] a boldly thought-out modernization of the economy.

We favor that kind of acceleration. We will submit its conditions and forms for public consultation. Faster pace is a party proposal addressed to management personnel and workforces, to all working, truly patriotic Poles. Acceleration in development is not just physical objects, indicators, and economic concepts. A universal orientation toward effectiveness in economy, science, technology, education, and culture will be quicker if it is supported with the necessary transformations in social awareness, in the way people think, and in their attitudes. Progress depends above all on organically linking personal motivations and individual ethics of work to modern equipment for achieving it, and to a well-organized, functional, and rationally-managed economic system. That is the plane on which the battle for the future will be decided. System solutions will be used to release the most important, social, human reserves: The first will be consistent implementation of the economic reform and entering its second, enhanced, stage. The second will be the universal review -- rationalization of organizational structures. The third will be optimal personnel management.

Every one of us must promote the organizational and structural reconstruction. It is a duty of the party echelons and organizations. We are counting on the issue of functionality, clear definition of tasks, proper deployment of people, and full use of their potential in the process of work finding millions of supporters. We must reach a situation where in every way there are as many and such people as necessary; where there are no overlapping powers; where there is no official, formal justification for apparent work and for idle acts; and where progress is served by every single day, every single work station, and every single man operating it.

I am glad that I can add the Karol Swierczewski Precision Products Factory to the good examples given in the Central Committee report. The mutual workers' conversation with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev was a great satisfaction. The work brigades to which they belong are a great cause. They teach comanagement, concern for a high quality production; they shape a feeling of collectivism, they favor effectiveness. However, too few brigades and partnership groups exist in our country. They should grow as soon as possible everywhere the technological conditions for this exist. Resistance to this manifested among some leadership cadres should be decisively overcome. The party obliges all enterprise committees, all its members in managements, and self-managements to decidedly support this initiative.

The precongress and congress discussion gave testimony to the universal call for the programmatic, organizational, and cadre side of all activities to create a chance for people to show what they can do, to ensure their energy and knowledge do not get bogged down in the labyrinth of inertia, paper jungle, or bureaucratic world of appearances. The harmonious linking of the experience of the older generation with the enthusiasm of youth is indispensable. We will create even better perspectives for them. This does not, however, have anything to do with spoiling them or nursing them. Our obligation is to create conditions for youth to mature more quickly, to show bolder initiative and solve more difficult tasks; to effectively eliminate whatever slows progress, which does not correspond to the principles of our system. Comrades! The achievement of the 10th Congress fully confirms the Polish People's Republic finds itself in the great developmental current of socialism. Its far-reaching prospects were mapped out best by the historical 27th Congress of the party of Lenin, the CPSU. The peaceful and humanitarian goals of socialism along with the importance of our comprehensive fraternal cooperation were stressed with full emphasis from this tribune by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. His visit to Poland and participation in our deliberations greatly enriched these congress days. Comrade Gorbachev won over everyone with his sincerity and feelings of respect and friendship toward the working class, working people, and the whole of our nation. [applause]

This fruitful visit constitutes another helpful step along the road of unity and fraternity with a great socialist power, the Land of the Soviets. Polish-Soviet friendship and lasting cooperation based on alliance are the priceless historical gain of our nations. [applause]

People's Poland is and will be a reliable link in the socialist community and a strong and active part of the world forces of progress and peace. The numerous delegations which arrived for our congress of fraternal parties, of the socialist countries, of the communist and workers' parties and also revolutionary-democratic parties of national liberation movements and socialist and socio-democratic parties conveyed to us expressions of solidarity. We reciprocate them with full sincerity. [applause]

Our guests are not only seated in the delibertions hall but also participated in many meetings with the working people of our country. They had the opportunity to see for themselves the internationalism of the Polish working class and of the working people of our nation. We thank you warmly, dear guests, for the expressions of respect and support for socialist Poland. [applause]

An important place in the congress deliberations was occupied by international problems, matters of peace and security. Today, it is not enough to live, to have a guarantee of life. Poland comes out firmly in favor of halting the arms race and going over to disarmament; of mutually beneficial cooperation among nations on an equal basis. We have a special moral right and duty, from here, from heroic Warsaw, to call on you yet again to defend and strengthen peace, detente, and dialogue. This has found eloquent expression in the declaration on security and cooperation in Europe adopted by the congress.

In the struggle for a new, just profile of international relations, our party and the socialist state will not stand still. [applause]

Comrade delegates, the congress has elected new party authorities. Permit me, on their behalf, to thank you warmly for the confidence you have in us. We consider it a duty to implement uncompromisingly what has been decided, and at the same time, the authoriy to make greater demands and stricter assessments.

This is a Central Committee with a strong worker-peasant class backbone. Together with the participation of experienced activists and eminent specialists in various fields, it should guarantee a close bond with the working class; with the whole of society; a competent and honest solving of problems. Some comrades have ended their activity in the Central Committee, on the central party authorities. Under the most difficult conditions, requiring a special wisdom, courage, and toughness, they created the achievements of the past term of office. We thank you for that sincerely, dear comrades. [applause]

We are still counting on your advice, help, and devoted actions, as always. The newly elected authorities will be faithful to the principle; start with ourselves, the higher the post, the greater responsibility, the greater the effort in service to the party, the working class, and the nation. [applause]

I shall repeat what we said in the report: there can be no people or institutions beyond control, assessment, and criticism. The Central Committee will take care that its own style of acting, and that of the party as a whole and all its bodies, be shaped in such spirit. In the process of improving the quality and effectiveness of party work, we are counting on you comrade, delegates. The Central Committee is deeply convinced that the mandate that is valid for a whole term of office will be confirmed with efforts so the ideas of the 10th Congress become a material power, reach the widest possible circles of citizens, stimulate imagination, and set initiative in motion.

I emphasize the contribution of those whose work particularly contributed to the favorable course of the congress, the contribution of the commissions, and teams. Our appreciative words have been earned by all organizing and technical services, as well as comrade printers. Thanks to their effort, the congress proceedings were so efficient.

Thank you to employees of the press, radio, and television for the complete, matter-of-fact, and comprehensive briefing of society about the course of the congress. We count on journalists and the whole propaganda front to disseminate the ideas of the highest party forum in a creative and combative manner and at a high standard of both form and content.

Esteemed comrades, soon we will be able to speak of the 10th Congress in the past tense. However, we will do everything to ensure that it will continue in future actions, that it may be present in every term of office commencing from the last few days. Let the realism, creative atmosphere, and inquisitiveness that characterized the congress proceedings unceasingly accompany the party's work. We call out: More democracy, more discipline, more consistency. [applause]

The basis of principles, the synthesis of that which we are taking out from the 10th Congress is the requirement of efficiency. It is precisely through this that verification of the quality of our work will occur. The national delegates' conference, which we must already think about, will be an important stage in this, and, starting today, we must also work intensively to come to the 11th PZPR congress with our heads held high. We commenced the proceedings on a free day, on a Sunday. Let this be yet another call whereby we do not excessively burden work time through our party and social activity. That is also why tomorrow none of us should be missing from our professional posts.

The summer season is beginning. We cannot allow standstills and breaks in active work. Let us remember that not much time remains until the accountability and election campaign.

Its most important aim is to translate the resolutions of the congress into the language of concrete tasks in all party echelons and organizatons, in all milieux, for all basic organizations and, above all, the worker crews. As was said -- among other things, during the proceedings of the first team -- we must return to the 16th plenum; we must put into practice all of its pro-worker resolutions, consistently and to the end.

With this thought in mind, fulfilling the intentions of the congress, this coming Tuesday, [8 July] instead of having a Politburo meeting we, its members, will go to meetings in factories, at places of work. The significance of our proceedings will be assessed by history. But history is created by people. It was stressed from this tribune that to the dialectic continuity of socialist renewal we must now add the line of socialist consistency, executive efficiency and discipline. If we are a match for this then we will be instrumental in making sure that history will issue a good and worthy report on this event, which we created together in this hall. Deeds and accomplished facts will decide this. May there be as many as them as possible. [applause]

Dear comrade delegates, it is only in this way that we will confirm and fulfill the slogan visible above this hall: In guiding the nation the party is serving the nation. [applause] I declare the 10th PZPR Congress closed. [applause; "International"; national anthem]

Press Conference Held

LD041157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Good day from the Hall of Columns at the Office of the Council of Ministers. A meeting of representatives of the highest party authorities, including the authorities elected yesterday on the last day of the 10th Congress, with journalists started some minutes ago. The conference is being conducted by Jerzy Majka, TRYBUNA LUDU chief editor, and the congress press spokesman, and Maciej Gorski from INTERPRESS. Among the people present are: Wojiech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee; Premier Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member; and Stanislaw Ciosek, Kazimierz Cypryniak, and Andrzej Wasilewski, Central Committee secretaries. In an introductory speech Wojiech Jaruzelski briefed the audience on the main trends of the 10th Congress; the congress endorsing the line of accord, struggle, and reforms; and on a frim and consistent stance by Poland and Polish Communists in their struggle for peace and a better and safer future for the world. Then the questioning began. The first question was asked by Pavel Kopecky from Czechoslovakia who raised the subject of the foreign delegations' contribution to the congress. Later, (Ralph Stevenssen), a Swedish Television correspondent, asked whether General Jaruzelski was satisfied with what he has done so far.

Leaders Answer Questions

LD041949 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

["Part one" of press conference held in the Council of Ministers' office in Warsaw on 4 July devoted to the results of the 10th PZPR Congress, given by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, Premier Zbigniew Messner, and PZPR Central Committee secretaries Stanislaw Ciosek, Kazimierz Cypryniak and Andrzej Wasilewski -- recorded]

[Text] [Jaruzelski] I am pleased to have the opportunity to meet so wide and representative a group of press, radio, and television representatives from many countries.

I think that this wide representation also strongly testifies to the interest in the deliberations and results of the 10th Congress. I take this opportunity to express thanks to all of you ladies and gentlemen who objectively and extensively reported on the congress' deliberations. At the same time, I consider this meeting as a form of compensation to those of you, ladies and gentlemen, who asked for personal interviews for the press, radio, and television. For obvious reasons I cannot meet all these demands, but I think that today's meeting will be able to meet our joint demands.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think you undoubtedly have acquainted yourself with congress materials; with the Central Committee report, which I had the honor of delivering; and with the report by Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is present here. Thus, summarizing these documents would be inappropriate, as well as summarizing the congress' deliberations as a whole. I only think that one has to resolutely underscore that the congress was an important event in the life not only of our party but the whole country, that it had and still has strong resonance abroad, and that it confirmed the policy of socialist renewal adopted by the Ninth Congress, while at the same time raising it to a higher level in accordance with emerging conditions and needs, and stress what we consider as particularly important, that is, the consistency of the implementation and efficiency of our activity, which so far -- and this is not a secret -- has not been a strong point.

I also wish to emphasize the consistency in the fulfillment of the line of accord and struggle, and consistency in the fulfillment of the reform, which we are proclaiming as a second stage, anticipating its greater efficiency and consistency. A very important novelty and a very serious operation -- if one is allowed to call it that -- is the review of the structures and organisms of our state, in the wider sense of the word, connected to an attestation in work places and also connected to various forms of personnel reviews.

I regard those accents concerned with international affairs as very important. I think that the clear confirmation -- here, from Warsaw, from our congress -- of the PPR's peace policy and the emphasis on the permanence of our initiatives is also support for those initiatives to which we attach great importance, here I am thinking of the Soviet initiatives. Personally, the initiatives presented by Mikhail Gorbachev came as no surprise to anyone. His presence at the congress and the presence of the Soviet delegation gave these proceedings and the events accompanying them a specific tone. We are very happy with the course of this visit. It emphasized the steadfastness of our friendly relations, and it emphasized Poland's status in Soviet politics -- the esteem and recognition for our party, the working class, and the Polish nation. We value this very highly.

I think the participation of 107 foreign delegations, representing a very wide range of political trends, is worth noting. This testifies to the fact that Poland cannot be isolated, that it has many friends, and that many of these friends have our country's direction of development and politics, which we are striving to fulfill within the limits of our strengths and capabilities. [as heard]

In a word, this was a congress that in some sense sums up and closes a stage in the life of our country -- the stage of normalization, the stage of consolidation. At the same time, it opens a new stage in which these efforts will have to be continued. However, very numerous difficulties will have to be overcome.

We are far from being triumphant. We are conscious of many hinderances, many problems whose solution will demand a lot of time and effort. We would like to attain understanding from all of our partners in this respect, and I wish, through mediation of the press, radio, and television, to assure that in matters of the strengthening of peace, dialogue, and internatinal cooperation, Poland can be relied on always. I would be very happy if our meeting today contributes to better mutual understanding. We will try, as much as we are able, to come up to your expectations associated with this conference. Please present your questions.

[Kevin Ruane, BBC, in English, fading into Polish translation] Mr General the party statute states that the high post of the first secretary can be held by one person for a maximum of two terms. I wish to know how you treat your current election as first secretary: as the beginning of a second term or perhaps, as a third since you became first secretary in October 1981? I would also like to know if you would be satisfied with a successive election as first secretary at the next congress? And, generally, what do you think about this: Is it right that one person should hold a high function for many, many years?

[Jaruzelski] I will reply beginning with the final part of your question. The congress, the 10th Congress -- and the Ninth Congress of our party, above all -- clearly specified the attitude toward this matter, introducing terms of office [kadencyjnosc] in the holding of these precise offices. We maintained this and we will consistently implement this. My personal intentions do not reach into a future that I would specify myself. It will be specified by the party, it will be specified by people who have put their faith in me at this moment and whose trust I do not wish to let down. As I said when taking on the office of premier in that exceptionally difficult time in our history: I will lay it down at any time when it becomes possible and when the high Sejm recognizes it as purposeful. So it happened. I think I will behave consistently in this case also. But, it is not up to me to specify when this will occur.

[Zgymunt Slomkowski, TRYBUNA LUDU] The 10th Congress laid a particularly strong emphasis on the implementation of the program and the resolution. Is there no risk that, even with the best of intentions, the attitude, which could be described as no discussion, no being clever, and no criticism, just implementation, will gain prominence in the party? In line with this, will this implementational course not become a pretext for practices which could be described as more normalization and less democracy? Another question. This is connected with a statement in the plenary discussion by one of the comrades from Lodz, who used the following wording: Those who give more to the enterprise are entitled to demand more of the enterprise, and not just in zlotys. We know this is a more widespread position, but at times it is treated as a demanding stance, colliding with the realities and functions of the enterprise under the reform. Is it not possible for narrow economic and managerial tendencies, which represent a threat to the implementation of the letter and the spirit of the 10th Congress, to slip in this way, under the cover of the catchword of efficiency?

[Jaruzelski] These are very important questions and we could combine the answer to them. First of all, I interpret them as a warning. I am grateful for that since, presumably, the emphasis that we made, that I made in the closing speech might suggest predominance of the implementational, managerial factor over the democratic factor, the self-management factor, the public factor. I would like to declare most emphatically that absolute balance between these two factors has to be maintained, that decisins can only be consistently and effectively implemented, executed if they are born thorough democratic procedures, if they win the support of the public, of the work force at the enterprise.

That is why we attach such great weight to the work of self-managements. Self-managements are and will remain permanent phenomenon in our conditions and in our economy.

That is why we have laid such emphasis on establishing the team system. This is a particular form of democratic relations and of comanaging in the enterprise by employees collectives, workers in particular, which bear the responsibilty and decide on the way to execute these tasks. There would have been nothing more misleading than breaking the balance here. The stress on the implementation, as I have said, arises from the fact that today we have created a very wide structure of democractic and self-managing acvitity. We have also made many correct decisions, as I can state with satisfaction. The Western press treats decisions as such, resolutions as such, and laws as such -- at the worst, with indifference. I pay no heed. However, the implementation aspect is our weakness; here we want to lay emphasis. But, using a facetious expression by Boy, our outstanding writer and a humanist: One has to have both hands and legs; nothing must be distorted.

[Oleg Losoto, PRAVDA, in Russian, fading into superimposed Polish translation] At the 10th Congress, concluding yesterday, an extensive exchange of views took place on matters of the party and Poland. Which of the issues would you put at the forefront?

[Jaruzelski] At the forefront should be that which is fundamental for a communist, workers' party -- namely, the confidence in and the bond with the working class and the nation. We know that in this domain, in this field we suffered great losses. I will not characterize the matter further; it is known and was many times critically and self-critically discussed by us. We have made a giant step on the way to rebuilding confidence and bonds; all of our activities and policy must continue to be subordinate to their consolidation. All we are doing in the areas of social life and social morale has to serve this goal. I think this is the main issue.

[Klaus Branke, Radio GDR, in Polish] What, according to your point of view, are the trump cards for achieving the expected acceleration of socioeconomic development?

[Jaruzelski] Perhaps, in a slightly hackneyed way, one might say in agitational fashion, that I think the Poles themselves are the greatest chance -- our nation; the working class and its avant-guarde, the party; and the masses of superbly prepared and highly qualified people. People's Poland has at the moment 1 and 1/2 million people with higher education, among them are many outstanding specialists with international reputations. We are a young society; a young generation is coming to power and is taking on more and more responsible functions, which, thanks to the 10th Congress, has gained -- this we desire, and I think that this will occur -- new, great impulses for action, for overcoming all that halts today's progress and development. Therefore, man is our biggest chance, that and the full use of his capabilities -- and one must say openly that, so far, we were not always able to ensure this happened. A major conclusion of the 10th Congress is to assure that this great human moral and intellectual potential is activated, pushing forward at full speed toward the great work of the development of socialist Poland.

[Andrzej Siezieniewski, Polish Radio and Television] Comrade General, in your closing speech yesterday you said that one of the achievements of the 10th Congress was to have strengthened the sense of the words: The same party, but different. To what extent does this phrasing convey the substance of the transformations that have taken place in the party over the last few years; are there still areas that need improvement?

[Jaruzelski] I will begin with the last part of the question. It seems to me that there are no walks of life that do not require improvement. Similarly, in the work of our party there are many such areas; we spoke of them at length in the congress. The very criticism of both the reports and the discussions confirms this. In fact, it answers that part of your question.

We would probably have to use up too much time to present and describe all those factors that today allow us to say with complete responsibility that the party is the same but different. Not many observers of your Polish life -- and not just domestic observers or those from the friendly countries, but also those from countries with which we do not maintain friendly relations -- irrespective of their point of view -- to which they are entitled -- could deny that the situation in Poland, the situation in the party and its methods of work have changed in a fundamental manner as compared to those in the seventies and before. We want to strengthen this trend and -- here we go back to the early part of the answer -- to improve them. We do not regard the state that we have achieved as perfect. There are still various nooks and crannies, if I may say so, where the light of renewal has not reached; we must persistently overcome these.

[Matthew Vita, ASSOCIATED PRESS, in English, with superimposed Polish translation] In the preelection campaign, in press articles, and in the declarations of journalists we observed a certain intensification of the reproaches and accusations voiced in relation to the United States. However, in your speech during the congress there were, in principle, no overtones like this. It could rather be said that we perceived a conciliatory tone. Maybe we can expect a continuation of this tone. In line with this, I have two, more specific questions. In your opinion, can we expect improvements in Polish-U.S. relations during the term of the Reagan government? We know Poland is putting forward demands in relation to the United States as regards economice sanctions and the propaganda campaign directed against your country, led by the U.S. Government. Therefore, in connection with what I said earlier about the conciliatory tone, is Poland ready to make some conciliatory gesture toward the United States that could accelerate an improvement in these mutual relations?

[Jaruzelski] It is perhaps inappropriate to compare these or other declarations in concrete matters contained in our publications, in the statements of representatives of these or other elements of authority, which constituted a reaction to specific moves by the U.S. Government, including the recent speech by the President, by Vice President Bush, and many other, very unfriendly factors in relation to Poland, to which we gave and will continue to give answers. This accords with our sense of honor and responsibility. On the other hand, the report outlined a wider panorama, transcending these -- let us call them incidental manifestations and facts -- and expressing, on the one had, great pain that Polish-U.S. relations continue to be in a state of impasse, and on the other, frequent readiness to improve these relations. This improvement may be achieved only on the basis of the recognition of our sovereign rights, the recognition of our methods of solving internal problems.

You speak about a gesture. You speak about some step from the Polish side that would -- I do not know if I am to understand it this way -- placate the United States. Well, I cannot really see such a possibility. What we are doing, I think, is the greatest proof of the credibility of our intentions: what we are doing in Poland, what we are doing for peace and detente, what we are doing in the sphere of democratization, and what we are doing in the field of cooperation and good relations with other Western countries, including members of NATO, who perhpas do not love human rights and democracy less than the U.S. Government -- if less, then this is this pact's matter. True, we are a nation in which the Catholics are the majority and there is this well-known saying, to turn the other cheek, but in this instance we will not avail ourselves of this noble commandment.

'Part 2' of Conference

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["Part two" of press conferecne held in the Council of Minister' Office in Warsaw on 4 July devoted to the results of the 10th PZPR Congress, given by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, Premier Zbigniew Messner, and PZPR Central Committee secretaries Stanislaw Ciosek, Kazimierz Cypryniak, and Andrezj Wasilewski -- recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] [Margueritte, LE FIGARO, in Polish] Mr General, I understand that for the leaders of socialist states, for the general, for Mr Gorbachev, an absolute priority is the socioeconomic development of their states, to not allow a collapse of civilization. On the other hand, it seems to me that, for instance, for the state or party apparatus the absolute priority is more straightforward; it is simply to maintain oneself, maintain one's position. Consequently, with whom does the general intend to implement his program, and would a return to authentic social dialogue on the basis of respecting the Constitution of People's Poland, for which the church is stubbornly calling, not be indispensable to the implementation of the program?

[Jaruzelski] We are also stubbornly calling for this, only apparently our voices sometimes sound different and are understood differently. We are doing a great deal -- as you, sir, and you all know -- to come out to meet with various milieux and various views. I once more firmly state: No one in Poland is persecuted for their view. You know this very well, you meet with thousands of people who have the most critical judgement about the authorities, about the government, about the party, and not a hair falls from their heads. On the other hand, we do not particularly see the possibility of finding a common language with those who stand on the ground of negating the basic, fundamental principles of our system, our state, those who gave practical, concrete examples in past years, and whose behavior today reveals that they have not changed these views. Too great a responsibility rests on the authorities of the Polish People's Republic for them to be able to scorn these experiences.

We have behind us not only the last few years, but whole centuries in which Poland was laid in the grave by anarchy, frustration, and the liberum veto [Latin phrase used to signify a noble's veto on legislation in the time of the Republic before the 18th century partitions]. That is why we believe that while strengthening democratic processes, we should simultaneously strive to keep them undisturbed by anarchy-creating processes. Anarchy is a contradiction of democracy. And as I am here relating myself to a question set by Mr Margueritte -- whose many publications I read with interest, many of them witness to a penetrating knowledge of our realities, even sometimes of a sympathetic attitude to them, but I familiarized myself, with a certain amusement, with you last, or one of your last, publications, if it was correctly translated, in which you relate in all seriousness that Mikhail Gorbachev, during two conversations with me, very firmly taught and warned me, and called attention to various things, and apparently this had an effect -- I would like to know what sort of listening device or other instruments you have that allowed you to be so eminently present during our talks. Only I have to disappoint you, for in fact they were not talks of this kind. They were talks between friends, characterized by complete, mutual trust, which I particularly value.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2120 GMT on 4 July carries "extensive excerpts" of the press conference, which adds the following passage at this point:

[Robert Siebert, LOS ANGELES TIMES; in English with superimposed Polish translation] General, as is known, Poland, next to the Soviet Union, was the most seriously affected by the effects of the Chernobyl accident. In your view, general, what international measures should be taken to avoid similar accidents in the future and to ensure efficient warning about such accidents to neighboring countries?

[Jaruzelski] We talked about these matters, and I personally did. But I am of the opinion that the most competent statements on this matter were those on the Soviet side by Mikhail Gorbachev and by leading IAEA circles. There is an initiative, a proposal that jointly, on the basis of international agreements, there should be settlements, decisions that would allow people to counteract or to reduce the scale of the imminent dangers, as it appears from the many breakdowns that have taken place in nuclear power plants. What I am saying should not sound too sinister or catastrophic: There is a threat hanging over us related to the fact that there are approximately 400 such power plants in the world. We are building one ourselves, and we shall continue to build that one and another too.

This tragedy and others that have taken place are also a lesson that allows these dangers to be eliminated or at least, to be reduced substantially. Here I can say that in recent talks with Mikhail Gorbachev he informed me that extensive studies on this case have been carried out in the Soviet Union, that there are volumes of materials gathered that throw light on this occurrence from various angles. After a final assessment these materials will be made available to us and, I believe, to other international bodies as a joint experience that should prevent various threats and their consequences in the future.

[Stanislaw Glabinski, INTERPRESS] First question: I would like to say that the reading of the congress documents, parts of the congress debate, and a conference by Minister Orzechowski seem to indicate that there is a program for far wider and more active actions by Poland in the sphere of international relations. It would seem that this is a normal thing, that the normalization of the situation in the country turns the leadership's interest toward international issues of our state. I also do not conceal that among the journalists exchanging information in the foyer, apart from the speculation about personnel changes, there were also considerations as to whether Poland would want to put forward a wider, new and extensive program or initiatives in international politics in the immediate future, soon, maybe this year. I would like to ask how much truth there is in this, and in what direction we would want to act both geographically and as regards the subject? That is the first question.

The second concerns domestic affairs. I would like to ask whether the new leadership is fully aware of the fact that it is assuming office at a time when one sphere of our cultural life is in a state of very advanced disintegration. Here I am thinking about publishing. The publishing movement is in such a state that a book is published in 3 years for a friend, and normally one has to wait 5 years or more. The lines to get a book published are much longer than the lines in front of butcher shops. I would like to ask whether the new leadership has a program of changes, and whether Poland can return to the level of an average civilized European country?

[Jaruzelski] First of all, the effectiveness of management and greater national income will be decisive. The national income can be divided in different ways. Some parts of it can be increased or decreased, but it is a reality and we are moving within its range. Undoubtedly, it also concerns the whole sphere of culture. Funds for culture will be increased, but we probably will not be able to do it in a radical manner without negatively affecting other spheres that also require more substantial material support.

[I am of the opinion that the dynamics which should intensify in the development of our economy will also serve the issues of culture, including books.

[As far as Poland's initiatives in foreign policy are concerned, we have always been very active in this sphere. I do not want to remind you of the well-known Polish initiatives that are still highly valued in the world. We are in the mainstream of the initiatives that have been worked out jointly by the Warsaw Pact -- for example, the recent initiatives from Budapest, including one as important and directly connected with our interests as the reduction of conventional weapons. I remind you: Poland has a large conventional army. Our active and constructive approach, I believe, will be an important factor in the negotiations.

[We have proposed many initiatives in various spheres. I recently did so at the United Nations. There are modern initiatives, and some of them gradually acquire greater and greater importance. We will continue to consider to what extent Poland is to maintain a traditional and active role in international politics. I believe that there are still more and more circumstances conducive to that. In accordance with what you have said, the stronger we are internally, the better our voice is heard and the more credible it is. Also, our friendship and ever better relations within the socialist community and with the Soviet Union somehow consolidate our capabilities. We are becoming an increasingly strong partner; thus we have more opportunities to exert influence on a wider scale.

[I say that there are no initiatives that could be presented here because, even if there were, I believe they should be kept for a different occasion. An initiative is strong when it is fresh, whereas when it is rehashed later in different conditions it loses its value.]

[Leszek Pawlowicz, CBS news, in Polish] General, many of us are wondering about the effects, the consequences of the personnel changes in the Politburo. On the basis of this, a slight observation in so far as all over the world we journalists are suspected, and probably rightly so, of inquisitiveness, and military personnel all over the world -- maybe in connection with the Greek origin of this word -- are suspected of being apodictic. Will the arrival of the generals' group to the Politburo have some influence in this direction, or is the general afraid of this?

[Jaruzelski] I am treating this, despite everything, as a good joke, because all the generals, as you mentioned, have been, first of all, party members for longer than they have been generals; that is definite. Secondly, they have all been in the supreme party authorities -- candidate Politburo members become Politburo members, secretaries become Politburo members -- well, these are [pauses] these are not qualitative changes. These are changes that take place on the same plane and simply result from specific regulations, from specific principles of the functioning of the leadership circles, the practice and experiences adopted by us. This introduces or emphasizes nothing new in this sense.

As far as the generals being apodictic is concerned, I must admit that this reply would be very difficult for me because it could be acknowledged as a defense of my style of work or activity. I think, of course, that there is a lot to improve in this style, as in all others, and my duty is to act with increasing effectiveness, but effectiveness, sir, in our conditions. After all, in all conditions it is better to listen to people in order to not commit mistakes. This lies in our (?best) interests. We do not initiate and expand democratic processes because someone from across the ocean or from another part of the globe demands this of us. They do not have any rights, either political or moral, to do this.

But, because in our own interests, on the basis of our bitter experiences we have become convinced that only basing ourselves on a thorough knowledge of the situation, basing ourselves on peoples' opinions, listening to them, and transforming this into the optimal shape of decisions promises success. We are not masochists or sucidial. We do not practice policies that are ineffective. And effectiveness means both democracy and discipline. That is all a general can say about it.

[Adam Bronikowski, television news, in Polish] This is not our first time to try to rationalize employment, and I must say in general we never managed it. Perhaps this resulted from certain principles of our system. What are the chances that this rationalization of employment, this elimination of an apparent shortage of labor can finally be solved?

[Messner] You have narrowed down the issue and related it only to employment. In the initiative contained first and foremost in the Central Committee Report delivered by the first secretary, this much wider approach concerns not just a review of employment and rationalization of employment, although it should be said that is also involved, but also a comprehensive review, as you probably remember, of structures. This concerns not just sectors of the national economy alone but also administration and even -- this was said unambiguously -- public organizations, not to mention political ones. So the issue of verification in this form will be a very serious undertaking by a party and government team which will cover all walks of our life to obtain rational structures, to uncover all those inexactitudes or, let's say, abnormalities or warps which appeared over the last period. And against that background there is, of course, the issue of rationalization of employment. Of course, we have more than once attempted to rationalize employment through personnel review, but -- as you put it in your aside -- how do your reconcile this with system principles? I do not think there are any contradictions here as we are talking of using people properly at the right places of work. That means that when there is overemployment in one place, there are shortages at another. Because of this there is a need for personnel mobility between particular industries, sectors, economies and enterprises, so employment is rational. Of course, this has to be influenced by economic factors, not just purely administrative ones; that is, it will not be possible to implement the review itself, its administrative aspects, it official and legal aspects, the aspects of correct establishment of structures if it is not supported through economic reform, which we have been implementing since 1982, contains such elements.

If they have not yet been put into practice to such an extent as to give immediate results in all cases, then the consequences, if the two trends coincide -- that is, the trend of the realistic revelation of the state of employment, organizational strutures, the state of administration and other spheres of the national economy and at the same time, the economic compulsion about which I spoke, which means effectiveness of economic management and, by the same token, striving for the best possible exploitation of work resources -- then they ought, in total, to give results.

We are aware the problem is unusually difficult, and we are treating it not only in the sphere of slogans, that means we regard it as a slogan which should be put forward at the present stage. This is a great concern, and we approach this with great concern for the qualitative weight of solving this problem since its solution will meet with great and various difficulties, among others -- well, let us not hide this -- also particular problems. Various types of slow-downs and defenses will manifest themselves. We must take this into account.

From this, it is assumed this will require a lot of effort and that that kind of a team is to be created at central level and so, of course, work will have to be properly prepared in individual voivodships, in individual enterprises, branches and milieux. I think with resistance and consistency, aided by economic mechanisms, we will acheive a positive result. I am convinced of this.

[Jan Krauze, LE MONDE, in Polish] We were under the impression that, among full members of the Politburo, there are only two, namely Ms Stepien and Mr Muranski. [as heard] The general said that there were four of them. Could the general name them, so there are no inaccuracies. My question is a little different. Will the citizen's councils, which the general mentioned in his report, be connected to PRON or not, and will representatives of the so-called opposition be able to take part in them?

[Jaruzelski] Quite rightly, in the composition of the party leadership to date, in the party leadership, the Politburo, Politburo members, candidate Politburo members, secretaries, ought to be treated as an integral leadership group and, if we are speaking about differentiation of this sort: Politburo members or candidate Politburo members, then they have an exclusively, let us call it, formally prestigious character, but they do not influence the degree of involvement and the importance of their contribution during our proceeding. Starting from this assumption, until now there were four workers in the leadership, and there continue to be four workers in the leadership, namely, you mentioned, you gave two surnames: I will add a third -- Alfred Miodowicz. He continues to be a worker. For 30-odd years, he is a worker, remaining in active cooperation with his parent enterprise, in which he proceeds to fulfill his duties as a worker. At the same time he is the chairman of the OPZZ. Should this exclude him as a worker? On the contrary, this increases the workers' voice. This increases the force of the workers' influence, as, through him, those millions he represents can now speak. And finally, a candidate Politburo member is Comrade Rembisz, a female worker from Poznan. And in this way, that is four people. [sentence as heard]. Please show me such a leadership; it would probably sound altogether like a joke if we expected this, for instnce, in the leaderships, authorities of the Western, capitalist states -- that they contained workers. That is why I am very much puzzled by such a great concern for their sufficient number to find themselves in our authorities. I wish to stress that never before in the history of our party have there been so many workers and peasants in the Central Committee, so many delegates to the congress who are workers and peasants. This makes credible our calls: A workers' party, a party of working people. But let us not measure this against such subtle evaluations very far from the heart of the matter.

[Krauze] Thank you very much.

[Jaruzelski] You set another question, about citizens' councils. [pauses] Citizens conventions, yes, those which we are proposing, and the social-consultation councils at the level of the Council of State. This is an idea put forward as a sort of offer, expressed in any case more than once before, though in a somewhat different form, for we state it is not necessary to organically enter PRON, recognize oneself as to its constituent part, to find a plane for discussion and dialogue. The patriotic movement can be a side in this dialogue, in relation to other agents; we even mentioned those which could be involved in this. This is, a futher concretization of this offer, resting on our creation of a certain plane, which in the given case at the central level would be the Council of State, at the local level territorial, voivodship councils, at which representatives of various ways of looking at our reality could meet with a full guarantee of the unequivocality of the recognition of the Polish reason of state [racja stanu], the Constitution of the Polish Peoples' Republic.

This has to be a credible recognition, which manifest itself by a certain attitude, by a certain conduct, and this alone gives the possibility that this common language is not artificial or imitation, that this is not a game of appearances, and that it serves Poland.

[Bozydar Sosien, PAP, in Polish] The following statement was made from the congress rostrum: The work is often sick. This is a bitter statement, but unfortunately a true one. In this connection I would like to ask whether the party, while implementing a program adopted at the congress, will lay greater emphasis and give priority treatment to the system of incentives. This first. Secondly, can we expect the authorities will be more consistent in disciplining work. Here I think even of brutal dismissal from certain posts and certain spheres of work people, who comrade general named strongly in his final speech. Here I think of sluggards, indolent people, idlers and layabouts. And a final question: Can one expect that material success achieved through hard work will not be something embarassing, as often happens now.

[Jaruzelski] The congress dealt with the issue of work to a considerable extent. First, these economic, organizational and moral incentives, which should contribute to the increase of effectiveness, productivity and discipline of work: I do not think I can add anything new to the thoughts formulated at the congress, which found their reflection in the resolution. This is now a duty of the party and state leadership to act in all these spheres I have mentioned so work acquires higher and higher standing and is more and more effective. That includes respect and recognition for success in work and its proper material reward. We talk openly about these matters. We think that good, above-average work should be well rewarded and above average.

We are not defining some artificial limits here. These days we have people -- outstanding inventors, rationalizers -- who are, frankly, very rich by our standards. No one should envy this, although envy is a human thing and regretfully it does appear. We shall defend such successes if they are based on these healthy foundations. I think the team system is one opportunity for employees to appraise the contribution of individual collective members and to differentiate this as appropriate through remuneration. The fundamental thing is for that remuneration to be proportional to effort and proportional to work results. That is a fundamental matter and there will be unceasing struggle for it.

[Syrian reporter -- name indistinct -- in Arabic with superimposed translation] Comade General, I would like to refer to your visit to the Maghreb countries. Can we expect a high-level visit in the immediate future to other countries of that region, in particular Syria?

[Jaruzelski] Poland and Syria are linked by good, friendly relations. We support all justified efforts of the Syrian people for the country's security. I think we are also making an actual contribution to this by maintaining a Polish military unit on the Golan Heights within the UN Armed Forces. Our economic, political and other cooperation is developing well. Syrian delegations took part in the congress. We are interested in continuing the development of these relations and undoubtedly an important element of these woould be visits, equally by President Hafiz al-Asad to Poland and my possible visit to Syria. In general there is agreement on these matters, but in this instance we have not yet determined specific dates and the order in which they will take place.

[Pavel Minarik, RUDE PRAVO, in Polish] Congress delegates are already at work today in enterprises and institutions throughout Poland.

To what, in your view, comrade should they pay most attention in their conversations with party members and nonparty people in the communities where they live and work? And another question: are any new forms of implementing congress resolutions envisaged?

[Jaruzelski] I could reply very concisely and perhaps even untypically: They should above all listen, just as our public, our working class undoubtedly followed what was said from the congress platform quite closely. There would be no point in repeating it yet again in a similar or identical manner.

Hearing how the words at the congress were received, however, would be most valuable. That is why we should be going to work enterprises, and why I announced the whole party leadership will go next Tuesday [8 July]. We will hear how the working class, working people, want to implement the program and what they advise us in this respect to achieve higher efficiency of this process.

Of course my answer is simplified, because surely there will be a need to convey many matters, especially concerning the color of the congress, some details, some reflections and some feelings. We believe, however, that hearing opinion and including it in future work will be most valuable.

This afternoon at a Central Committee Secretariat meeting we determined some principles for future activity. We agreed with the comrade premier that, in the nearest future, a joint meeting will be held of the Politburo and the government Presidium. We will be in touch with our allies the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party to coordinate joint principles of activity. A meeting of the Council of State will be held soon; then a meeting with the chairmen of the people's councils and voivodas. All in all we are undertaking actions from the start, but at the same time taking care to avoid an excess of meetings and conferences. We will organize to the extent they are necessary. In technical terms, the post-congress campaign will be set in motion and will then be transformed into an accountability and election campaign in particular party cells beginning this autumn. As far as new forms are concerned, I would rather not talk about it more extensively, because first, many interesting thoughts, initiatives and suggestions were made at the congress on how to implement the congress resolutions, and, second, these meetings and conferences I mentioned a moment ago are to serve the task of developing the most efficient and surely new forms of our work.

[Antonio Villardo, Mexico, in Spanish with superimposed Polish translation] It seems to me that the draft program of economic renewal drafted at the congress is marvellous. I am afraid, however, that this problem is foreign indebtedness. In Latin America we have been experts for years in seeing how our dreams disintegrate when we have to pay the interest from international indebtedness. From my point of view the question of the possible remission of debt is very ambiguous. I would like to ask two things. Above all, would Poland like to support the Latin American initiative on the remission of debt? Second, I would like to know whether the initiative of Fidel Castro regarding global negotiations to solve the problem of foreign indebtedness is known here and whether it is discussed?

[Jaruzelski] Debt is, of course, an enormous world problem, though it arose in different circles of our world structure. On the one hand, in those states which find themselves in the orbit of the finances, the financial mechanisms of the capitalist world, above all the countries of Latin America, where debt -- we speak of this openly -- has the character of a certain kind of financial colonialism, because the rise of this debt, its nature, its results, have precisely such a nature.

Poland also bears the great burden of debt which actually arose under different conditions. We feel the responsibility we bear for the debt, although this was brought about by many factors which were beyond our control. The worsening payments situation was affected most by restrictions and sanctions applied against Poland, which as I have already said, cost us -- financially and materially -- half the total debt. We must overcome this great burden, this great financial barrier which makes it difficult for us to accelerate our development, and that is why we must do it in such a way and on such a scale as described in the Central Committee report and by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, without infringing on the basic elements of the development dynamics. Besides, to do this would not be in the interests of creditors who should, I think, be interested in Poland being able to meet its obligations. For this to occur we need economic growth -- particularly export growth -- and in this we count on an understanding, rational, and partnerlike attitude from our creditors.

Poland's ever-increasing participation in the CEMA system, the developing economic integration, and the plans and programs for cooperation up to the year 2,000, are our great opportunity to strengthen our economic power.

We shall become economically stronger and the debt problem will be less troublesome. I spoke about the issue of debt from the UN rostrum when I proposed that outstanding experts and representatives from both the debtor and creditor countries study a realistic way out of this situation. I proposed, among others, that a center based at the Jagiellonian University be formed. I mentioned this in my report and certain steps have been taken. But looking at the issue realistically I realize this is just a beginning and that the problem is much more wide-ranging. For the scale of the problem, [the solution lies] along the lines of the proposals by our dear friend Fidel Castro, which we have studied with great interest and which, I think, are a far-reaching and radical solution, and to improve the financial situation in the world and in particular the countries which suffer most from the burden of debt.

I think the talks should rotate around this, that we should create the conditions for regaining and strengthening of world economic order. The current situation may transform itself, at some stage, into financial anarchy, which will touch not only those countries suffering most, but also the most affluent creditor countries, which should have the courage to have a somewhat more long-term, far-reaching view, to avoid that which could threaten financial, economic catastrophe.

[Gwozdz Zdislaw, Austria, in Polish] (?In) the hope that you, general, were able to acquaint yourself with the last communique of the episcopal conference, I pose the following question. In its communique, the conference assessed the state of social life in the country much more harshly than you, when presenting the Central Committee report to the 10th PZPR Congress. How do you explain these differences of assessment, and do you expect a coming together of these assessments?

[Jaruzelski] I admit I would have been very surprised -- I am not such an optimist to expect the communiques and positions of the episcopate will converge with the opinion of the Politburo of a communist party. This is something of an ideal which, in our earthly lives, we will, for certain, not attain. However, what is important is to achieve understanding on certain primary values for the nation, for the state, and I think in particular my talks with Jozef Cardinal Glemp, the Polish primate, aim in that direction and allow for such a plane to slowly, with effort, with resistance, with difficulties, be constructed.

We also spoke about this from the congress tribune, indicating the church, which, as it claims, has a rule over souls in Poland, would have a lot to do in this situation to improve many aspects of our social and economic life, actively influencing people's attitudes, their activity in the work process. This also, in some way, was reflected in this communique, and I am very glad that, for the first time, at such length, if I perceive this correctly, matters about work, about national and social wealth were noted. Up until now, at least in such a clearly articulated way, there has been no such thing.

I would, however, not attach excessive importance, as I have said, to our differences of opinion on some issues. Neither the socialist revolution in Poland nor the bourgeois revolution in France would have been possible if the masses that accomplished them had faithfully followed the sociopolitical teachings of the church, which, as we know, opposed these revolutions. The church adjusts to the situation, to historical processes with a certain delay, as I have already mentioned. We think the Catholic Church in Poland will eventually fully recognize the realities, recognize actual developments and, just like most clergy today, including many who do so actively, participate in strengthening the concrete reality we are building. The church has the principle of not acknowledging its mistakes; it is an acceptable principle. We have a different way of speaking of our past and of our errors, sometimes even taking it, I would say, to the level of self-flagellation. What is important, however, is that even without speaking about its errors, after some time the church actually acknowledges them as both its policies and its position change. We count on this very much. The Polish church, with its patriotic traditions and its sense of realism, I believe and wish it to be so, will adapt more and more fully to the reality in which, after all, it participates through the millions of its faithful.

[Gerhard Kowalski, GDR, in Polish] Tomorrow a large operation begins for the third time — the youth and children's exchange between the GDR and Poland, an operation of which you, comrade first secretary, were one of the founders. I would like to ask you to say a few words on the subject. What will the exchange look like this year?

[Jaruzelski] I think the exchange of young people, who take their holidays in the GDR and Poland, is a great achievement of ours, an achievement of Polish-GDR friendship. Every year we mutually attain greater range and more experience. This year, 300,000 young people will participate, a very large number. We call this investment in our friendship for the 21st century. For these young people, who will familiarize themselves with their neighbor and friend, retain memories that are the best form of strengthening friendship's long-term meaning. That is why we relate to this initiative with great goodwill. We highly value the hospitality our GDR friends show to Polish children and youth and we try to reciprocate it. This is, one might say, a model element of building relations of a new type between Poles and Germans that sweeps away, if I might put it thus, all that which in our history was burden, was ballast. It shows cooperation and relations on precisely this ground can be and must be developed.

[Waldemar Rudnik, Polish television, in Polish] Several times, as a result of television programs, the comrade general visited places where, putting it mildly, reality is far from what we would wish in the shape of law and order. The results were sometimes, at least locally, often electrifying. What of it though, when subjects for our publicistic activity are found next door that are, if not equally, then only just a little less drastic?

The question comes from this. I would add that frequently we wait without result for replies to press criticism from those who know very well the first secretary will not get everywhere to fix things for badly functioning party cells or insensitive administrations. My question is will the general specify the intended activities of the new party leadership so that press criticism could have a new political rank, as I am inclined to regard the reality hitherto, from my experiences, as barely satisfactory.

[Jaruzelski] One of the barriers, a weighty one... Perhaps here it would here be appropriate to seek the basic reserves of the mobilization of activism, removing various kinds of reservation. These are bad examples of the functioning of some sections of the authorities, party cells or administrative or state authorities, using negative fact. It after all rebounds with a hundred-fold echo. People evaluate the authorities not according to the best and most correct programs, but according to that which finds itself in their nearest surroundings, which has an influence on their lives. That depends on people.

There is a certain paradox here. People make peoples' lives mutually more difficult. Someone is rude to someone in a shop; then that person is rude to someone else at the post office, and so on. So, this is a matter not only in economic categories, but also in psychological and moral ones. This is a matter of upbringing processes. In any case, after all, let us say this openly, Poland is not all exception. In other countries, especially those that attribute special attainments to themselves in the process of democracy and human rights, much heartlessness is found; many people find themselves at the margin, on the outside, deprived of the right to work, deprived of the conditions for existence, constantly bombarded with all sorts of extreme, stressful situations.

We might be poorer but we are much further advanced, and in spite of everything we are much healthier. But this does not mean we are healthy here; here we must do an awful lot, and as I said yesterday, we will combat with full determination, consistency and severity all which deforms and makes ugly the life of the society and which insults, as I would put it, the nature of our ideal, which we serve; all which undermines the good name of Poland and makes it difficult for us to overcome difficulties. In this sense we support even more decisively press criticism which exposes and condemns such phenomena; if it is genuine criticism we will protect it and give it priority. At the same time it must be balanced and present what is beautiful, noble and good, and which can serve as an example. We must not develop a habit of seeing everything as extremely negative phenomena, as they do not, after all, dominate. Many millions of people work honestly, sincerely, wisely, and deserve their work be respected and appreciated. In such proportions the matters which will be presented will have educational value, and we will encourage such a direction in the propaganda activity and support it.

[Unidentified voice] Ladies and gentlemen. That was the last reply, I would like to thank you all for your interest and your participation in today's conference. Good bye. [applause]

Further Coverage of Conference

LD051000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 5 Jul 86

["Further fragment" of 4 July press conference in the Council of Ministers' Office in Warsaw July devoted to the results of the 10th PZPR Congress, by PZPR Central Committee first Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, Premier Zbigniew Messner, and PZPR Central Committee secretaries Stanislaw Ciosek, Kazimierz Cypryniak and Andrzeij Wasilweski -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Jackson Deal] [THE WASHINGTON POST, in English fading into Polish translation] Mr General, I would like to add to the questions on church-state relations: I would like to ask what is the standpoint of the authorities to proposals by the church authorities to give an official status to political prisoners in Poland? Secondly, what is the standpoint on the Church Foundation, the Agricultural Fund -- will it be officially recognized? What are its prospectives?

[Jaruzelski] I did not have the time to more thoroughly familiarize myself with that which you call the church proposals. I judge this relates to the last pastoral letter of the episcopate, issued in the last few days. I intend to familiarize myself with this letter in more detail. As always, we familiarize ourselves with all the more important statements of the church, always leaning in a direction so state-church relations arrange themselves constructively. This is, after all, the priority interest of our nation and state. I will not characterize these relations. I had occasion to do this once more in the Central Committee report. That presentation is official. It is obligatory and it is lasting. As to so-called political prisoners. I have also had occasion, more than once, to state my views on this subject. These are people punished with imprisonment for transgressing against the laws in force in the state. Such punishments are aimed at persons who do not observe the law in civilized countries, including the one you represent, but I believe that in these matters, if you'll forgive the expression, there is more hypocrisy. We have heard here, and we well know, that in the United States priests have been arrested and tried, and I could adduce many other examples from other Western countries. There is also the connection between political activity and violation of the laws in force in the country in question. In these matters things should be placed in their proper categories, and things which do not deserve it should not be elevated to a higher category. We do not wish to have political prisoners, above all non-political prisoners. We do not need them. They are a burden to us. If we have them, it is because they effectively wish it upon themselves through their own actions. In Poland there is ample scope for broad, energetic, multifacted activity in which patriotic civic aspirations may be indulged, but on the basis of the existing law, on the basis of the Constitution.

As for the Agricultural Fund, that is a long subject, for it has a long history, and if I were to begin expounding upon it I expect I would bore you. But the topic is still open. It is being discussed. There are some contentious points. But they do not touch upon the central idea, the central principle, as this has been emphatically endorsed by us in the adoption of the law on funds, the inception of conversations, the drafting of the draft law on that fund, some elements of this law are under discussion. If certain contradictory views on this material could be removed I believe it would be possible to speak successfully of the introduction of this fund. One of these disagreements is the standpoint of the authorities, which rests on our regarding it as being indispensible for its influence concerning what resources will be directed to which programs of agricultural development, which should be specified through cooperation with the government, that is, with the ministry of agriculture.

After all, we have a very wide and extensive program, stretched out over years, of investing in agriculture, various types of solutions in this economic field. We cannot treat this as competely isolated and not subject to certain general rigors, this quota which would be a church subsidy resulting from the church fund. It has to be applied in a logical, organic way, (?with) the approbation of the state and government bodies, which are in charge of all aspects of this matter. This is one of the basic points in which this disagreement exists: Let it be overcome as quickly as possible.

[Iji Oskala [word indistinct], in Polish] Comrade first secrtary, I apologize, I do not precisely know the Polish tongue. I am here for only the 6th day. I already have one question. Yesterday, there resounded from the platform of the 10th PZPR Congress a voice of peace to the whole world. The comprehensive system of international security cannot be solved in a short time. What concrete steps should be taken?

[Jaruzelski] The question is very fundamental and I do not feel fully able to reply here in a way that could have a more universal significance. This is, after all, a problem which touches on all states, relates to the great powers in the first rank, relates to the whole world. I feel that especially those proposal recently made by the Soviet Union, by the socialist countries, are precisely such a road, such an offer, which assumes gradual steps and assumes the elimination of the most threatening aspects of the current situation. To them there belongs, on the one hand, the elimination or limitation, the slowing-down of nuclear armaments, the most threatening type of armaments. These proposals manifest themselves in various formulas in the years of experience with nuclear arms, and are devoted to a long-term, strategic task: their gradual and planned liquidation and to counter the very dangerous, new factor in the arms race -- its transfer to space.

I have already mentioned we are working for something very important for Poland and Europe, the proposal to reduce conventional armaments. Every one of these moves, independently from its material-military eloquence, would have a great psychological, political, moral eloquence. The point is this first step, and I understand in this way your question -- that something must happen. Unfortunately, nothing is happening at the moment. These proposals are hanging in a vacuum. The negotiations at different levels -- Vienna, Geneva, Stockholm -- are not pushing the matter forward. We, for instance, are very actively interested in the Stockholm negotiations. They, after all, are to form the fundamental bases of trust. Our readiness to subject ourselves to arms inspection and disarmament is a very important step forward.

World opinion -- and after all, you people here represent that opinion to a broad degree -- should approach these initiatives with greater understanding. They result from the deepest conviction about their usefulness for the peace of Europe and the world, and they are often bold and honest. I stress: They are honest. I know [passage indistinct] these negotiations through their honesty, the creation of equal chances for everyone, the assurance of equal security, underline the cleanliness, the authenticity of the intentions which illuminate them.

[Marek Hausil, EKSPRES WIECZORNY, in Polish] During the precongress discussion and during the work of the congress, some debaters referred to the necessity of continuing the line of the Ninth Congress. This was also confirmed in the Central Committee report. What, comrade general, is this continuation to be and by what should it be characterized? A second question: In the statement which Comrade Gorbachev gave to the EKSPRES during his visit to the Swierczewski plant he spoke about inviting the comrade general to the Soviet Union. Are dates of this visit known?

[Jaruzelski] The continuation of the Ninth Congress: The whole congress was saturated, in its essence, with the spirit of the Ninth Congress. All these themes which tend toward the line of socialist renewal were after all, born at the Ninth Congress, born at the time, and, as I have already mentioned, only implemented in new conditions, in relation to new needs. And we are, and we will be, loyal to this line. Detailing all its components would take a little too much time. As to this invitation to the Soviet Union, I accepted it with great satisfaction. The dates will be set. At this moment we have not yet set these dates.

MIODOWICZ DENIES CONFLICTS BETWEEN 3 POSTS

LD052125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Interview with Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and OPZZ chairman by an unidentified reporter; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Let us listen to an interview with Alfred Miodowicz, a Politburo member and at the same time, let us recall, a member of the Council of State...

[Miodowicx, interrupting] Well, this is usually widely remembered, as it always arouses some controversy.

[Reporter] He is at the same time the chairman of the OPZZ. That means he holds three very important posts, has three very important tasks.

[Miodowicz] I am simply the OPZZ chairman and my duty is always to represent the interests of the working people in general, and particularly, interests of trade unionists, such is my role in the Politburo above all. This is my task. Apart from this, the situation is different from the previous ones, for it is not the Politburo that has selected its member to become the head of trade unions, but the person who was elected in democratic, very democratic and direct elections in Bytom, and has after some time become a member of the Politburo. Understanding the subtlety and consequences of this different situation clarifies many things.

[Reporter] Now being a Politburo member, comrade, you will have fewer possibilities of direct contact with party comrades from your parent organization in the Lenin steelworks.

[Miodowicz] It is not so. (?It is hard to) fortell, but now my view is that for the safety of every public activist, and particularly, a union activist, one ought to stick firmly to the base so that one does not keel over. Well, if I am constantly in touch and see what goes on in our steelworks, then even when it comes to a return it will not be any suprise to me and I am not going to rend my garments and despair, so to speak. I have always thought that one's roots are important.

MOJSOV PREVIEWS HARARE NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD051307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has expressed his belief that from its summit in Harare this September the Nonaligned Movement will bring out clear proposals for resolving key international problems. In an interview with Radio Sarajevo, Mojsov said: "There is no doubt that the Nonaligned Movement, which has to date now always put forward the right answers, will present at its eighth summit in Harare in Spetember the international community with a precise platform for resolving key international problems from the standpoint of the general good, and with clear recommendations on ways for overcomimg crises and creating a democratic community of equal nations and countries as the essential condition for lasting peace and the progress of mankind."

Speaking in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Brioni meeting of Tito, Nehru and Al-Nasir, which paved the way for nonaligned countries in Belgrade, Mojsov said that these events are much more than just a jubilee, because they mark the emergence of a new epoch in international relations. The first summit meeting, according to Jojsov, signified the beginning of a reorientation in the development of international relations contrary to that of "great power politics and bloc divisions of the world."

Mojsov recalled that for Yugoslavia and for President Tito the orientations toward independence and autonomy, an equitable position in international relations, were laid down as essential principles even during the National Liberation War and were built into the foundations of the policies of the new Yugoslavia and its relationship with other countries.

Lazar Mojsov stressed that Tito's vision and efforts received full affirmation at the first summit of the nonaligned in Belgrade in 1961, at which the concept of the policy of nonalignment was founded. "The quarter century of the movement's existence is a period of its constant growth and maturing, the expansion of its influence and the acceptability of the nonaligned principles and platforms as the way to preserve world peace and resolve international problems," he said.

Mojsov recalled that, in addition to the political questions, the countries of the movement have also eagerly broached the question of restructuring and adapting the existing unequitable international economic order and have advocated fundamental changes in all areas, from the right to self-determination, independence and equality to equitable participation in international economic exchange and the information system.

The vice president of the SFRY Presidency stressed that the Nonaligned Movment has preserved its independence and freedom of action despite constant efforts to divide the nonaligned countries and place them under the wing of one or other of the military blocs. This, according to Mojsov, has been achieved thanks to the strength of the principles and aims of the nonaligned policy, which involves its members and aligns them in a united authentic front in the struggle for peace, equality and freedom.

Later Mojsov stated that the movement is still faced with the same pressures today, but he expressed his firm belief that the nonaligned will resist such attempts, as they have to date, and submit at their eighth summit in Harare forceful and precise guidelines for resolving key international problems with the aim of "creating a democratic community of equitable nations and countries as the essential condition for lasting peace and the progress of mankind."

Harare Platform Discussed

AU031702 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Social Council for International Relations met under the chairmanship of Mirko Ostojic. It discussed the draft platform for the activities of our delegation at the eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. Dragan Colovic reports:

In an extremely fruitful discussion, it was confirmed that the world has changed considerably in the last decade, that the concentration of military, political, economic-financial, and technological power in only a few countries has reached such proportions that concrete and urgent answers and action by the nonaligned and developing countries are needed. Answers and action are needed not only by them but also by others, primarily the small and medium-developed neutral countries and even those that belong to the blocs, which because of the concentration of power primarily in the leading bloc countries have lost much of their independence, and see their prospects in the policy of nonalignment as the most comprehensive force for peace.

Several proposals and suggestions were made at the Council session on how to respond to these great challenges of our time, avoiding an aggravation of the international situation. It was said that the nonaligned countries and our country, too, should make an extremely constructive, responsible, realistic, bold, and efficient approach for the purpose of strengthening the role of the movement as a global factor. In this context, the necessity of developing quite specific forms of economic-financial and scientific-technical cooperation of the nonaligned and developing countries, and a greater reliance on their own forces were especially stressed.

What is new is that because of increased military and other pressures and armed interventions the cooperation is now expanding to the military field. However, bearing in mind the sensitivity of this question -- the nonaligned countries could be reproached that they are embarking on creating a third military bloc -- those taking part in the discussion have supported the view that at the present stage, one should concentrate on cooperation in questions of defense doctrine.

Several critical observations were also made about the content of the platform; especially a certain idealization of the situation in the Nonaligned Movement. Criticism was also expressed about the institutionalization of the movement. It was therefore said that the platform for the activities of the Yugoslav delegation at the eighth Summit in Harare should be improved and harmonized with the demands of the moment. Action by the nonaligned countries is necessary, but it must be realistic, for this is the only way they can contribute to the strengthening of the action ability of the movement. The movement needs this ability now more than ever.

SUNDIC VIEWS PRAVDA ARTICLE ON TIES WITH PRC

LD031620 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Marking the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, Moscow has, through a prominent article in PRAVDA, called upon China to join the Soviet Union in efforts to promote the traditionally good relations between the peoples of the two countries because, in the paper's view, all the necessary conditions for removing the existing differences in Soviet-Chinese relations exist. PRAVDA does not deny the differences in the two countries' approaches to a whole series of international issues but goes on to add that this fact should not reduce the possibility of working together on the basis of equality and adherence to principles without detriment to third countries.

This is not the first time that Moscow has invited Beijing to cooperate on the basis of equality but, in contrast to the previous attitude to relations with China, the PRAVDA article contained an important new feature: It does not maintain that the improvement in and promotion of bilateral relations depend solely on China.

On this occasion as well, however, PRAVDA dissociates itself from China's preconditions for normalizing its political relations with the Soviet Union maintaining that cooperation between the two countries should not develop to the detriment of other countries, hinting here at Afghanistan and Vietnam, obviously.

It must be said that China is ready to develop and promote its relations with the Soviet Union, but under the condition that Moscow removes three existing obstacles: that it withdraws its troops from Afghanistan, abandons its support for Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia, and reduces its troops on the Chinese border. The Chinese side refuses to accept the Soviet explanation to the effect that to comply with its demand would be detrimental to third countries because, in China's view, each of the three demands concerns China's security.

Recently there have been rumors about the possibility of a meeting between Hu Yaobang and Gorbachev in due course. There are also hints that the two countries' foreign ministers may exchange visits and that the two parties may even resume relations. As things stand at the moment, however, China is not willing to take any major steps because, in its view, this could be interpreted as acquiescence to both Soviet support for Vietnam's interventiuon in Cambodia and the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

It must be said that China does not deny that there has been an improvement in relations between the two countries recently, particularly in the economic sphere. It does not hide its interest in seeing relations develop further but only under the condition that the Soviet Union removes the obstacles to which Beijing has been drawing attention for years.

It cannot be denied that China's demands are justified because all of them are too important to be disregarded easily. But even if the Soviet Union itself would like to see the three obstacles removed, there are no prospects whatsoever of the Soviet Union withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan or ending its support for Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia at the present time.

As for the reduction in Soviet troops on the Chinese border, this issue could be resolved to mutual advantage. In the case of the first two issues, the Soviet Union refuses to admit that it is wrong while China, for its part, cannot, nor does it what to, ignore them because that would be in contradiction with its idea of the principle of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

Nevertheless, despite all the differences in relations between the two countries, it cannot be denied that both sides are making efforts to improve them, and this is not of little importance.

SUNDIC SEES MITTERRAND AS U.S.-USSR MEDIATOR

LD041536 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Today's meeting between Francois Mitterrand and Ronald Reagan in New York as well as the forthcoming visit of the French head of state to Moscow, where he will hold talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, offer a chance to the French president to play a significant role through an immediate dialogue with the leaders of the two superpowers in seeking a way out of a crisis which has for a long time burdened relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Though perhaps the role of a mediator does not suit him because of France's specific position in Europe, the world and [words indistinct] Mitterrand will undoubtedly be able to lead a dialogue with both Reagan and Gorbachev better than many statesmen, [words indistinct] as much for future relations between the two superpowers and the two blocs, as for the [words indistinct] meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. Mitterrand's efforts to bring closer [word indistinct] of Moscow and Washington will be so much easier since the two superpowers themselves have already undertaken certain steps toward the negotiating table.

The United States has accepted the Soviet initiative to start preparations for a meeting between Foreign Ministers Shultz and Shevardnadze, and, judging by a statement by President Reagan, this can be considered a reliable indication that he will meet Gorbachev by the end of the year, or at the latest at the beginning of the next year. The course and the outcome of the talks which Mitterrand will hold with Gorbachev from 7 to 10 July in Moscow to a great extent depend on what President Reagan says to Mitterrand (?before) the meeting with Gorbachev and on the development of relations between the two superpowers.

If President Reagan -- and the U.S.-Soviet summit largely depends on this -- speaks in positive terms about any of the Soviet proposals sent to the United States, or if, on the other hand, he shows his readiness not to part with the Soviet leader without any agreement, this would be enough for Moscow to mitigate, at least to some extent, the lack of trust in Reagan and his intentions. However, no matter how skillful Mitterrand may be, his mediation will be in vain if his talks with Reagan and Gorbachev end only in (?promises). After all, the two superpowers are not used to somebody else, on their behalf, looking after their mutual behavior, except in cases when they themselves, as for example at the present time, have no better solution to coordinate their attitude toward each other, which are very often irreconcilable. But, considering France's specific position in the Western military treaty and its relatively close relations with Moscow, Mitterrand is equally acceptable to both Reagan and Gorbachev, not only as a mediator, but also as a statesman who in (?the present situation) is most suitable to speak on behalf of West Europe, whose voice has recently been increasingly taken into account [word indistinct] in Washington.

Actually, Europe is beginning to realize its delicate position between the two superpowers, and in particular a danger to which it would be exposed if the Soviet-U.S. confrontation [word indistinct]. Of course, West Europe because of its own contradictions is still far from being satisfied with its position, since its alliance duties, and primarily its duties toward the United States, very often place it in [word indistinct]. Coming to terms with such a situation could be dangerous (?for) East-West relations. Mitterrand is aware of this fact and that is why he has taken on the role of a mediator between Moscow and Washington.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT TO BELGRADE

LD011313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch arrived for an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia today. At Beograd Airport in Surcin the guest from the neighboring country was welcomed and greeted by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of Foreign Affairs; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary; Milos Krstic, SFRY ambassador in Vienna, and others. Paul Leifer, the Austrian ambassador in Belgrade, and the embassy staff, were also there to welcome him.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD021315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch this afternoon exchanged views about bilateral cooperation. The talks between the two foreign ministers were held in an open, friendly and cordial atmosphere with the two sides agreeing about all the issues that were discussed. The first round of talks concentrated on political, economic and cultural relations between the two neighboring countries while the talks, scheduled for tomorrow, will focus on some international issues.

During the first part of today's meeting the two sides agreed that bilateral relations are very good and are developing to the satisfaction of both sides. Regular consultations have been considerably contributing to this. The importance was stressed of numerous contacts at various levels which contributed to the strengthening of trust and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria.

Particular attention was devoted to the status of our national minorities living in Austria. The Austrian foreign minister spoke about the positive contribution made by the Slovenes and Croatians living in his country to the promotion of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Austria. The two sides agreed that the Croatian and Slovene minorities constituted a bridge of cooperation.

During the talks the two sides expressed an interest in seeing Article Seven of the State Treaty on Austria being fully implemented.

It was noted that Article Seven is not the limit but that cooperation should be further developed, beyond its provisions.

It was stressed, in reference to economic cooperation, that a reasonable level has been attained but that all possibilities have not yet been exhausted. The two sides agreed that for some time now economic cooperation has been sluggish, and that a fresh impetus is needed. Yugoslavia is interested to see economic relations developing further and is also keen to resolve the deficit which has for a number of years been a feature of its trade with Austria. It was stressed during the talks that there are broad possibilities for our country to join the Eureka program, which in some way would also stimulate and promote bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Austria.

The two ministers positively assessed financial cooperation between the two countries and referred to the possibility of realizing the program of joint investments.

The two sides are equally interested in the possibility of Austrian investment in Yugoslavia and in that context discussed the realization of some projects which could make a further contribution to the promotion of overall economic links. In this connection the two ministers exchanged views about some aspects and possibilities of introducing tariff concessions.

Today's talks also covered the issues of cooperation in tourism where sound results have already been achieved. Both sides expressed an interest in the further promotion of scientific and technical cooperation, particularly in relation to the Eureka projects.

Today's talks also covered the problem of environmental protection which will be a subject of special talks to be held soon and which are expected to result in an agreement. Talks will soon begin on a new agreement on cultural cooperation, which has reached a very high level of development. The dialogue also included the issues concerning the position of our workers temporarily working in Austria. It was agreed that further efforts should be invested in order to improve the position of our people living and working in Austria. Reference was also made to the successful cooperation between various departments in the Ministries for Internal Affairs and to cooperation in the sphere of information.

1 Jul Dinner Toasts

LD021341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2151 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, hosted a formal dinner in honor of Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade this evening. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere, they exchanged toasts.

After expressing satisfaction with the visit of the Austrian foreign minister to Belgrade, the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed that in Yugoslavia there is great interest and readiness for developing good-neighborly relations with Austria. Continuing his toast, Dizdarevic said: "Today we have established an identity of interests in development and cooperation. We established that the level of cooperation, the level of understanding and friendship, are such that we can speak about our relations only in very positive terms."

Dizdarevic then said that it is necessary to provide new impulses for cooperation and in particular for economic cooperation for which new paths and forms should be sought in order to emerge from the situation of a certain stagnation. According to the federal secretary, the interest of Yugoslavia is not exclusively of an economic nature, rather it includes many other areas of life.

Dizdarevic said that in the talks in Belgrade the two sides established that in some aspects of cooperation between the two neighboring countries the pace is too slow and that it is necessary to overcome this. The two sides stressed the significance of minorities -- Slovene and Croatian -- for the entirety of Yugoslav-Austrian relations. In this connection the federal secretary stressed readiness to realize Article Seven of the state contract of Austria. Nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria are linked by many common things in the world in the which they live, the federal secretary pointed out and concluded that further efforts will be needed to improve general circumstances in international life, and in particular in Europe on realizing the system of security and cooperation, as well as cooperation within the UN framework.

In conclusion of his toast Raif Dizdarevic expressed his conviction that Austria as the future host will make a great contribution to the success of the forthcoming CSCE meeting in Vienna.

After thanking his host for a cordial reception and his warm words, Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch said that as soon as he arrived in Yugoslavia he had the impression of being among friends. He stressed that his visit to Yugoslavia is no coincidence. Austria wishes to strengthen its relations with its neighbors, and in view of this I am paying this visit to Yugoslavia, Peter Jankowitsch stressed, adding:

"Yugoslavia and Austria have succeeded in eliminating all those barriers and obstacles from the historical heritage and in embarking on the path of cooperation. We succeeded in achieving such good relations and such a degree of trust as never before. And this is not everything that is opening up before democratic Austria and nonaligned Yugoslavia. That is why we were able to have such talks today."

Minister Jankowitsch then noted that in today's talks in Belgrade the promotion of economic, cultural and other types of cooperation was also mentioned. In his view this confirms that the two countries are also able to discuss the problem of national minorities, which should really present a bridge of cooperation between the neighbors. The Austrian minister further substantiated this by mentioning the need for national minorities everywhere in the world to become a bridge of cooperation between neighbors.

Continuing his toast, the Austrian minister said that present-day Europe presents countries such as Austria and Yugoslavia with difficult tasks. Peace and detente are presently not threatened maybe, but constant efforts should be made to improve peace and detente, Peter Jankowitsch said, concluding that Yugoslavia and Austria share views on the forthcoming CSCE meeting in Vienna, which should offer a new contribution to improving circumstances in Europe.

Received by Mikulic

LD021300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received in Belgrade today Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch. They discussed bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Austria and also the possibility of expanding further economic and scientific and technical cooperation, especially in connection with the Eureka project. Reference was also made to joint appearance on third markets. The two sides noted that national minorities must be a bridge of good-neighborly relations and friendship. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

TANJUG CITES COMMENTARY ON SFRY-ALBANIAN TIES

LD031411 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1255 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's readiness to make every effort and normalize relations with Albania was again expressed at the recent 13th LCY Congress, but the effort still seems to be futile, Radio Yugoslavia assesses in a commentary today. Albania continues to apply a double standard in its policy towards Yugoslavia by officially expressing the wish to promote bilateral relations, while continuing to support Albania separatists in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, the commentary says.

Yugoslavia's wish to cooperate with Albania on the internationally recognized principle is interpreted by Tirana as the setting of conditions for cooperation in the fields of water resources management, cultural exchanges and the opening of the Titograd-Shkoder railway line.

Tirana, of course, does not mention that an Albanian delegation simply walked out of the water resources management talks after its attention was called to the fact that the level of Albania's Fierza Dam was raised by over ten meters, despite the technical standards set in the existing agreement. This created a danger of flood for farmland in Yugoslavia, although a part of Yugoslav territory had already been flooded when the dam was under construction and no compensation was paid. The Albanian delegation, the Radio Yugoslavia commentary says, also walked out of talks on cultural cooperation only because a request was made that the Yugoslav minorities in Albania be granted the right, such as the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia already enjoys, to participate in interstate cultural exchanges. Instead, Tirana continues to instigate intolerance between the Albanian nationality and Yugoslav nations.

Albania's claim that the Yugoslav authorities have been postponing the opening of the Titograd-Shkoder railway line for political reasons is completely arbitrary, the commentary says. The reason lies simply in the fact that the section is not yet fully equipped for integration into the European railway ststem.

The line, which has no major economic significance for Yugoslavia, will be opened soon anyway, and passengers on the first train to the Yugoslav-Albanian border will include foreign correspondents specializing in the two countries' relations. It remains to be seen whether they will be allowed to cross over to Shkoder, noted Radio Yugoslavia in its commentary.

CANAK COMMENTARY DISCUSSES 10TH PZPR CONGRESS

AU042012 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 July 86

[Branislav Canak commentary]

[Text] The 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw elected new leadership and established new directives of the course of the country's development. What are the basic characterics of this development? Here is Branislav Canak:

The 10th PZPR congress is the first congress since the unscheduled ninth congress held 5 years ago. What appears to be only a statistical fact hides in fact an important political fact. This congress has ended one phase of the development of Poland which will undoubtedly determine the entire development and goals of Poland for some time. The beginning of that period was characterized by rather unarticulated wishes for changes of all kinds, wishes that basically came from three diretions: from the weakened PZPR, from the then still undeveloped trade union Solidarity, and from the church. We say that some wishes were expressed but they did not have anybody to listen to them. The problem in Poland at that time was not the different interests but the lack of a magic democratic formula that would harmonize them. Extreme forces started to develop in Solidarity, but this lasted only until the war conditions of December 1981, when the trade union was pronounced illegal. This is how the phase in which the party could pay more attention to problem of strengthening its own role in the society, started and which has at this congress resulted in at least an impression that the PZPR is steering the country with full confidence again. [Word indistinct] changes, restorations, and reforms decorated the ninth unscheduled congress, but nothing could of course be implemented because behind all those things were various compromises between various sides.

Today, as we have said, the conditions are different. But other things have changed too. At the beginning of the year the 27th CPSU Congress was held in Moscow, at which many, including even some radical, reforms were announced. The fact that at this highest gathering of the Soviet Communists this was the way of looking toward the future while critically looking at the past, meant that in the entire socialist community certain processes could more or less start quicker.

This is why when Wojciech Jaruzelski demands new, even deeper reforms, this means that he is thinking primarily about those reforms that would pull ideas from, as he said in his speech, the historical achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The consolidation of the party has not been completed yet, and according to Jaruzelski's words bureaucrats and all those who are not interested in anything represent a burden. Poland owes nearly half of the $63 billion which the CEMA countries owe to the world. The deep reorganization and modernization of the economy have not been imposed in order to increase production, but so that debts can be repaid. At the congress this was frequently referred to as the need of the future and a need spurred by the scientific and technological development of the world. This makes the task, as it appears, that much more complex.

Let us say in the end that, judging from the press reports, this scheduled 10th congress in comparison with the unscheduled 9th congress heard the term real socialism before the term self-management, self-management understood to mean the Soviet concept of self-management of people that is why Jaruzelski, alluding presumably to 1980 and 1981, says that the current slogan, the self-managing Poland, is anarchosyndicalist and counterrevolutionary nonsense. This really sounds [word indistinct] because this kind of assessment could hardly be heard even at the Eighth PZPR Congress a few years ago.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPROVES ECONOMIC PLANS

LD032153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Under the chairmanship of Milos Milosavljevic, the Federal Executive Council held a session at which it approved several regulations within its competence.

The council set in motion an initiative for concluding a social compact on special measures which would ensure the implementation of the policy of more rapidly developing the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo from 1986 to 1990. The compact is to be signed by Yugoslav Assembly, the assemblies of the republics and autonomous provinces, the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy, and the Association of Yugoslav Banks.

In the draft compact it is envisaged, among other things, that the SFRY Assembly make conditions more favorable for the repayment of credits which organizations of associated labor in Kosovo have used from the federal fund for crediting the more rapid economic development of less developed republics and autonomous provinces, and which fall due in the period from 1987 to 1990. The Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy and the Association of Yugoslav Banks, for their part, would propose to the business and other banks measures for securing a certain amount of permanent working assets under the same conditions according to which credits are given for priority purposes. For certain projects the SFRY Assembly would examine the possibility of making credits available for meeting a part of the dinar obligations arising from foreign loans under more favorable conditions. Likewise, priorities are proposed for utilizing credits for importing equipment and spare parts which are not manufactured in Yugoslavia, as well as customs and other concessions for these imports.

The Federal Executive Council also approved three reports on the implementation of particular laws relating to the utilization of social funds.

In the report on the implementation of the law on the financial reorganization and liquidation of organizations of associated labor it is stated, among other things, that last year the number of basic organizations in the economy that were registering losses grew by 9.7 percent and numbered 2,369. Losses were contributed to by the high growth in the cost of business operations under conditions of pronounced inflation; the shortage of reproduction materials; the high level of indebtedness, interest rates, and exchange rate differences; the increase in allocations from income for general and joint consumption; low labor productivity; the inadequate utilization of capacities; and poor internal organization. Bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated in 108 cases and as a result, 2,165 workers are no longer employed. In this area too, the necessary measures will be taken following debate in the assembly.

The council approved the draft law on securing federations funds in order to increase the role of the SFRY in the capital of the International Finance Corporation.

By a change in the decision on the level of the rate of interest in arrears, the Federal Executive Council reduced this interest from 86 to 66 percent.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED TO SAWPY PRESIDIUM

AU251948 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jun -- Between the last session of the Presidium of the Federal Conference, of the SAWPY, and this one, electoral conferences at which the new members of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY were elected have been held in Montenegro, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Kosovo, and Slovenia. The new members of the Presidium of the Federal conference from Bosnia and Hercegovina are Mirko Ostojic, Veki Smailovic, and Kazimir Jelsic. From Montenegro the new member is Ramiz Bambur, and from the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP they are Dr Bozidar Colakovic and Bajram Selimi. Joze Smole was elected from Slovenia. Mirjana Todorovic represents the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, while Rudi Kolak and Uros Bajic were elected from the Federation of Veterans' Association of Yugoslavia.

The Presidium of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY also discussed some cadre questions. Stojan Dimovski, secretary of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, was elected president of the Cadre Council Commission, the post that has been held up to now by Milan Uzelac.

STUDENT EDITOR DISMISSED FOR 'UNACCEPTABLE' IDEAS

AU011711 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 1 (AFP) -- The editor of a student newspaper in Kragujevac in the Federal Republic of Serbia has been dismissed along with five of his colleagues for defending ideas considered 'unacceptable' by the authorities, the daily VETERNJE NOVOSTI reported here Tuesday. The newspaper, POGLEDI (VIEWPOINT), published by the University of Kragujevac, ran an interview with a well-known political oppositionist, Vladimir Mijanovic. Mr. Mijanovic led the 1968 student movement and in 1984 was the main defendant in a trial of six intellectuals accused of anti-state activities. But the charge against him was dismissed.

The newspaper, which had a circulation of about 2,000, was ordered pulped by the public prosecutor and a new edition was printed. But the editorial staff revealed the censorship by leaving one page blank opposite a picture of Mr Mijanovic, with the inscription: "leave a space."

COMMISSION FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE MEETS

LD280416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- Those employed in education, science, and in cultural areas are no less responsible than others for the economic crisis, the biggest sin which we carry in our arms at this congress, Nenad Ristic pointed out in the Commission for Education, Science, and Culture, which resumed its work today. According to him this problem has not been sufficiently dealt with. We cannot be proud of the fact that we are among the last in Europe according to funds allocated to these activities, but how can we persuade society that there is no money for science when it is obvious that scientists make numerous journeys to symposiums from Ohrid to Opatija. Also, Ristic said, we have witnessed the opening of quite a few new culture clubs which are closed soon after. All these are our little cultural obrovac [a well-known case of failed investment] cases.

Speaking about the satellite television, which is on our threshold, Ristic said that we were much more ready to accept its technological rather than program and cultural challenge. If we intend to accept the race with Europe in the area of video media, the LCY must be the initiator in linking the Yugoslav public in this area, in order to avoid having each radio and television center ask for its own, not all cheap, satellite.

The situation in health service varies from area to area, so that in some branches of medicine we have achieved a very high level of development, while in others, as in the mortality rate of babies, we are at the bottom of the European ladder, Dobraslav Ivkovic said. This is also the consequence of subjective shortcomings and not only of the lack of money.

Despite objective difficulties, subjective shortcomings and unemployment, in the area of upbringing and education of Romanies, certain results have recently been achieved. Two years ago the first efforts were made for Romany children in Pristina, Gnjilane, Titova Mitrovica, Urosevac, Prizren, Vuciturn, and Pec to study in thir mother tongue in primary schools, Ali Kransnic said and illustrated this with numerous examples.

He cited that 4,350 members of the Romany nationality attended primary schools, 408 secondary schools, while over 100 Romanies are presently being educated and acquiring education in high schools and universities.

Saying that if we want a congress of change we should listen to young people, Jeranko Benedikt stressed that we needed leaders of a different type of know-how than yesterday and today and that it was necessary to break with the voluntaristic, rotational cadre policy in which know-how and expertise are not of crucial importance. We shall also have to, Benedikt stresses, learn to listen to those who think differently if we do not want to lose those who have always been the striking force of change, and they are young people.

Fuad Muhic dealt with the Marxist theory and anti-Marxist ideologies which in the time of crisis, according to him, have become widespread. Using the term "associated opposition" he stressed that its members were not so naive as to openly oppose the League of Communists. From time to time they would flatter individuals, granting them the epithet of "more liberal". This is where the lack of confidence among us comes from, Muhic belives, this is the cause of confused membership divided into the so-called European and Balkan parts.

This is why some do not see the existence of opposition, while others see it everywhere.

Jasmina Muratagic spoke about young people and an education which does not facilitate their employment, development, or life. She quoted the words of Comrade Tito that work should be done properly since young people are watching and listening.

Enver Baki spoke about the position of the Turkish minority in Kosovo, saying that there were problems in realizing constitutional rights, particularly regarding language and the alphabet, while the same cannot be said about information. Members of the Turkish nationality in Kosovo are concerned about the lack of Turkish language textbooks and teachers and some communists are not paying enough attention to this.

This congress should deal with more serious issues than the right-wing members of the Serbian Writers' Society, Oskar Davico said, thereby explaining his contribution to the discussion on the economic situation which then followed. According to him, the Writers' Society presently does not have more significance than would a society for the protection of dogs of (?Alsatian) breed.

In the continuation of the discussion he "returned to the issues of culture" and condemned protectors of academics of nationalistic tendencies.

Despite everything, Davico concluded, if this country did not exist it would be made from mud. It will exist as long as it has its young and old sons who defend it and respect the oath made to Tito that there will be no departure from his way.

Davico invited the congress to adopt a decision about punishing all officials who would disagree with decisions made, particularly those who are against the Chamber of Associated Labor, if we come out in favor of it in a plebiscite.

Through the prism of culture and civilization, Mirkovic said, many areas of life can be viewed, from behavior in public transport to international relations. Is it not, he said, that overindebtedness, getting rich, the lack of social solidarity or what is happening in Kosovo, present a severe infringement of the basic civilized and cultural norms? Here one can also include dogmatism and the lack of readiness for a dialogue which is clearly manifested in incorrect explanations of an essentially positive slogan "answering a book with a book".

Listening to the voice of the public is also an element of culture, Ljubisa Samardzic said. Therefore, we should pay tribute to all those who had open lists at elections, but election activity should have been part of all the party meetings so far. The Central Committee should have fought for such political culture.

Mihajlo Apostolski spoke about the history of writing the history of Yugoslavia, which has not been completed as of yet. Bureaucratic relations have brought historical science into a difficult position. Without general culture, the Yugoslav working class and socialist self-management cannot develop either.

Ideological-political training and Marxist education of young people, according to Sotir Kostov, is of considerable importance, but to young people Marxism in schools and at universities is presented in too idyllic terms.

Society is presented as already transformed, with great potential opportunities and more or less resolved problems.

In schools and at universities young people are presented with one-sided information, Kostov added, which incorrectly prepares them for life. This is the manifestation of conformism and of bureaucratic spirit. Marxism as it is presently taught presents a burden to a great number of pupils and students and it has very few points of contact with the practice of the socialist self-managing society of our country. Delegate Saliju Saib also spoke about this topic.

Veselinka Malinska spoke enthusiastically and in an inspired way about the culture of political life. "As regards the culture of political life and policy as a method of resolving social problems, priority should be given, above all, to wisdom: to that great and irreplaceable human capacity which unites knowledge and experience and possesses a sense of moderation, time, and space, links up history and the present, and can determine best of all how to tackle the future. It can be a characteristic of both the young and the old."

This wisdom exists among all people and in every country. It needs to be discovered and stimulated. Thus, I would add to the slogan "This country needs young people", "This country also needs wisdom".

"With both of these slogans, Yugoslavia, in its history, has had good experiences -- with young people in 1941 and with Tito in many of our victorious years."

The selection of cadres for work in scientific research institutes, according to the view of Azis Nijaz, is one of the most important factors of research work. Talented and capable young men should be discovered and guided at the earliest opportunity. This must be the aim of long-term cadre policy and then results are bound to follow.

Turning to the situation in the field of high school education, Marija Bakalovska noted that it is essential to construct a term policy in solving the problems of the student living standard because these problems have deeper economic and political effects on society. In Bakalovska's words, the living standard is always being equated with accommodation in halls of residences, refectory facilities, credits and grants, while the ideological side is neglected.

It has already become a practice that those who deal with historiography also deal with excesses, underlined Rene Lovrencic. The history of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities has not yet been written. It is being taught in an old-fashioned way, which effects the way of understanding and a critical approach to us as society, but not to others. Apart from that, Lovrencic said, it is sad that we have nothing to offer to foreign countries in this respect, despite the interests that some have showed.

In the intercongressional period everything to do with national romanticism was removed from primary and secondary schools' text-books. Efforts were made to coordinate educational programs with the needs of associated labor, claimed Drita Mehmeti. In her words, associated labor does not always plan according to its needs, which she assessed as irresponsible. She drew attention to the need that the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation and the LC in particular should tear the mask from teachers imbued with nationalism.

Kisic also proposed a congress of cultural creators of Yugoslavia which would, in the spirit of Tito's vision of brotherhood and unity and the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles, contribute to efforts to produce a comprehensive program for becoming acquainted with culture and maintaining cultural contacts in Yugoslavia. This would be, concluded Kisic, a contribution to the implementation of the stands of the 13th and the most beautiful greeting to the 14th LCY Congress.

Before a break after this morning's discussion 100 delegates took the floor and another 16 are expected to take part in this afternoon's work.

The IC has frequently lost initiative and been a mere observer of cultural events, said Branko Prnjat, first speaker in this afternoon's discussion of this commission. Prnjat recalled poor assessments of the influence of mass culture on young people, and the domination of and production of contents of the lowest possible level and taste. The LC reacts here in a sluggish fashion, because the relationship between art and creativity has not yet been established.

After the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, nationalism and irredentism in Macedonia were most prominent in Tetovo. The situation is much better today, stressed Sadiku-Dzemazije, though there are still instances of opportunism, above all in schools among teachers. She drew attention to the problem of the emancipation of the women of Albanian and Turkish nationalities, who, despite the fact that they are sharing the lot of insufficient sociopolitical involvement of Yugoslav women, are still under a strong influence of tradition.

Recalling that we have too long been satisfied with institutional forms, Marko Spadujer said that this congress should issue a call to action for overcoming a crisis with all the intellectuals ready to fight for the idea of self-managing socialism. Also welcome are those with good will, humanists, and all the rest except the ones who are up to their neck in nationalism and anti-communism, Spadijer said.

In contrast to other speakers, Novica Samardzic said that presuppositions on cultural isolationism and the breaking up of the Yugoslav cultural sphere were over-emphasized and that this was done by bureaucracy which strives to put everything under control and prescribe creativity, because it is intellectually not up to anything which is slightly more complicated.

Samardzic proved this by a claim that books published by any editor could be found in any part of the country, ascribing a possible narrow selection to the lack of interest on the part of bookshop managers. Stories about cultural isolationism are for Samardzic anachronistic also because a struggle is being waged in the world against cultural imperialism and for the preservation of authentic national creativity.

Delegate Josip Kosuta pleaded for cultural cooperation in Yugoslav territory, proposing that at least twice annually cultural problems should be reviewed at sessions of municipal LCY committees and by the LC as a whole.

Dragisa Ivanovic pointed out that it is impermissible for young people to be separated from and set in opposition to other generations, and that he disapproves of this, f their interests, tasks and efforts are common ones.

Opposition of young people to older generations is not a good thing, for older people are the root of every revolutionary movement, as long, of course, as they are on the right path, along the lines of the LCY and on Tito's course.

The state of affairs in musical culture is alarming, although one cannot think of a more civilized, and even more a self-managing country, without an appropriate musical culture. In musical schooling we are among the lowest-ranking in Europe, Vinko Sale asserted, illustrating this by numerous examples: Just in Serbia proper for instance, instead of the European norm of 120 music schools, there are only 38, and there is a shortage of at least 800 music teachers. This is all because of the fatal delusion on the part of the LC and society that musical culture has no influence upon the formation of young people.

Also taking part in the discussion were Husein Bakalovic, Vita Burnac, Draga Trubic, and Sanda Jancic.

(?Summing up) the 3 days of lively, but at time polemical, debate, commission chairman Stipe Suvar stressed that 111 delegates and (?guests) took part in the debate, and 6 submitted their discussions in written form.

This evening the commission members will adopt a report on their 3 days of work, which Silvija Zubic Rjacvec will submit to the congress tomorrow at the plenary session.

Delegates in the Commission for Education, Science, and Culture of the 13th LCY Congress adopted at about 2100 hours local time [1900 GMT] this evening the report which will be submitted to the congress tomorrow.

The proposed report was considerably improved in a relaxed, comradely, and constructive atmosphere, in the packed hall, after 3 days of work which lasted longer than planned because the number of those who wished to take the floor constantly increased.

Live speech replaced written reports, witticism took the place of rejoinders, and the good-natured approval of even serious criticism of the text bore witness to the unity of views on the problems and also on ways to overcome them.

Resolution on Cultural Tasks

LD281326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The realization of the development goals of our society is inseparably bound to the development of culture as the content and mode of human life. The development of culture thus conceived, implies that working people, in controlling social reproduction as a whole, also control the circumstances of the ruling of this cultural life and development. This all demands that the League of Communists (LC) continue to stimulate and liberate the creative energy of working people in all areas of social life, it is stressed in the resolution on the tasks of the LCY in the development of culture.

In the transformation and self-managing organization of institutions and basic organizations in culture, it is essential to become more rapidly liberated from monopolistic tendencies and elitist prejudices about the extent to which culture is imperilled if working people and citizens are involved in the conduct of cultural policy.

There should also be liberation from the over-simplified reduction of self-managing linkage and agreement-reaching in the decisionmaking process about the narrowest and most specialized questions in the realization of a program of cultural activity.

In the coming period, organized subjective forces will direct their activity towards improving the material position of culture and its economic stability. The tendency up to now to seek solutions chiefly in an administrative manner by restrictive and short-term measures has not led, it is stated, to the economic stabilization of cultural activities, nor has it contributed to the integration of culture into social labor. The improvement of the material position of culture should be sought, it is stressed in the resolution, in the more organized direct linkage of cultural activities with all parts of associated labor.

The congress document pays appropriate attention to the role of the information media and publishing and to their obligations in the control of trash and in the affirmation of true cultural values. The LC stresses that, in view of the cultural and civilizing importance of the book, it is essential to strengthen activity in improving the social and economic position of libraries and publishing activity.

The autonomy of the socialist republics and provinces in the creation of the social and material conditions for the development of cultural activities has accelerated, it states, the expansion of scientific and art institutions, the organization of education and upbringing and institutions for information and cadres. Starting from the already created values and the importance of their contribution in the formation and development of a national and social consciousness, the development of productive forces and social relations, the LC stresses that it will continue, in the future as well, to base its cultural policy and practice on the equality of the nations and nationalities and their culture.

The free development of the creativity of all the nations and nationalities which live in Yugoslavia and realize their cultural emancipation, enriches our culture and makes it more varied. Togetherness in diversity is a vital term of reference of Yugoslav cultural identity and an important precondition for the development of the culture of all our nations and nationalities. It will be confirmed as our strong point in proportion to the extent to which we control the tendencies and phenomena of the isolation of culture within national and local frameworks and facilitate the linkage and interpenetration of our cultures and develop more fully the mutual exchange of cultural values and all other forms of cooperation. In the processes of building up a national consciousness, it is said in the resolution, a special place is taken up by the interpretation and valuing of cultural heritage, a field in which communists ought to be the champions and exponents of an objective scientific and Marxist valorization of this heritage.

The LCY, in its relation to the liberation of cultural creativity, as a process of the liberation of labor and man, has long since rejected narrow projections, pragmatic decrees and day-to-day political criteria. However, the struggle for a fuller development of cultural creativity has not been accompanied by a suitable critical valorization of what has been achieved, or an intensification of theoretical and critical insights into the essence of creative currents. To allow blind market forces to determine the conditions of operation in the field of culture, and to seek solutions exclusively in terms of administrative measures, would mean limiting the scope for expanding true cultural values and the development of creativity.

The LC, it continues, resolutely opposes the phenomena of antisocialist ideological and political activity under the mask of cultural, scientific and artistic creativity. "The struggle against these phenomena should not be reduced to administrative controls and intervention. In this the LC is not divesting itself of the right and duty to uncover the meaning of the political tendencies and appearances from antisocialist positions of those who try to use cultural creativity as a smokescreen for implanting such ideas and notions."

It is the duty of all LCY leaderships and organs, communist-creators, and all LC members, in their ideological activity in culture and interfering in aesthetic and specific questions of cultural and artistic creativity and not reducing it to the ideopolitical level, to devote greater attention to the development of ideological unity in the approach to creativity and, in particular, to the greater coordination and better linkage between their activities in this domain.

Appropriate attention in the resolution is also paid to the international cultural cooperation of Yugoslavia. It is stressed that our country and the LCY attaches great importance to cultural cooperation between countries and peoples because it contributes to their rapprochement and knowledge of each other. However, in our cooperation with the world, communists must more rapidly overcome weaknesses which have been present for a long time -- passivity, disorganization, submissiveness to alien standards and schemes, and lack of a critical attitude to various forms of indoctrination. These goals require the constant perfection of cadres for international cultural cooperation, it is stressed in the resolution on the tasks of the LCY in the development of culture.

Resolution on Education

LD281641 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 13th LCY Congress proceeds from the view that education and upbringing are vital factors in the realization of our society's development strategy, its class socialist self-management content, the improvement and liberation of human labor, the values of socialist society, its civilization and culture, and the comprehensive development of the personality.

In view of this, the congress resolution on the LCY tasks in realizing the ideological bases of the socialist self-managing transformation of education and upbringing stresses the need for action to overcome weaknesses more rapidly and to implement consistently the ideological bases of the transformation of the process of education and upbringing. This activity should focus on the more rapid development of science and technology. Dynamic scientific and technological progress is constantly accompanying changes in the economic, social, and qualification structure of the employed, and human work is increasingly being intellectualized. The need arises therefore, for educating and constantly perfecting the general profile of cadres with a developed specialist and general culture. Special attention should be devoted to the education of these cadres. On these bases a more consistent implementation of the social decisions on the development of a more flexible and modern form and method of vocational education is needed, one which will be appropriate for the needs of associated labor and personal capacities, or rather, on a strategy of reliance on one's own forces.

This means, the resolution stresses, that the existing solutions for the reform of upbringing and education must be improved in a critical manner. The LC requires that measures to implement the transformation of education and upbringing be backed up by professional and scientific knowledge, and that voluntarism and localist, and technocratic pressures should be eradicated.

Workers in associated labor must assume responsibility for education and general cadre reproduction in their organizations, and thereby responsibility for their own future and social security, and that of their children as well. Without this, the transformation of education and upbringing cannot progress on the set ideological bases.

In the period ahead, attention must be focused upon improving the quality of agreement-making and contracting between equal subjects and the free exchange of labor, not only on the extent, quality, and price of services but also on the conditions for realizing these. The LC underlines that systemic measures and sociopolitical measures within the free exchange of labor must be implemented to halt the further fall of and gradually to raise the part played by, education and upbringing in the national income.

The problem of impermissibly low incomes for education workers, particularly those in primary and secondary vocational education, must be resolved most rapidly by adequate economic policy measures. All social forces must likewise be involved in improving pupil and student standards. Communists advocate, the resolution states, that the standard of pupils and students should depend as directly as possible upon the results attained in learning and studying.

Special obligations await the LC in strengthening the scientific Marxist foundations of the entire process of upbringing and education and in promoting the ideoeducative and cultural function of the school and faculty. Communists must engage more intensively and in a more organized way in matters of ideoeducative work in the ranks of the young, and must train the young to better understand, master, and further develop the values and achievements of the socialist self-managing society. At the same time they will befit themselves to successfully resist those who try to impose an ideology that is at odds with the program guidelines of the LCY and society. Of particular importance is unifed ideoeducational activity by all social protagonists in forming the views of young people and others, befitting them to understand our past, present, and future and critically exposing the glorification of myths, nationalistic illusions, and unitarist or separatist ideas and conduct.

In the sphere of upbringing and education, too, the LC will fight against every form of isolationism within the framework of the nation, republic, or province, as well as against all forms of unitarism and majoritarianism. Communists insist on implementing the content of the joint program nuclei that have already been adopted for the preschool, primary, and the joint bases of secondary vocational education, and upon further improving and adopting joint program nuclei for secondary vocational education and upbringing. Interfaculty cooperation should be implemented to continue and expand the coordination of teaching plans and programs of homogenous studies.

The LC will work to enhance the social prestige of the teaching profession and will seek from it, as well as from pupils and students, greater responsibility for the effectiveness of overall upbringing and educational work.

Resolution on Human Freedoms

LD281802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 28 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress -- Resolution on the LCY Tasks Aimed at Realization of Human Freedom, Rights, and Responsibilities" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The degree of the realization of the rights and freedoms of citizens is one of the fundamental criteria for assessing the overall results achieved in socialist development. For the LCY, this is not only a program goal and inspiration, but also the basis of practical activity.

This is one of the main stands of the resolution on the realization of the freedoms, rights, and responsibilities of a man and a citizen in the socialist self-managing system.

The document draws attention to the principle whereby there cannot be socialism without human freedom, or true freedom in the modern world without a struggle for the realization of socialist society. The fate of socialism must depend on its ability to overcome all forms of the alienation of personality and create a basis for social solidarity which negates the class division of society, the exploitation of man, and all forms of domination over him.

The meaning, social character, and true dimensions of human rights freedoms, the document points out, are determined above all by the position of man in labor and productive relations, while socialist self-management is progress to the extent to which it contributes to the emanicipation of labor and the realization of human freedom. Human rights and freedoms in self-management cannot be and are not the product of the system, the resolution goes on, but its foundation, its historical meaning, and the purpose of all development toward the realization of the social and national interests of working people and citizens, and the full equality of nations and nationalities.

The LCY can realize its role in this process only through constant struggle for the implementation of the principle whereby human rights and freedoms are limited to human responsibility to respect the freedom and right of a fellow human being, which also implies a continual struggle against all violations of these principles and against those who violate them.

Proceeding from the fact that human freedom will always need an organized and guided social action, the LCY will realize its vanguard role by drawing attention to the working class and all working people of the means, forms and ways of achieving freedom, because their emancipation can only be of their own making.

Experience gained so far in the development of socialism confirms that the historical orientation for the development of socialism, though not radically changing the socioeconomic position of man, does not automatically ensure a higher quality of human rights and freedoms. Experience also shows that there is no possibility for realizing and promoting human rights and freedoms without the active role of man in decisionmaking on all the fundamental social issues, in other words, without a self-managing freedom to decide about the conditions, means, and fruits of his own labor, and likewise the conditions in which he is living and working.

Proceeding from the notion that the realm of the most important freedoms and rights (to self-manage, work with social resources, distribute his own income, etc) is realized in socioeconomic realtions, the resolution stresses that the LCY must insist consistently and continually on realization, protection, and social reaffirmation of these freedoms and rights.

Every bureaucratic-etatist and arbitrary management of means and results of labor and the usurpation and expropriation of the rights of the working man and citizen represents a barrier to the realization of the historic aims and must be condemned most severely by the political action of the LCY and eliminated by law.

The LCY constantly must develop the responsibility of its members, organizations, and organs for the realization of the right to self-management in all its aspects and any usurpation of these rights must be considered a most severe political and moral violation in society. For LC members, such a violation must bring with it the most severe moral, political responsiblity.

The insufficiently energetic, systematic, and overall activity of the LC in the development of self-managing rights and duties has affected, it says, the expression of the weaknesses of other organs directly responsible for the realization of human freedoms and rights and the insufficiently energetic removal of negative phenomena.

Confirming the special significance of the full freedom of expression of nationality and the multinational community of Yugoslavia, the resolution stresses that any form of discrimination on the basis of nationality, any form of national intolerance and pressure, and any form of and attempt at endangering our federal system -- which is particularly expressed in the pressures of the Albanian irredentists in Kosovo -- is contrary to the freedom and rights of the individual and the citizen.

The condition for realizing all rights is the full performance of duties in accordance with the Constitution. Among the duties that are inseparable from the realization of any form of human rights and freedoms whatsoever, as the most sacred right and duty of SFRY citizens, is the defense of the fatherland, it says.

The resolution stresses that in organizing and realizing rights and freedoms, the equal position of men should not be brought into question, nor should the realization of rights and duties throughout the whole of the territory of the SFRY, in which the republics, provinces, and municipalities have special responsibility, be restricted. The LCY advocates the lasting and consistent implementation of the principles of the solidarity and responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and that of the community as a whole.

Because of the spread of manipulation and the abuse of freedoms and rights in this time of crisis, the LCY will be advocating the more rapid development of human, democratic, freedom-loving, and equality-based contents in the relations of interhuman solidarity in society with ideological means and widespread social action, which will reduce the scope for the above or rights and freedoms, and thus also the need for the use of force. In socialist society, it stresses, there can be no freedoms for the enemies of freedom.

It is stressed that nothing can justify the abuse of public office in the organs of power and in other organs and that in the LC, there cannot be who acquire riches by exploiting alien labor, by speculating, and abusing their position.

Urging all LC members, organizations, and organs to fight consistently for the realization of rights and duties, the resolution ends with the message that any undermining of the freedoms and rights of the individual is, at the same time, an attack on the programmatic goals of the LCY and is unconnected with the social role and tasks of the LC member and all his organizations.

Resolution on Role of Youth

LD181800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The LC proceeds from the perception that the continuity and future of the socialist revolution crucially depends on the extent to which the young are the exponents and creators of their ideas and goals, and the extent to which they participate in the construction and realization of the historical interests of the working class. The young generation can become a revolutionary subject, stated the resolution "LC Tasks in the Implementation of the Social Role of the Young Generation," only if there is full scope for its own critical thinking about the world of socialism and our self-managing reality.

Communists must be in the forefront helping young people to wage a battle for their self-managing social consciousness and involvement, proceeding from the fact that the interests and problems of the young are the interests and problems of society as a whole.

Stating that the young generation, and especially one or two parts of it, is being adversely affected by the difficult socioeconomic situation, by social tensions and characterized by crisis in the sphere of politics, morals, and overall social consciousness, it is assessed in the resolution that the ambitions of young people go significantly beyond what is given and inherited. It depends on the LC and other factors of socialist consciousness whether, and to what extent it will realize its revolutionary being, because young people can do much, but they cannot change the world by themselves. Proceeding from this, the LC must expand the involvement of the young in socialist self-management and the involvement of larger numbers of young people in the LC leadership -- from basic organizations to the LCY Central Committee.

The section of the revolution on ideological trends among young people stressed that the progressiveness of the young generation cannot be assumed in advance, since, in the conditions of the current crisis, it can often end up as radicalism, which is not always progressive. The LC cannot reconcile itself to the fact that a section of the young are living in apathy, with a feeling of powerlessness and no hope; they must have initiative and must speed up those actions of the young in which they will affirm their values and make their own impact on the mainstream of society. We should not allow a section of the young, because of serious difficulties in self-management and in the sphere of morals and social life, to reject self-management itself and seek alternatives elsewhere under the influence of conservative forces and their ideologies. Since nationalism is the most dangerous expression of these forces the LC must act clearly in each situation and expose the social causes and consequences of nationalism.

The LC sees unemployment primarily as an economic, social, class and political problem which, despite great efforts and the results achieved has become increasingly exacerbated in the last few years.

Solving this problem is not only the responsibility of the environment in which it occurs but it is a priority task for society as a whole, the resolution stressed. It can be realized, above all, by dynamic economic development and the strengthening and expansion of the material basis of labor. All solutions that act as an obstacle to the more rapid productive employment of young people should be removed, and solutions should be forthcoming which stimulate self-managing integration and the free mobility of labor and social resources on the unified market.

The orientation towards greater employment can be attained only if each new job is taken by the most qualified cadres, those who are capable of expanding production and of increasing income and productivity. This requires that measures and criteria for accepting workers, including the necessity of taking on trainees, be respected throughout the basic organizations of associated labor. A decisive struggle must be initiated against the widespread appearance of the misuse of competitions for jobs, privatization and other deformations in employment.

After noting that solving the housing problems of the young and improving the position of young people in the village, are among the priority tasks of the LC, the resolution stated that education and upbringing is a crucial question which to a very great degree, predetermines one's entry into life, work and the overall prospects of the young. In order to implement reform goals, it went on, the most important thing is to project long-term cadre needs, because without this the educational system cannot know what specialists are required and students cannot know what jobs to aim for. The LC, with others in society, must quickly find solutions to harmonize the process of upbringing and education with the needs and requirements of associated labor, especially on the question of cadre planning. At the end of this section, it said that the position of students is of primary importance for the overall development of this position on a united ideological and socioeconomic bases. They must reflect and support the requirements of productive and social integration throughout the country and facilitate the free flow of knowledge and experience through reliance on common scientific and cultural achievement.

The basic contents of the Marxist view of nature and society, the resolution stressed, must be built into the overall education and upbringing process. There is a need to remove more rapidly the weaknesses that appear in this process and to liberate it from the dogmatic and, in essence, non-Marxist approach to the study of Marxism. In this connection the contents of the subject of basic Marxism and socialist self-management should be improved -- in other words, special attention should be devoted to the more successful work of youth political schools.

The lasting orientation of the LC is the rejuvenation of its ranks which, at the same time, means that criteria for accepting young people into the LC must be developed and applied more consistently. It is the duty and responsiblity of the municipal committees and the basic LC organizations the document said to develop permanent and direct cooperation and activity among young people. However, Communists must fight for the inclusion of young people in SAWP, the trade unions and other sociopolitical organizations, they must fight for the understanding that without their full voice there can be no democratic debate. The same approach must prevail in workers councils, delegations and assemblies.

This involvement of the young requires the consistent realization and development of the Yugoslav socialist youth federation which should reflect, in its entirety, all the different interests of the working, cultural, and living preoccupations of the young generation. The LCY will offer full support for the development of the Yugoslav socialist with federation as a united and mass, sociopolitical and educational organization in which, as the broadest democratic front of young people, the aspirations and the creativity of young people are expressed and channelled in a socialist self-managing direction, it said in the final section of the resolution.

REPORTAGE ON 28 JUN CONGRESS PLENARY SESSION

LD281935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0652 GMT 28 Jun 86

["13th LCY Congress: Plenary Session and Reports From the Commissions" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The beginning of the third plenary session of the 13th LCY Congress was devoted to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Djuro Djakovic, the legendary fighter and leader of the Yugoslav party and movement.

The delegates to the 13th LCY Congress today elected the LCY's top bodies -- the Central Committee, the Commission for statutory issues and the Supervisory Commission. All the candidates received the necessary two-thirds majority of votes. The report on the elections was presented by Ali Sukrija, chairman of the Commission for the Election of the LCY Organs of the 13th LCY Congress.

The total of 1694 delegates of 98.77 percent of the 1715 present delegates took part in the voting. The commission has established that in the election of the Central Committee only one ballot paper was invalid while at the election for the Supervisory and Statutory Commission two ballot papers each were found to be invalid. Sukrija informed the delegates that 14 new names were added to the list of candidates for the Central Committee; 2 of these received 2 votes each and 12 1 vote each.

Ali Sikrija congratulated the newly elected members of the LCY top bodies and wished them great success in their work.

In the course of the third plenary session, which is being presided over by Radisa Gacic, the delegates heard the reports on the work of the six congress commissions.

The LC has a task to mobilize the working class and all working people in the economy and society into a determined action in order to bring about major changes needed for pulling out of the crisis. This is the key assessment of the report on the work of the Congress Commission for the Development of the Socioeconomic relations of Socialist self management and for the economic, Scientific and Technological Developments. The report was adopted by the delegates at the third plenary session of the congress. On behalf of the commission in whose work over 600 delegates took part (126 took part in the debate and another 106 delegates submitted their writtern contributions) the report was presented by Stefan Korosec.

The commission was unanimous -- the report says -- in calling for the consistent implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization with full observance of the laws of commodity production and the world market criteria.

It is stated that the ideopolitical differences in our people's views about the main causes of the instability have, to a considerable extent, been clarified while the awareness of and confidence in our own resources, know-how, and working people's creative power and the need for introducing modern technology have been enhanced. However, the report warns, owing to high inflation and low efficiency in the economic activity there still exists a threat of new crisis situations and exacerbation of the difficulties.

As regards the high level of unemployment the report urges all those responsible for making decisions in society and the workers in jobs, in particular, to assume an active attitude to the problem. The report also warns of the fact that very often the market mechanisms and criteria are replaced by administrative voluntarism all of which reduces people's responsibility for the results and for the consequences of the decisions they passed.

The report goes on to stress that since our economy is going through a stage where it is being transformed from an extensive to the intensive type of economic activity, efficiency in conducting economic policy is all the more important. It is untenable that some of the economic measures which failed to produce expected results are not being changed.

The price policy, the credit-monetary and tax policies as well as other terms of the economic activity have not been coordinated -- the report stresses -- with the tasks and demands of the long-term program of economic stabilization. They also fail to reflect the market criteria. Any form of local, republican and provincial insularity must be eliminated in an uncompromising manner in order to speed up the integration of work organizations into large technical-technological systems. The sole alternative for further developing social activities is to provide conditions for an upsurge in the free and direct exchange of labor and to end the parafiscal way of financing work organizations.

The creative potential of self-management and its advantages, the report emphasizes, have to be reaffirmed through a more qualitative, dynamic and coordinated economic, scientific, cultural, social and political development. Know-how and its proper evaluation are a vital prerequisite for changing the quality of our development and for a timely response to the trends of the present-day scientific and technological revolution and the economic development in the world. An end must be put the practice of socializing inefficiency in business and losses and shifting the blame for one's own failure on society.

The commission urges communists to stop underestimating small businesses and to help create all the necessary conditions for the development of this sector both in overall economy and as a personal initiative.

The report also states that to increase exports is not solely a task resulting from the obligation to repay foreign debts but is also a condition of sound development, of increasing production and investment and thus of resolving the problem of unemployment. The report also gives support to the policy of the realistic exchange rate of the dinar.

The report goes on to note that in the course of the debate in the commission's work criticism was voiced of the LC organs and functionaries and calls made for establishing their specific responsibility for the realization of the adopted stance. The delegates insisted particularly on establishing the responsibility for failed investments. The need was stressed on several occasions for creating conditions for a more even development throughout the country. Delegates also insisted that greater attention be paid to human environment and called for a more critical stand against all the forms of environmental pollution.

A number of participants in the debate stressed the need for consulting the widest possible section of the public when deciding on the use of nuclear technology.

The debate dwelt extensively on the current problems encountered in the development of agriculture. Particular attention was devoted to the problems affecting individual private farmers. Several proposals were put forward for improving the situation in agriculture, particularly in the sphere of the policy of bank loans.

Denunciations were expressed of unacceptable differences in personal incomes which are not a result of work while particular criticism was directed at the process of disintegration in society which does not reflect the work performed. The delegates demanded an end to this practice and to the deviations at all levels.

In conclusion the report stresses that the delegates support the Federal Executive Council's determined action in halting the unfavorable trends and realizing the tasks and goals of the economic stabilization.

The consolidation of working-class revolutionary unity and a more consistent struggle of the SFRY -- the self-managing free community of equal nations and nationalities--is the only prospect of our survival and development. In this respect it is necessary to have a radical change in the overall activity of the LC to speed up the way out of the crisis by developing socialist self-management and the true power of the working class. This is the gist of the report on the work of the Commission for the Ideopolitical, Organizational and Cadre Activity of the LCY and for the Statute, which was submitted by Jakov Lazaroski. About 350 delegates and guests participated in the 3-day work of the commission; 88 took the floor, and 19 submitted written contributions.

They carried out a critical analysis and assessment of the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LC in society, especially as regards the implementation of the stabilization program and efforts to resolve the accumulated problems and shortcomings. Within this framework, the delegates pointed out that the LC bears a considerable part of responsibility for the situation in society.

The sharpest criticism was voiced over statism, nationalism, separatism, technocracy and all the tendencies of isolationaism, from the basic organizations of associated labor to the republics and provinces. Nothing desintegrates Yugoslavia more than isolationism which was assessed as not coming from workers, but from various technocrats and bureaucrats at all the levels.

In keeping with Tito's demands, communists are expected to be in the front line, responsible and consistent, and also to reaffirm their words by their deeds. Communists explicitly demanded the consolidation of the ideological and action unity of the LCY, as the basic factor of the successful implementation of the leading role of the LCY, the further development of self-management and the consolidation of the power of the working class, equality and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

To develop the unity of the LCY we must primarily proceed from the LCY Central Committee and its executive organs, which must be the true ideopolitical revolutionary factor in the integration of the working class and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. According to the report, a newly-elected Central Committee must ensure the uniform activity of the entire LCY by its political stands, decisions and organized action.

Within this context the delegates spoke critically about the federalization of the LCY. It manifests itself in the bureaucratic interpretation of the independence of the republican and provincial LC's, the different interpretation and realization of the basic aims of the policy, opportunistic approach to the conclusions of the LCY organs, to the extent of their being by-passed, ignored and not being implemented.

The report warned of the danger of bureaucratic-centralist tendencies and consciousness which aspires to hard-line policy and monolithic attitude without democracy. Its advocates call in question not only the independence of the republican and provincial LC's, but also their raison d'etre, which must be resolutely opposed.

Stress was laid on a demand for the reaffirmation and consistent application of democratic centralism at all the levels of organization, from the basic organization to the LCY Central Committee. Departures from its essence and inconsistencies in its implementation make possible the penetration of various deformities, especially in connection with carrying out policy and tasks.

The ideological struggle is insufficiently organized and more defensive and campaign-like, calling for the need for an uncompromising ideoligical struggle and resolute opposition to nationalism. In this respect one must have a uniform approach to these phenomena in all the environments. The delegates were also unanimous in their demand for further vigorous action of the LC against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo which must include a speedier and more resolute differentiation. A demand was also voiced for the consistent realization of the platform on Kosovo and the established progress of the LC and other socialist forces in Kosovo and further afield. This is the only way to ensure mutual trust and brotherhood and unity in Kosovo, and to stabilize political and social relations in the province. This would speed up the elimination of causes of the emigration of the Serbian and Montenegrins under duress and create conditions for their speedier return, the report of the commission stresses.

Thirty two amendments to the draft resolution and 96 amendments to the draft amendments and addenda to the statute were submitted in this commission.

The development and consistent implementation of the uniform strategy of the scientific and technological development of Yugoslavia, rational planning and the realization of scientific-technical cooperation with industrially developed and developing countries, radical changes in the socioeconomic position and the institutional conditions in this sphere, in direction of exploring its productive, creative and humanitarian character, are the fundamental and urgent tasks of the LCY in the next planning period.

This is the central stand in a report on the work of the commission for ideological questions in education, science and culture, in which out of the total of 257 delegates and a considerable number of guests, 117 took the floor, 6 submitted written contributions and 36 submitted amendments.

Submitting her report on the commission's work at the plenary session, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec stressed the broad discussion reflected unity in establishing the main guidelines for further development of education, upbringing, science and culture, as the basic factors of the material, cultural and general social development.

At the same time delegates spoke in favor of a more intensive development of Marxist-based scientific research on Yugoslav reality; the basing of social life in general and the process of decisionmaking on scientific analyses and achievements and for the wider application of the revolutionary practice of the LC scientific results and the theoretic Marxist thought.

The delegates unanimously agreed on the need for the greater involvement of the LC and all the socialist forces in the resolute, organized and consistent struggle for the realization of the basic LC principles on raising the quality of socialist self-managing transformation in education and upbringing. A demand was voiced for faster standardization of the conditions of education and upbringing in all Yugoslav environments and for the reaffirmation of the principles of solidarity and reciprocity at the country level.

One central questions focused on unity and fellowship in the system and policy of education and upbringing. It was noted that -- in the past -- the educational system, because of different degrees of dynamism in the realization of reform in socialist republics and autonomous provinces, created unnecessary differences and failed to implement social contracts in this sphere, hence additional efforts are needed on the part of the LC and all other organized forces to overcome such a situation.

It is indispensable to carry out a resolute struggle for greater unity in the system of upbringing and education in Yugoslavia, because this is the guarantee of the realization of Tito's idea on self-management and on the realization of brotherhood and unity. The LC must strongly oppose unjustified differences in educational programs, plans and textbooks.

Emphasis is also laid on the consequences of the indoctrination of pupils and students in Kosovo with foreign ideology and a strongly-worded demand was voiced for the speedier and more consistent implementation of the political platform on Kosovo and all the measures and tasks which resulted from it.

The delegates also demanded a speedier overcoming of the treatment of education as part of social production and the creation of conditions for increasing the participation of education in the national income. Special attention was drawn to the fact that the employment of young specialized cadres is a basic prerequisite for the realization of the reform of upbringing and education.

In the discussion on questions of culture the participants stressed this sphere should not be treated as a separate subject but as a component part of socialist productive relations. Without the cultural progress it is impossible to encourage self-managing processes as the class-liberation ones. The realization of LC program orientations in the sphere of cultural creativity, including its freedom, was seriously called in question because of the neglect of the material status of cultural activities.

It was also noted that one of the unavoidable tasks of the LC in the field of cultural and artistic creativity is to find new, more modern, subtle and effective methods of ideological activity. It is very important here to manifest a higher degree of militant behavior to oppose all antisocialist and anticommunist stands and views, nationalist and dogmatic in particular, and to overcome all forms of opportunism in the ideological struggle.

A few delegates warned of topical problems in physical training, sport and sport recreation. Negative assessment was made of the practice which allows us to spend more time in talking and writing about specific excesses and failures, while we pay less attention to fostering and developing the educational, training, health and defense values of physical training.

The 13th LCY Congress delegates unanimously adopted the report of the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management, submitted to today's session by Ivan Brigic.

The entire debate at the commission had been inspired by critical attitudes to the problems and weaknesses in the functioning of the political system and by the uniform demand to switch without delay to specific formulation and implementation of normative solutions that would strengthen the power of the working class and self-management. Demands and proposals by most of the membership and the public for efficient and comprehensive action aimed at changing the situation, behavior and institutional solutions that had not been confirmed in social practice were expressed. Essential assessments and proposals contained in the Critical Analysis as well as the results of the public debate that had received the necessary backing were given a fresh impetus. The delegates demanded that the implementation of these proposals be started as soon as possible.

The unanimous assessment was that the basic constitutional principles and fundamental orientations that express the revolutionary achievements of our socialist society cannot be changed. However, the delegates firmly demand that the discrepancy between those principles and the practice in the decision-making process and functioning of the institutions of the political system should be reduced.

The crucial question is how to put an end to statist tendencies and how to incorporate efficient barriers against such tendencies into the system. It was stressed that the LC and the institutions in which it operates are not beyond dealing with statism. A comprehensive program of measures is, therefore, needed to free society from statist constraints.

It not the pluralism of self-managing interests that is to blame for autarky, disintegration of the working class, fragmentation of social property and pushing the delegate system into the sidelines, but the fact that it is being curbed by state-property monopoly. Institutions and mechanisms of the political system must be, therefore, much more in the service of training all subjects in business activity in line with the law of the economy and the market, instead of being under state patronage.

The delegates pointed out the need for a more resolute struggle to reaffirm the work organization's constitutional role, to make composite organizations of associated labor fit for action, to achieve better business results and greater development and to achieve linking up and integration of broader forms on the basis of specific programs. A considerable number of critical assessments were heard about the fact that workers' roles in associted labor in pursuing the cadre policy was not sufficiently carried out in practice. The LC, it was stressed, must bear the responsibility for the implementation of the adopted principles of the cadre policy and for the prevention of phenomena of splinter-group activity, sectarianism, manipulations and other deformations in this sphere.

The most dangerous form of bureaucratic monopoly, the report says, is the monopoly of individual political centers, in particular of executive and administrative state organs as regards the representation of national interests as a whole. Such monopolies wreck and demolish the multinational community. On the other hand, there is also the demand to implement efficiently those state functions that are directed towards protecting and advancing self-managing social relations, that express the state's working class essence.

The disintegration of the Yugoslav community, cases of separatist isolationism as well as unitarist endeavors are subjected to severe criticism. What is crucial for the implementation of the federation's constitutional concept, is the influence of the working class and associated labor, based on self-management, in implementing common interests. Economic as well as normative preconditions have to be created to achieve the decisive influence of associated labor in the assembly system and prevent fragmentation and autarchy in particular in large systems.

Emphasis was laid on implementing the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia as a composite sociopolitical community and of the relations in it because this represents a fundamental element of realizing the constitutional concept of Yugoslav federalism. Stances about creating relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based were endorsed. The demand was voiced that they be consistently implemented.

It is the delegates' unanimous view that normalizing the deeply disrupted international relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is one of the LCY's most important tasks, the solution of which allows no delay. The main task of the LCY and of the Serbian LC, and above all of the Kosovo LC, is to create conditions that would halt the exodous of Serbs and Montenegrins and prevent the irredenta's goals about ethnically pure Kosovo from being realized. The program of measures and activities adopted by the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency should be strictly implemented.

There was critical assessment of the phenomena of undermining constitutionality and legality.

The debate at the sessions of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY and Foreign Policy of the SFRY manifested full unity and resolve to continue to confirm, through all international LCY and SFRY activity and deeds, the continuity of our strategic orientations in international relations and foreign policy, which we established and successfully implemented together with Tito for decades.

The debate also stressed that in the future, Yugoslavia's international position and prestige in the world would depend mostly on the extent to which we successfully resolve outstanding problems of our internal, self-managing economic and social development.

In submitting the report on the work of the commission to the plenary session, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic stated that the debate confirmed Yugoslavia's lasting orientation toward the policy of nonalignment as an expression of its internal socioeconomic and political identity and irreplaceable strategy of safeguarding and defending our independence. New incentives for the Nonaligned Movement are expected to come from the summit in Harare, which would direct its activity even more toward actions and make it even more effective.

The commission noted with great concern that the confrontation between superpowers and blocs and the continued arms race, in particular nuclear, represent a dangerous threat to world peace. In this context, the need to strengthen the role and efficiency of the UN as the broadest democratic forum for mutual negotiations was stressed.

The delegates sounded a warning about many unforeseeable dangers that also arise from peaceful uses of nuclear energy as has been confirmed by recent accidents in nuclear power plants.

In this context, backing was given to the fundamental orientations of social movements advocating preservation of world peace and protection of human environment.

The need was stressed to eliminate crisis hotbeds in individual parts of the world that are gravely weighing down international relations and seriously threatening world peace. Concern was voiced about the worsening situation in the Mediterranean among other things. Resolute and urgent international sanctions were demanded against the racist regime in South Africa.

The delegates condemned all aspects of international terrorism and demanded that resolute measures be taken to eliminate its causes.

Great attention was paid in the debate to the crisis in international economic relations. Particular reference was made to the problems of overindebtedness of a large number of developing countries. The delegates endorsed the view that the only real way out of the present crisis in world economic, trade and financial relations was to change them fundamentally and to create a new international economic order. In this context, they stressed the need to take concrete, urgent measures to swiftly expand our economic cooperation with developing countries within the framework of our economic relations with the world.

One of the main subjects of the debate was also Yugoslavia's cooperation with neighboring countries and the promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans. The delegates explicitly emphasized Yugoslavia's lasting orientation to develop comprehensive cooperation with all neighboring countries on well-known foundations. Friendly cooperation with neighbors, based on the concept of the policy of open borders, is one of the most important priorities in our foreign policy, it was stated in the debate. The conviction was also voiced that national minorities could and must be an important constructive factor in bringing peoples and states closer together and in developing good-neighborly cooperation.

The delegates pointed to the positive experiences in cooperation with individual neighboring countries, but also to the existing controversial and unresolved issues in our relations with some of our neighbors. This refers in particular to denying the existence of the Macedonian national minority in neighboring countries and the identity of the Macedonian nation in general, as well as to periodic manifestations of even territorial aspirations toward Yugoslavia.

The commission in particular analyzed the existing problems of socialism and the workers' movement and pointed out that the seriousness and nature of the problems that socialist forces face today, imposes an even greater need for their closer, mutual and equitable cooperation, for which the LCY would work in the future.

Corresponding attention was also paid to the democratization and socialization of our foreign policy. It was assessed that significant results had been achieved in this respect. But, it was also pointed out that fuller mutual information, intensified responsibility and greater coordination of activity by all participants in our international cooperation to implement consistently jointly established uniform foreign policies of the SFRY, are needed.

It is the assessment of the 13th LCY Congress that since the 12th Congress a significant breakthrough has been achieved in the practice of all-people's defense.

Even in unfavorable socioeconomic conditions, we have ensure the continuity of successful defense preparations, complemented and perfected the defense and protection system and increased the ability of society for defense from armed aggression and other forms of external and internal threats. This was stressed by Simeon Buncic in presenting to the plenary session the report of the Commission for the Issues of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, in the work of which 180 delegates took part. Fifty-one delegates spoke in the debate.

The speakers stressed that the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as founded by Tito, represented our lasting orientation and the only possible reply to all challenges and threats to the independence and security of the SFRY under the present circumstances. Efforts undertaken to complement and perfect the doctrine and system of defense and self-protection in line with the changes were fully endorsed.

The 13th LCY Congress pointed out that the dangers of the security of Yugoslavia are on the increase because of the worsening of the international situation as well as because of complex, critical internal circumstances.

The crisis in international relations has become a permanent feature and, therefore, the issue of war and peace is today increasingly raised as an issue of relations between crisis and war. The special war is assuming global dimensions and is being waged with growing intensity against the SFRY, along with more explicit reliance on the internal enemy.

The interests of defense and security of society demand swifter and more efficient resolution of very exacerbated and accumulated economic, ideopolitical and social problems. Our intensified internal difficulties have been conducive to the activation of hostile forces and their increasingly more organized and aggressive activity.

The 13th LCY Congress warned of the great dangers arising from intensified nationalistic and statist bureaucratic tendencies and, on this basis, the increasingly present processes and phenomena of autarchy, isolationism and favouritism for individual interests at the expense of the general social interest. Yugoslavia, as the common homeland of all our nations and nationalities, and working people and citizens, and of every one of its part in particular, can develop, protect and defend itself only by common efforts and in conditions of unity of the LCY, of leaderships and all organized socialist forces of the country. Experiences derived from the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo demonstrate in the best possible way the extent to which nationalism acts destructively on the identity of our multinational community and thus also on the vitality and efficiency of the defense.

The debate pointed out the need to further strengthen the unity of all forces of the all-people's defense and social self-protection on the uniform area of Yugoslavia, the unity of the concept and of the doctrine on the deployment of Armed Forces, the unity of leadership and command and unity of the material and technical equipping of the Armed Forces and of all-people's resistance.

Appreciation was expressed to the Yugoslav People's Army and to the Armed Forces as a whole for having preserved, despite the critical situation in society, ideopolitical unity and moral firmness, and contributed to the stability of the entire society.

It is the commission's unanimous view that the Yugoslav People's Army, as the striking section of the Armed Forces, must in the future be united, morally firm and organized, armed, equipped, trained and mobile in such a way as to be able to successfully meet the first and most powerful strike of the aggressor, make possible, with territorial defense and along with the involvement of other forces of defense and security, the transition of society to the state of war and carry on the battle with the main forces of the aggressor until final victory. Attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army and the entire all-people's defense were most severely denounced. The demand was voiced for the LC to wage more consistently the struggle against such phenomena and their exponents, the report of the commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection stressed.

When the reports on the work of the six commissions were adopted, the congress went on to endorse the report of the Commission for Proposals and Petitions, which was explained by Pal Benak. He told the delegates that the 13th LCY Congress had received 1,112 petitions, appeals, complaints, proposals, and letters.

Such a high number of petitions, never recorded at any previous congress, is an expression, Benak said, of the working peoples' and citizens' trust in the LCY, and its readiness to be resolutely committed to eliminating unconstitutional and illegal actions, as well as all other phenomena opposed to self-management. But, this is also at the same time an indicator that in many environments there is stagnation in developing self-managing socioeconomic relations. This is manifested mostly in the violation and usurpation of self-managing and other rights of the working people and citizens, and in particular, of the lack of efficiency of many organs and organizations.

Benak said that during its seven sessions, the commission discussed 909 petitions, 212 of which referred to statutory issues and 697 to personal problems of the working people and citizens and to the state of society. Among them are 34 collective petitions with 315 signatures, 45 petitions containing proposals to resolve various issues of broader social significance, and 47 anonymous letters. Of the 212 complaints relating to statutory issues, 167 refer to decisions on expulsion from the LC; 25 to ideopolitical measures taken against individuals, warnings and last warnings; 17 to demands for recognition of controversial years of service in the LC; and 3 to the decision to be struck from the records of LC membership.

Following a detailed discussion of the reasons listed in the complaints and the attached documents, the commission proposed to the 13th Congress to accept the complaint put forward by the Zagreb-Medvescak munitipal committee presidium of the Croatian LC and to have the ideopolitical measure of last warning pronounced on Dusan Cekic from Zagreb commuted into the ideopolitical measure of expulsion from the LC.

It was proposed to the congress that 77 complaints be passed on to the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY and other LC organs and basic organizations for verification, and that 120 be rejected due to lack of substantiation by fresh evidence.

The most frequent reasons and causes for resoration to the LC in this way in insufficient political sensitivity, inefficiency, and bureaucratic attitude of a considerable number of responsible social factors in resolving vital issues for workers and citizens.

Many petitions refer to various kinds of violations of constitutionality and legality such as enrichment without working for it, bribery, corruption, and unjustified social differences, as well as nationalism and chauvinism, with consequences which have been manifested in the most drastic way in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and which are reflected particularly in the constant exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from that area.

Letters from many complainants are characteristic; weighed down by material troubles such as price rises, low personal incomes, and minimum pensions, they appeal to the delegates of the 13th Congress to devote particular attention to these issues in their deliberations. People without jobs expect the congress to introduce more order and legality in this sphere, and they insist that concrete political measures and actions be taken to restore respect for the rights of those who have waited longer, who need work more, and who are more skilled.

Pal Benak said that the commission's assessment was that seven petitions called for the direct intervention of LCY top-ranking organs. Among them is the letter from Jovanka Broz. They are to be passed on to the LCY Central Committee.

The fourth plenary session of the 13th LCY Congress, chaired by Milanko Renovica, adopted nine resolutions:

- on the LC tasks in developing socioeconomic relations and the political system;

- on the LC tasks in the economic and scientific-technological development;

- on the LC tasks in ideopolitical and action training of the LC;

- on the LC tasks in the struggle for peace and equitable education and upbringing;

- on the LC tasks in the development of culture;

- on the LC tasks in implementing the LCY platform on Kosovo;

- on the LC tasks in implementing freedom, rights, and responsibility of man and citizen; and,
- on the LC tasks in realizing the social role of the young generation.

Milan Kucan explained the proposed regulations

What stems from the debate is the general realization and clear demand, he said, that there can be no further development of socialist self-management if the foundations causing the statist relations or production, above all, in the expanded and social reproduction, to be self-perpetuating, are not eliminated from the economic and political system.

Kucan stressed the debate demonstrated great interest and concern for the fate, unity and development of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing, multinational, federal community from which also stems the responsibility of every part of our community for everything taking place in it, or in any part of it, or what should take place through our future ideo-political action.

Kucan believes that for the LC action to take place immediately after the congress, it will be of great significance that we create conditions to implement the crucial strategic tasks both of the LC and of society -- tasks we have laid down in the congress resolutions. Since the number of these tasks is high a clear selection is called for.

First we should resolve issues which will extricate us as soon and as reliably as possible from the existing social difficulties and economic crisis and at the same time unfold prospects for more socialism, for a socialism richer in its material and spiritual aspects, economically more efficient and of more democratic and humane contents and opportunities.

Kucan also believes it is a matter of great significance to mobilize the entire party membership and to commit and rally all social potentials and all society's progressive forces to implement the congress tasks.

Kucan informed the delegates that while the commission was at work it received 163 amendments proposing changes and supplements to the texts of the congress resolutions, their improvement or further elaboration of stances and tasks contained in these documents. The commission discussed every proposal, comment, suggestion or demand, including those which were a matter of principle or fairly general. Most of these amendments had been fully or partly adopted. The commission rejected amendments which did not fit the concept and structure of the resolutions or which, by their contents and proposals, deviated from the basic orientations. In this context, proposals contrary to the role of the LC and the function of the congress were also rejected.

At the end of his speech, Kucan stressed that in these decisive moments and periods of our society, the actions and efficiency of subjective forces, and above all, of the LC is crucial; that is, their ability to grasp, on the basis of a critical examination of the situation of society, the origins of what is new and progressive and give the most progressive replies to resolve the accumulated economic and social contradictions, along the path of development of socialist self-management and strengthening of the federal nature of the Yugoslav community and of brotherhood and unity of our peoples. This is the meaning of implementing the long-term economic stabilization program and of the entire activity in applying the knowledge contained in the critical analysis and gained from the public debate on it. This is the fundamental task of the 13th LCY Congress and therein lies the significance of its conclusions, Kucan said.

The congress then adopted the proposed amendments and supplements to the LCY statute. There were 145 amendments. In explaining the proposals, Jure Bilic, chairman of the commission, said the aim of the new statutory premises was to settle all fundamental issues of the LC internal relations in a uniform manner, this also having been the demand of the all-party debate. Bilic said not a single forum organ could turn a deaf ear to the demands put forward in the public debate in connection with the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, an exceptionally significant and far-reaching event in the life of the LCY. Criticisms and demands voiced in that debate represented the starting point in the work on amending and supplementing the LCY statute.

Dealing with individual premises of the new statute, Bilic said that the general principles emphasized the components of the LCY unity as being the vanguard of the Yugoslav working class, which expressed and struggled for the genuine interests of all the nations and nationalities of our country.

The statute contains the orientation about the integral settling of relations in the Serbian LC; that is, about the LC's of the provinces within the indivisible LCY and the Serbian LC.

The statute defines the obligation and responsibility of organizations and organs of the Serbian LC and of the provincial LC's for the initiatives launched by basic organizations as well as for stances and conclusions adopted by organs and forums of the LCY and of the Serbian LC. In the debate, according to Bilic, a considerable number of comments were made about determining the independence of the republics in the single LCY. However, the commission is of the view that the independence of the republican and provincial LC's is both a historical and topical political category of equal proportion that demonstrates the specific and special nature of LCY relations, that is, that unity could not be built and implemented without adequate independence. Independence is both a manifestation and a condition of unity. The existing degree of independence of the republican and provincial LC's in the single LCY is a result of long historical experience and of the need in the development of our communist movement, beginning with the mid-thirties and in particular since Josip Broz Tito became general secretary.

Speaking about the essence of democratic centralism, Jure Bilic noted changes introduced in the statute would contribute to developing a consciousness about a greater democratic spirit and unity, and at the same time it would also influence the way decisions are implemented in line with these fundamental party principles.

In the debate preceding the congress as well as at the congress, topical issues concerning cadre policy in both the LC and society were pointed out. The proposal was made to bind the LCY Central Committee through the statute to settle those issues with a special ruling on the basis of a preceding public debate. In opting for such a proposal, Bilic explained we proceeded from the knowledge that the crisis in society also has its cadre component.

As regards the organization of the leaderships of the republics, provinces and the LCY, Bilic pointed out that various proposals and alternatives were put forward. He indicated in particular the novelty by which the LCY Central Committee has the right to take the initiative for convening an extraordinary congress of the republican LC's, extraordinary conference of the provincial LC's and of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army when deviations from the LCY policy and program occur.

When Jure Bilic ended his speech, three amendments were put forward to the proposed changes and supplements to the LCY statute. Danica Milosavljevic believed that the formulation about the republican and provincial LC's being "united" in the LCY should be deleted from the statute. Djuro Bilbija proposed that the obligation should be laid down in the statute that, in elections for all LC organs, there should be several candidates and that the present practice of standard candidates being elected should be discontinued. Milos Perovic insisted on a standard party membership fee for the entire LCY. Not one of these three amendments was passed by the congress.

At the end of the 4 days of work, Milanko Renovica, who chaired the session, thanked, on behalf of the congress, all organs and organization as well as the citizens of Belgrade -- the Hero City -- who had provided the conditions for work and who had extended their hospitality to all delegates and guests. He also thanked those who had committed themselves to organizational, technical and other business and who had contributed to the successful work of the important gathering of Yugoslav Communists. Thanks were also expressed to the Sava center work collective and to numerous foreign and Yugoslav journalists who had provided extensive and timely reports on the work of the 13th congress. The 13th LCY congress ended with the singing of the song "Comrade Tito, we swear to you...."

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PARTY PLENUM APPROVES DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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[Editorial: "A Bold and Magnificent Program of Tasks for the Communists and All the Working People"]

[Text] As reported, the 15th AWP Central Committee Plenum held its proceedings recently to broadly discuss the AWP Central Committee Politburo report "On the Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the Draft Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania During the Eighth 5-Year Period (1986-90)." The plenum unanimously approved the draft directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and decided these documents of great importance should be passed on for a broad popular discussion.

Concluding plenum proceedings, Comrade Ramiz Alia said "The draft directives we approve today synthesize the fundamental targets of the progress of the productive forces and the socio-cultural sector, the perfecting of production relations, the elevation of the people's well-being, and further consolidation of our social order and the country's defense. They guarantee all-around continuity on the socialist road, on the basis of the party's line and Comrade Enver's teachings." Their approval crowned a broad and profound effort to study and forecast possibilities of the country's further progress. This reflects the strength of the party's ideas and the clarity of its thinking, the judgment and lofty political awareness of the masses, and their readiness and confidence in undertaking and fulfilling great and bold tasks.

The facts that, relying entirely on our own efforts, the enlarged reproduction capacity was effected during the past 5-year period and that economic independence and stability was strongly affirmed in the face of all situations are great victories. The people's well-being was further raised. The social product increased 18 percent over the sixth 5-year period and national income 16 percent. The social industrialization process was deepened and industrial production increased 26 percent. Our socialist agriculture made strides on the road to intensification, raising agricultural yields.

Hundreds of production and sociocultural projects were built during the past 5-year period. The first two turbines of the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman were installed ahead of schedule, the Milot-Shkoder-Han i Hoti and the Fier-Vlore railroads were completed. Hundreds of kilometers of high-voltage lines were constructed. A number of projects were commissioned in various fields. The number of pupils and students at all levels of the educational system reached approximately 750,000 and the population reached the 3-million mark.

Our victories during the seventh 5-year period -- as was stated at the plenum -- are even more magnificent because they were achieved during a bitter class struggle against internal and external enemies. This showed once again the superiority and vitality of our socialist order, the correctness of the party's Marxist-Leninist line and of Comrade Enver's immortal teachings, and the strength of our steel-like unity.

The achievements of the past 5-Year period in all socioeconomic areas in the course of the implementation of the fundamental tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress make a sound foundation for the draft directives of the new 5-year period. The plenum said these draft directives.

incorporate the party's long-term strategy for the complete construction of the socialist society, Comrade Enver Hoxha's farsighted economic thinking, and the conclusions and tasks drawn by the party for the country's development. The current 5-year period is a bold and magnificent program.

In the context of developing and deepening socialist industrialization, the degree of use of the country's natural wealth will be extended. Industrial production is expected to rise 29-31 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. In accordance with draft directives approved by the plenum, several important projects will be constructed, most to be commissioned during the current 5-year period. The core of new productive investments will be represented by the Banja hydropower complex, the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad, the Bulqize viaduct (traverbank) the new urea and superphosphate plants, the completion of the nickel-cobalt and lubricating oils plants, dozens of reconstructions, and the construction of irrigation projects for an additional 60,000 hectares. New factories and production lines, roads, schools, and medical and cultural institutions will also be constructed throughout the country. The well-being of the people in rural and urban areas will be improved and social equalities will be reinforced. Considerable investments will be made in the light and food industry to raise the well-being of the population.

Targets set for agriculture, whose overall production is expected to increase 34-36 percent for the 5-year period, are intended to raise the role of this branch in the country's independent development by increasingly better meeting the needs of the people, industry, and exports, and by better harmonizing the intensive and extensive way of development. Increased volumes of transportation, structural improvements, and other measures envisaged in the draft directives are also intended to ensure the agricultural sector will be in a position to better support the development of the entire economy.

The plenum stressed that to ensure improved use of all reserves and possibilities available to our economy and to advance the targets of the draft directives, it is necessary to analyze the achievements of the past 5-year period, particularly this year's achievements, in a critical manner and with modesty.

During the past 5-6 months, it was stated in the plenum, we observe our economy has more forcefully manifested its fundamental features, its dynamism, and its balanced development. Plans are being fulfilled harmoniously and better than ever before. The plenum stressed that primarily reflects the earnestness of communists and working people, of all the party and of the state and economic organs, in their attitude about responsibilities and tasks. This is a result of a profound political understanding and active reflection about criticism made and the tasks set by the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee Plenums, which stimulated progress and put in operation the considerable reserves of our society.

The fact that the overall production plan has been overfulfilled in most branches of industry and in the districts during the first 5 months of this year is a success. The plenum congratulated the commendable work and effort of iron and steel, copper, ferro-chrome, and engineering workers and the working people in the gas industry, who have placed themselves in the vanguard. Achievements in the agricultural and other sectors are also encouraging. The economy has assured a relatively high rate of expanded reproduction.

Dynamism observed in production and other fields reflects the rising fervor and initiative of the masses, a reflection of the predominating spirit of mass actions.

This is clearly evidenced by the crowning success of various actions to ready the irrigation network, and by the widespread movement inspired by the party and rooted in the patriotism of the cooperativeist peasantry in creating small herds of livestock. This has by now become a massive phenomenon. The peasantry is convinced that in a not-too-distant future its milk needs will be met by these herds. This initiative, stated at the plenum, can and must be further promoted by the peasantry itself, and can and must be stimulated by lowering prices and in other ways.

The plenum stated the dynamism observed in the economy largely reflects the rising spirit of the initiative and action of the masses. The spark ignited by the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad project is extending rapidly everywhere. The obvious successes in industry are due to the merit of workers and specialists, ministries, and districts, among which Tirana, Elbasan, Librazhd, Shkoder, Durres, Kruje, and Permet districts must be highlighted. Several irrigation projects extending over an area of 6,000 hectares have been completed ahead of schedule in Shkoder, Fier, Gjirokaster, Vlore, Tirana, and other districts. Tobacco industry investments effected within a 3 months would normally take one year. Weather is being made the most of in various districts in regard to sowing secondary grain crops. These and other actions show what can be achieved when voluntary work of the cooperativists and urban workers is combined with sound organization, and with full use of the investment and construction capacitites in the districts and the cooperatives.

But, the plenum also drew attention to the fact that we must not become complacent as a result of these successes and that we must not fail to also see the shortcomings which still represent a considerable potential that must be used as quickly as possible. The discussion that will take place must serve, among other things, to avoid a tendency to a declining production rate for some articles. With a more correct understanding of export problems, better organization, and a concentration of manpower and other assets, it would be possible to increase exports of chrome and copper, making adequate preparations for the coming year. The same can be said about party organization and the working people in the oil and gas sectors, where greater persistence is required to fully employ the powerful material and technical base, as well as the growing scientific possibilities.

The plenum stressed that the situation and the targets must be reviewed with a critical eye and the utmost earnestness by communists and working people in the agricultural, and particularly in the livestock-raising sectors. It is necessary to end carelessness and underrating of measures to raise the number of cattle, to secure adequate fodder, as well as with regard to the slaughter of cattle, state standards, and so forth.

It was stated at the plenum theat despite criticism of the communication sector, improvements have been too slow. The communications sector is not meeting demands for large-scale transportation and demand for strict discipline and coordinated work. Considerable improvement is needed in vehicle maintenance and use, and in the introduction of new loading and unloading methods in ports and stations. More responsible efforts and concrete results are needed by enterprises exceeding costs and to increase efficiency in general. These cases point out shortcomings in organization, liberalism in application of financial assets, and formalism in planning and checking of costs. The plenum drew the attention of the financial and banking organs to avoid an attitude of being mere spectators in planning and of merely registering data with regard to costs. The plenum stated that the rise and efficiency of the fervor of the masses, and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the considerable tasks confronting us will depend on the way these problems are sorted out.

The discussion of the draft directives -- the plenum stated -- is not a mere procedural matter, but a great political, economic, and scientific action. In this process of a broad debate, the principle of self-reliance must be understood and implemented in all its breadth and depth, not merely as a slogan, but concretely and in every cell of the economy. In particular, we must properly understand and implement Comrade Enver's constant instruction to consume only as much as we produce, to spend only as much as we earn, to import only as much as we export, and in fact to work to increase and consolidate our reserves.

The development of large-scale production -- as was stated at the plenum -- the increase in exports, and the reduction of costs are of decisive importance in securing the planned level of accumulation. Difficulties and obstacles must be met with fruitful planning and organization, studies and comprehensive measures, mobilization at work, and with sacrifices here needed. The party instructs that in our style of work the norm must not be that of merely registering and noting difficulties and obstacles, but to overcome them through quick reactions and adequate compensatory measures. In addition -- as was stressed at the plenum -- it is the party's duty to deeply implant among the communists, workers, and cooperativists an awareness of the class struggle, of the pressure of the imperialist and revisionist encirclement, and of the difficulties arising from this struggle and this pressure. The workers led by the communists will eliminate these and other difficulties through their militant work.

What is important -- the plenum stated -- is that the discussion should bear the imprint of the creative and revolutionary thinking of the masses. "This discussion," Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the plenum, "will be fruitful if the plan indicators are passed through the sieve of active and bold thinking of the workers and cooperativists, the specialists and scholars; if this great action is not considered to be useless tiresome toil or merely a matter of tradition. Not mere conformism with fixed tasks, but a lively debate, not a mechanical separation: "We workers implement, others draft the plans," but an organic link between implementation, study, and planning for the present and for the future; not the number of discussions and proposals merely to fill up the statistics, but valuable ideas and feasible solutions opening up horizons, revolutionizing the people, raising their awareness and sense of responsibility -- these are the demands that must run through the massive discussion on the draft directives."

The cadres in the central departments and in the districts have a responsible duty in this action -- the plenum stressed. They are primarily required to understand the objectives, problems, and tasks raised. On this basis and with a high sense of responsibility they must study, analyze, specify, and coordinate the indicators by drawing out economic thinking in all sectors and by listening to the ideas and proposals of the masses concerning the activation and utilization of internal reserves in all fields.

In particular, the leading and controlling role of the party basic organizations should show new force and new qualities in this great political action that will be guided by them, and it is also their duty to set the mass organizations in motion.

Another 4 months separate us from the ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of the AWP. Comrade Ramiz Alia stated: "Let us mobilize all our strength, let us devote our joint physicalo and intellectual efforts to the plans and the tasks to go to that great event in the life of the party with the greatest possible victories."

The communists and all our magnificent people will respond to this call, as always, with timeless work, initiative, and a revolutionary spirit to further promote the economy, to strengthen defense, and to increase the prosperity of our socialist country.

10TH PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY LEGISLATURE MEETS

Opening Ceremonies

AU020952 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA) -- On July 1 before noon, the 9th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings in the capital.

Present were as invited vanguard workers and cooperativists, members of the people's councils of the villages, united villages, cities and districts, representatives of ministries, institutions and central mass organisations and cadres from the districts of the country.

The deputies and those invited welcomed with enthusiastic applauses the entering into the hall of Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chirman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, of the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

The session was declared open by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Comrade Pali Miska, who proposed the agenda. It was unanimously approved by the deputies.

In the name of the Council of Ministers the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Besnik Bekteshi held the report "The People's Councils and Their Executive Committees Should Increase Further the Effectiveness of the Direction and Control for the Frontal Realisation of the Economic and Financial Tasks."

The report in the name of the permanent commissions of the plan and budget and agriculture of the People's Assembly was held by the chairman of the permanent commission of agriculture the deputy Dhimiter Petro.

At this the first sitting was over. The second one will open on July 2 at 9.00 hrs.

Bekteshi Delivers Report

AU020908 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the report presented in the name of the Council of Ministers by Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA) -- It is the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th Congress, the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan which constitutes a new stage on the road of the continuous development of our socialist society, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi said among others. A sound revolutionary atmosphere prevails everywhere in our country.

Our working masses swept over in the most mass drive "Standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" are working with enthusiasm, optimism and spirit of action to realise the great tasks set by the party in all the fields of the productive and social activity. As Comrade Ramiz Alia said in the grand youth rally "everywhere there is an unshakeable conviction in the inexhaustible possibilities our country has for a fast rate progress. The spirit of drive and self-action of the working people is enhanced not only regarding innovations and technological progress, but also regarding more fruitful organisations".

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, he said further on, have constantly shown a special care of strengthening and democratizing the power of councils. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that "with the power we shall solve everything, here lies our strength".

The elections of April 27 this year to the people's councils and courts were another brilliant victory of the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party and an expression of the love of our people for the people's power. They manifested the determination of our people to march ahead on the road of the socialist construction according to the teachings of the party and our glorious and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha and were an expression of unbreakable unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. The new elections improve considerably the content of the people's councils, their presidencies, permanent commissions and executive committees. In the people's councils of all levels there were elected 38,379 advisers, 74 per cent of whom are workers and cooperativists and 61 per cent acquired higher and secondary education.

According to the Constitution, he stressed, the people's councils, as representative organs of the people, direct and control all the social life in the respective territorial administrative unit.

By running the economy and culture, the people's councils and their executive committees realise the economic-organisational, cultural and educational function which is the main function of the socialist state. In opposition with the revisionists theories and practices, which deny the role of the socialist state for the development of the economy and open way to spontaneity and free execution of the laws of the market, our party and state exploit conscientiously the economic laws and strengthen the role of the power organs for running economy according to a unique and general state plan. The decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party, the visits of Comrade Ramiz Alia in some districts of the country and the speech he made at the rally organised on occasion of the handing over the baton of youth undertakings have implanted a new revolutionary spirit in the people's councils and their executive committees. This period is characterized by fast rates and a large scale realisation of the tasks in every branch and sector of the economy, culture, science and defence.

The data on the realisation of the plan for the first half of this year are positive in general, the speaker said further on. In main branches and sectors of the economy the tasks were realised and overfulfilled or are being realised.

The plan of industrial production was realised 102 per cent having an increase of 3.1 per cent as against the same period last year. Many working collectives, many districts and branches of industry realised the tasks in all fields.

The working people of agriculture, working with a high sense of responsibility completed in better conditions and faster than last year the spring sowing and in general have made a good work to ensure the fodder for livestock and to provide the market with as many products as possible.

During this period, the second turbine of the "Enver Hoxha" Hydro Power Station of Koman was commissioned, the capacity of the chrome mine of Kalimash increased, some factories of food stuff industry were commissioned and over 1400 dwelling flats were set up.

Likewise goods turnover and the plan of the services to the people were overfulfilled.

Improvements are registered in regard with the increase of effectiveness and accumulation. The incomes of the state budget are realised according to the planned tasks.

In order to realise the tasks of the plan and advance its indices, he stresed, the organs of the power and economy have supported better the revolutionary drives of the working collectives and have effectively used the method of action at work.

As it was stressed in the 15th plenum of the Central Committee of the party, the realisation of the planned tasks of this year at all costs by all the branches and sectors of the economy, the districts and economies in the base has been and remains the main and the only way for the development of our society, relying on our own forces, to overcome any difficulty and pressure that come from the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the general crisis of capitalism, to consolidate the independence and defence potential of the homeland.

It is a fact that in the recent years the executive committees of the people's councils of the districts have increased their active force in general regarding the realisation of the tasks. They have consolidated the links with the base, have analysed and solved the most important problems for the district as well as those that have emerged in the process of the realisation of the plan, have generalised the advanced experience and have organised better the control and asistance for the economic organs, especially the people's councils of the villages and united villages.

The people's councils of the base, he said further on, are the foundations of the people's power. The stronger, the more active and realizable they are, the stronger will be all the structure of our state mechanism. To this end the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have worked especially to raise on a higher scale the role of the people's councils of the base, so that they, as genuine representatives of the people, exercise their competences to the full. The overwhelming majority of the advisers, in close tie with the people and social activists take part in these councils. They follow the problems more closely and are on the fore front of the struggle for the realisation of the planned tasks. It is a significant fact that 31,015 advisers out of 38,379 ones are in the village.

Along with the efforts for the realisation of the planned tasks of this year, now the people's councils of all levels are faced with the important tasks of compiling the draft plan of 1987 so that the working masses, with their innovative thinking, have their say powerfully, so that to compile a real, mobilising and revolutionary plan that responds better the needs of the development and possibilities of the economy. [sentence as received].

The 15th plenum of the Central Committee of the party, which held its proceedings successfully some days ago, he said, analysed the realisation of the last 5-year plan and jumped in the conclusion that the 7th five year plan (1981-1985) will go down in the history of the economic and social development of the country as the first plan whose realisation has been carried out relying completely on our own forces, without any credit and aid from abroad. Our country made steps forward on the road of progress and safeguarding of the victories achieved in the construction of socialism, having on its base the correct line and the far-sighted Marxist-Leninist policy of our party.

In struggle with the difficulties and great damages caused by the bad weather conditions and other natural calamities, as well as with the difficulties of the imperialist-revisionist pressure, encirclement and blockade, of the economic-currency crisis of the bourgeois-revisionist countries, there came to the force powerfully the political and ideological maturity, the steel unity and socialist solidarity of our people, their determination to march always ahead and put into life the directives of the party and teachings of our great unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The new five year plan opens up new greater vistas for our people. Our industry, and first of all, energy industry, that of mineral extraction and processing, mechanical and chemical industries will take a new impetus for the rapid growth of the production of the means of production, as well as the industry of mass consumer goods, relying basically on the local raw materials. A special importance will be attached in the new plan to the intensive and extensive development of our socialist agriculture and other branches of the economy and culture. The broad discussion of the draft directives of the 8th five year plan by the working masses of the city and countryside is a direct expression of the popular character of our power and of our proletarian democracy.

In conclusion, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi said: The organs of the power in the districts and in the base, and the broad working masses inspired by the correct line of the party will exert all their energies for the frontal realisation of the tasks of this year's plan, so that to go to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress with as many achievements as possible.

Successful Conclusion

AU031149 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- The second sitting of the 9th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly opened yesterday at 9:00 hrs. Those present welcomed with enthusiasm Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the other party and state leaders. The contributions to the report of the Council of Ministers the people's councils and their executive committees began at this sitting. They also continued at the third sitting, which opened at 17:00.

When the contributions were over, the assembly unanimously approved the decision "on the further growth of the effectiveness of running and control of the people's councils and their executive committees for the frontal realisation of the economic and financial tasks." This decision points out among others that the people's councils and their executive committees, under the leadership of the party, have raised always higher the level of their leading and controlling work for the frontal realisation of the tasks of the plan and are applying on a large scale the method of understanding in order to accelerate the rates in the fulfillment of the tasks, relying on the numerous initiatives of the masses.

Regarding the last item of the agenda, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj took the floor. On behalf of the Presidium he presented the report on the decree issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The deputies unanimously approved it. The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Comrade Pali Miska made the closing speech. He said among the other things: The issues on the agenda were all discussed. The 9th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly held its proceedings with full success in an atmosphere of the revolutionary mobilisation enthusiasm that the communique on the 15th plenum of the CC of the party has aroused among our entire people.

The report and the contributions of the deputies in this assembly were pervaded by the spirit of the materials of the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party as well as the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia. They clearly showed that thanks to the implementation of the correct line and policy of the party and the light-giving teachings of the glorious and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the activity of the organs of the power has been constantly enlivened and revolutionized. They have improved their work and are tackling better with the economic problems, they have raised the level of their leading and controlling work. This is also confirmed by the results achieved in the realisation of the economic-financial tasks over the first half of the year. The very important decisions of the 15th plenum of the CC of the party are a marked event in the life of our people. They have further raised the joy, impetus and mobilisation of the masses at work for the realisation and overfulfillment of the tasks. The participation of the working collectives in the broad popular discussion on the draft directives of the 9th Congress of the PLA on the 8th Five Year plan will reflect the opinion of the masses in drafting the new plan.

At this the Ninth session of the 10th legislature of the people's assembly wound up its proceedings successfully.

[Tirana Domstic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 2 July, in reporting the proceedings of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly, adds that the assembly also passed a "bill on the people's police," stating that the bill was presented by Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, in the name of the Council of Ministers]

TIMBER COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

Protocol on Joint Lumbering

AU022014 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 2 Jul 86

["Bulgaro-Soviet Cooperation in the Timber Lumbering" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA) -- Mr. Aleksi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and forestry of Bulgaria, and Mr. Mikhail Busygin, minister of timber, cellulose and paper and wood processing industry, signed a protocol to the agreement between the governments of the two countries for cooperation in the timber lumbering on the territory of the USSR for the needs of the economies of the two countries. The intergovernmental document was signed in 1982.

The ministers also signed a protocol between the two ministries for specifying the conditions for distributing the timber obtained in the joint lumbering in the 1986-1990 period.

At the previously held talks Mr. Aleksi Ivanov and Mr. Mikhail Busygin expressed satisfaction over the development of cooperation in this field.

Joint lumbering dates 18 years back. A large mechanized lumbering in complex was built in the Udorsk region which produces millions of cubic metres of valuable timber for the needs of the two countries. Today, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Minsterial Council, received Mr. Mikhail Busygin, minister of the timber, cellulose and paper and the wood processing industry, with whom they exchanged opinions on issues to the further broadening of cooperation.

Pulp, Paper Agreement

AU041706 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's cellulose and paper industry is entirely built in the years of people's rule with the technical aid and assistance of the Soviet Union. The large-scale capacities now operating in this country include the cellulose and paper combined works in the town of Razlog (south-west Bulgaria), the Dimitur Blagoev featherweight paper mill in the town of Belovo (southern Bulgaria), the corrugated cardboard works in the city of Pazardzhik (southern Bulgaria) and others.

A new step forward in the specialisation and cooperation in this field: This is how Mr Georgi Pankov, first deputy chairman of the Economic Council, and Mr Mikhail Busygin, the U.S.S.R. minister of timber, cellulose and paper and wood processing, assessed the programme for economic and techno-scientific cooperation and specialisation of production in the cellulose and paper industry up to the year 2000, which they signed here today.

The document lays emphasis on intensification and on boosing the efficiency of production on the basis of improving the structure of the international socialist division of labour. Bulgaria will specialize in the manufacturing of tissue packing paper, and the Soviet Union will specialise in making newsprint and condenser tissue paper. Techno-scientific cooperatin will focus on the development of technologies for the production of special types of paper and of featherweight writing paper.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD061751 Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Prague, July 6 (CTK) - Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi arrived with his wife today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He was met at Ruzyne Airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife. Present was also Venezuelan Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Jose de Jesus Osio.

In an interview after the arrival, the two ministers voiced their conviction that the visit will give an impulse to the further development of mutual relations in spheres of mutual interest.

They stressed that both sides are inspired by the will to actively contribute to the effort to find ways of preservation of peace in the world, strengthening of security and cooperation in the current complex international situation.

Meets With Strougal

LD071406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. During their conversation, Lubomir Strougal emphasized principles governing Czechoslovak foreign policy, which stems consistently from peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and which strives for disarmament, friendship, and peaceful cooperation between nations. When assessing the achieved level of relations between Czechoslovakia and Venezuela, both officials noted that it was beneficial for both sides to seek ways of intensifying cooperation in politics, economy, and culture. In this regard, they pointed in particular at possibilities for more intensive cooperation, expansion in the exchange of goods, and mutually advantageous manufacturing cooperation.

Talks With Chnoupek

LD071653 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 7 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak and Venezuelan Governments' interest in a dynamic development of bilateral relations was voiced by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Simon Alberto Consalvi respectively, today.

During their talks, the ministers stated that the political dialogue between representatives of the governments and parliaments of the two countries has become more intensive recently.

They stressed that the achieved level and extent of relations has not been corresponding to the current possibilities and needs, and pointed out the existing reserves.

The ministers said there are new prospects of raising the volume of trade and expanding economic contracts, and that there were no obstacles to taking up higher forms of economic cooperation. They also noted progress in the field of cultural exchange, conducted under at 1983 agreement.

While discussing international issues, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and his Venezuelan Counterpart Simon Alberto consalvi said the present strained situation requires peaceful solutions, and called for replacing the trends of confrontation by the line aimed at detente, improving the international climate, limiting armament and at disarmament.

The ministers stressed the need for new political thinking which must consider the changed conditions in the world and in particular the fact confirmed at the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan that there can be no winners in a nuclear war or in the arms race.

Minister Chnoupek pointed out Czechoslovakia's active support for all important steps taken by the USSR recently in the field of disarmament, including the proposal for a total liquidation of nuclear weapons by 2000 and the moratorium on nuclear testing. He informed his colleague about the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty states to NATO countries and other European states for a substantial reduction of armies and the tactical air force, as well as nuclear weapons with a range of up to 1,000 km in the zone from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Minister Consalvi spoke of the efforts of the Contadora group states in seeking a peaceful solution to the tense situation around Nicaragua.

He stressed the conditions of a political settlement of the situation in the region, put forward by Venezuela, on behalf of Contadora, recently in the U.N. Security Council - not to use the territory of one country against another, not to be a member of any pact and not to allow external interference in internal affairs. The Venezuelan minister also explained the problem of foreign debts of the Latin American countries and spoke of the economic and political pressure by banks in the advanced capitalist states, to which these countries are exposed.

Choupek Hosts Dinner

LD072116 PRAGUE CTK in English 1947 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave here today a dinner in honor of his Venezuelan counterpart Simon Alberto Consalvi.

Earlier today, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations Bohuslav Kucera presented the Venezuelan minister a gold medal of the society for merits in promoting friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovcakia.

He thanked the Venezuelan representative for his important personal contribution to the extension of Czechoslovak-Venezuelan relations which have been significantly developed in all spheres of mutual relations during his term of office.

Bohuslav Kucera voiced the conviction that the visit of Simon Alberto Consali to Czechoslovakia will help further intensify Czechoslovak-Venezuelan cooperation.

At the dinner given by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek for his Venezuelan counterpart, Minister Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia together with its allies want to achieve lasting peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, to build the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security.

He stressed that the elimination of the hotbeds of tension in the world would help consolidate peace and international security. In this context he appreciated the efforts of the Contadora group states, including Venezuela, for a settlement of the Central American crisis through negotiations. Peace in the region can be ensured only if the inalienable rights of the individual Central American countries are fully respected.

Minister Chnoupek said he was convinced that the Venezuelan minister's visit will be a positive contribution towards further expansion of relations between the two countries, and towards efforts to ensure world peace and promote international cooperation.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said his country adheres to the principle of respect for human rights, it respects international cooperation and solidarity and is determined to promote friendly relations with all peace-loving countries. In this context he spoke in favour of nuclear disarmament and undelined Venezuela's activity in the United Nations, aimed at establishing a firm international order based on the principles of equality.

Minister Consalvi said Venezuela as a member of the Contadora group seeks the implementation of democratic self-determination in Central American countries to the benefit of solving conflicts which are a serious threat to peace. He stressed his country's resolve to continue developing relations with Czechoslovakia.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SENATOR PRESSLER

AU060608 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jul 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column: "They Assessed the Issues of Cooperation"]

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, yesterday [30 June] received in Prague Ambassador Helmut Liedermann, executive secretary of the Vienna follow-up CSCE meeting, and discussed with him the issues connected with preparations for these deliberations of the 35 signatory states of the CSCE Final Act. The reception was attended by Paul Ullmann, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the CSSR. Jaromir Johanes also received on the same day Senator Larry Pressler, chairman of the U.S. Senates Subcommittee for European Affairs. In their talk, which ws also attended by Carl W. Schmidt, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim, they assessed the current state of mutual relations and the topical issues of the international situation.

TURKEY'S HALEFOLGU ENDS VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD071256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Vahit Halefoglu, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, ended his official visit to the CSSR this morning. During it he was received by Custav Husak, President of the Republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. The talks confirmed that despite different social systems the CSSR and Turkey share close views on the solution of a number of international issues. The visit of the Turkish foreign minister has contributed to the continuity of the political dialogue between both countries and confirmed the usefulness of exchanges of views on bilateral issues and international problems.

LENART-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW

LD040843 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The CPCZ delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, returned home from Warsaw today. It had participated in the proceedings of the 10th PZPR Congress.

HRUSKOVIC AT OPENING OF V2 POWER PLANT

LD072054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Report by editor Viliam Racek]

[Text] A working activ was held in Jaslovske Bohunice today to mark the start up of the second unit of the V2 nuclear power station and the completion of the construction of the nuclear power production complex. Editor Viliam Racek reports:

The best workers are now being awarded as a sign of recognition of hard work at the construction of nuclear power production complex in Jaslovske Bohunice by all investors, designers, builders, technicians, and Soviet specialists. Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, head of the party and government delegation, praised in his speech their contribution to the construction of this important project. He said that four units of the nuclear power stations in Jaslovske Bohunice became the school of building nuclear power production in Czechoslovakia.

Often, however, it required great strength, self-denial, and patience. Demands grew with the growing job. For example, the built-up area is almost twice as large in the V2 nuclear power station, the volume of steel construction is 3.8 times larger, and the area of stainless [word indistinct] is four times bigger than in V1 nuclear power stations to ensure its higher safety and reliability.

This large expenditure and people's energy should be utilized carefully. Comrade Hruskovic therefore emphasized the continuous importance of making economic use of fuel and power. Then he presented the enterprise nuclear power stations Bohunice, Jiri Prochazka from Skoda Plzen enterprise, and Anton [name indistinct] chairman of the building site committee of the CPCZ with Orders of Labor. Other workers were given 22 state and other awards.

PROTOCOL ON NUCLEAR ENERGY SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD021046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A working meeting took place in Prague today between Stanislav Havel, Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission chairman and Fidel Castro Diza-Balart, executive secretary of the Secretariat for Nuclear Issues of the Cuban Council of Ministers. They examined the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and signed a protocol on mutual cooperation for the period of 1986-87.

STOPH ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO PEOPLE'S CHAMBER

AU030601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 86 pp 4-5

["Government Declaration by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, addressed to the People's Chamber on 17 June 1986"]

[Text] Distinguished deputies; at yesterday's constituent session you approved the proposal of the SED Central Committee and the SED People's Chamber faction submitted by Comrade Erich Honecker, elected me as chairman of the Council of Ministers and entrusted me with the formation of the GDR Government. I would like to cordially thank you for this trust.

Rest asured: True to the GDR Constitution I will devote all my strength to implementing the pioneering decisions of the 11th SED Congress, which has initiated a new stage in shaping the developed socialist society in our country, for the benefit of the people, for strengthening socialism, and for preserving peace.

In fulfillment of my commission, in accordance with the resolution of the SED Central Committee, and in agreement with the Central Democratic Block of the parties and mass organizations I propose that the following people be elected members of the Council of Ministers:

As first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers: Werner Krolikowski, Alfred Neumann;

As deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers: Mandred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Guenther Kleiber, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Hans Reichelt, Gerhard Schuerer, Rudolf Schulze, Horst Soelle, Herbert Weiz;

As members of the Council of Ministers: Otto Arndt, Gerhard Beil, Wolfgang Beireuther, Manfred Bochmann, Hans-Joachim Boehme, Gerhard Briksa, Werner Buschmann, Friedrich Dickel, Oskar Fischer, Rudi Georgi, Wolfgang Gress, Karl Greunheid, Walter Halbritter, Ernst Hoefner, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, Margot Honecker, Wolfgang Junker, Horst Kaminsky, Rolf Kersten, Heinz Kessler, Heinz Klopfer, Erhard Krack, Bruno Lietz, Ludwig Mecklinger, Felix Meier, Erich Mielke, Wolfgang Mitzinger, Hans Sattler, Kurt Singhuber, Albert Stief, Gerhard Tautenhahn, Udo-Dieter Wange, Guenther Wyschofsky.

The majority of these people have already been members of the Council of Ministers for many years and have performed successful work. The proposed composition of the Council of Ministers reflects our determination to steadily continue the tested cooperation of all friendly parties, which is sustained by growing trust.

Distinguished deputies; the result of the elections to the People's Chamber is a convincing vote by the people for the election appeal of the National Council of the National Front, in which it was stated that what t[illegible] 11th SED Congress decided concerns us all.

This unanimous avowal of the citizens is at the same time a commission and obligation for the government to do everything:

-- to generally strengthen our socialist GDR by continuing the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people on the basis of the dynamic growth of performances in the national economy;

-- and to consolidate the fraternal alliance with the USSR and all states of the socialist community, to strengthen socialism, and to increase the potential of our strength to solve the present and future social tasks by means of effective cooperation.

The Council of Ministers regards the election result as a commission to cooperate actively and constructively with all forces and states in the world which are ready to come to an understanding to preserve peace -- the most important task of the present -- with the aim of halting the arms race and moving toward disarmament. We counter the policy of confrontation, which emanates from the most aggressive circles of imperialism, with our policy of peaceful coexistence. As recent history clearly proves, it corresponds in the best way to the interests of comprehensive cooperation between peoples and states and to the solving of tasks and problems which span the world, for the benefit of all those involved.

Close Alliance With the USSR and All Fraternal States

Last but not least the unanimous vote of the people encourages us to continue to practice interntional solidarity with all those who are struggling against neocolonialism, imperialist threats, and interference, and are working for democracy and social progress, for human dignity, and justice.

These basic tasks of socialist state policy will also determine the activities of the government during the new legislative period. We possess a concrete work program for this with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

These pioneering guidelines, the GDR Constitution, the laws, and the resolutions of the People's Chamber and the State Council are a binding basis for the joint activity of the Council of Ministers and all organs of the socialist state power.

Distinguished deputies; in today's world where there is nothing more important than safeguarding peace, the GDR's foreign policy is aimed at guaranteeing favorable external conditions for the further shaping of the devleloped socialist society in our country. The GDR will develop the fraternal alliance with the USSR and all socialist countries further, loyally fulfill its commitments in the Warsaw Pact in the future as well, and make an effective contribution in CEMA to deepening socialist economic integration.

In line with the humanistic nature of our social system, the socialist German state consistently directs its international activities at banishing the danger of war through effective steps of arms limitation and disarmament and at overcoming confrontation with cooperation between the states. In close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states it is fulfilling its historic mission to strengthen socialism and preserve peace.

As Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated at the 11th SED Congress, the USSR's approach to world issues, which is rich in initiatives, has opened up a new stage in our peace policy.

The complete liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons and other destructive weapons by the year 2000, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the step-by-step reduction of conventional weapons on a global and regional scale -- this is the peace program of socialism necessary to stop the danger of war, to change the international situation for the better, and to lastingly consolidate peace.

All Our Strength for the Budapest Appeal

The GDR supports with all its strength the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO states and to all European countries for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. It will work actively for the implementation of the socialist peace policy by continuing the business-like, result-oriented dialogue with all politicians and forces who bear responsibility in their countries.

An agreement on the ban of nuclear explosions is urgently needed. It would be the first step towards freeing the world from nuclear weapons. Like the overwhelming majority of the states of the international community, the GDR also expects the United States to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions which has been repeatedly extended by the USSR.

The GDR, which was forced to take countermeasures together with its allies after the start of the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe, urgently supports an agreement on the complete elimination of the nuclear medium-range missiles of the United States and the USSR in the European area. With goodwill this should also be possible for the other side, especially as the USSR has proposed a compromise in Geneva. It comes close to previous Western views and, as has repeatedly been stated, would also include the longer-range strategic-tactical missiles deployed in the GDR and the CSSR as countermeasures.

Effective Steps for Arms Limitation and Disarmament

The GDR remains prepared to make all its territory available for a corridor in Central Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons along the border line between the two alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, according to the principle of equality and equal security. There is, unfortunately, still no constructive response from the FRG to our offer of negotiations.

Together with the CSSR, the GDR has repeatedly taken regional initiatives to create a chemical-weapons-free zone in Central Europe. The Bonn government, however, has approved the NATO plans to start the production of new, dangerous chemical mass destruction weapons in the United States.

In full agreement with the peace policy of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR advocates rapid and effective steps in arms limitation and disarmament in the field of conventional weapons, the destructive power of which is more and more closely approaching that of mass destruction weapons. For years it has been working actively and constructively in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe for positive results. A first result in Vienna would be a useful contribution toward comprehensive conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals.

With the objective of removing political and military confrontation, the GDR supports at the Stockholm conference's serious and productive negotiations in order to conclude its first stage with a substantial final document. The time for this is ripe.

From the forthcoming CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna we expect tangible steps for reducing the level of military confrontation, for expanding cooperation in the various fields between the states in Europe, and new stimuli for overcoming international tensions. In this spirit the GDR is prepared to actively help in its success.

In our striving for peace and international understanding we do not overlook the fact that leading circles of the United States and NATO are pressing for military superiority and social revanche.

Through a perilous, life-endangering policy against the will of their own peoples and of mankind they have exacerbated the situation. By including a number of allies, they insist on the "star wars" program and are fanning tensions in various parts of the world.

In the spirit of the joint statement of Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl of 12 March 1985 we -- and not only we -- would consider it sensible if the FRG Government were to reconsider its policy, also regarding participation in the SDI program, in the interest of the preservation of peace. As is known, the governments of other West European NATO countries have voiced their reservations regarding this risky course of the United States which threatens human civilization.

The improvement of the climate of confidence-building and constructive cooperation must not be hampered by adhering to outdated positions.

Relations between the GDR and FRG can be shaped and developed only on the basis of international law. We are not to blame for the fact that matters which have been an obstacle to this have still not been cleared away. What is needed are relations on the basis of equality and total independence in the interest of the safeguarding of peace, the elimination of tensions, and arms limitation and disarmement. We -- just as many responsible, realistically thinking forces in Western Europe -- shall never accept attempts to play down the dangers of the arms rce. It is becoming plain to an increasing number of people that this is to divert from the negative effects of the imperialist policy of arms build-up and confrontation, and, in addition, also from the social ills of the capitalist system.

To Approach International Problems in a New Way

There is the constantly increasing awareness that today it is more urgent than ever to discard old, rigid ways of thinking and to adopt a new approach to tackle the international problems. The trend of the steadily increasing danger of war must be stopped and everything must be done to stabilize peace and to ensure the survival of mankind. This is the socialist peace policy, as proclaimed again at the latest session of the Warsaw Pact states before world public opinion.

The GDR will continue to strive to shape still more comprehensively her relations with the liberated states on an equal basis and for the benefit of all involved. She calls for the removal of the centers of conflict and tension by means of negotiations that lead to just and lasting solutions. We are standing by the side of the people and the Government of Nicaragua which is fending off crude, illegal interference. Our full sympathy goes to the victims of state terrorist attacks in the Mediterranean region and in southern Africa. We are standing in solidarity by the peoples and governments that oppose the imperialist policy of pressure and aggression.

Within the framework of the United Nations and its organizations, the GDR, in close cooperation with the other socialist states, with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, through constructive proposals will continue to make her contribution to peace, disarmament, and equal cooperation. Our socialist peace state knows itself to be at one with the efforts of the international community of peoples in the 1986 UN International Year of Peace.

Economic Strategy Up to the Year 2000

Distinguished deputies; our domestic policy is being determined by purposefully continuing the path of shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR as outlined in the SED program and according to the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. This requires that all aspects of social life be always taken into account in the activities of the Council of Ministers and its organs.

The steadily closer interlacing of economy, science, education, and culture, as well as national defense is setting new yardsticks for the complex and forward-looking management at all levels of the state and the economy.

The consistent implementation of the economic strategy up to the year 2000 is of the greatest importance for our further successful progress. The tasks that have to be solved in this connection will be the focal points in the Council of Minister's activities. Above all this requires the still more effective linking of the advantages of socialism to the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, to attain top achievements in science and production, to create permanent bases for intensively expanded reproduction, and to thus safeguard further dynamic economic growth.

The heart of the economic strategy is the unity of economic and social policy. We are emphasizing this since the objective of our efforts at over-all modernization of production and the raising of its efficiency is always linked to the task of increasing national prosperity, making work easier, safeguarding security and protection in the socialist society at all times and for all citizens, and to gradually improving the standard of living parallel with rising production output.

Speedy Application of Microelectronics

The activity of the Council of Ministers and its organs will concentrate on fulfilling everywhere the qualitatively new demands of the economic strategy. Above all this includes the promotion, development, and broad and speedy introduction of key technologies in all areas of the national economy and to achieve top positions in specific areas to a still greater extent.

Through accelerated application of microelectronics, the establishment of flexible automated manufacturing stages, as well as the application of CAD/CAM solutions, considerable increases in labor productivity and efficiency are to be achieved. This must be linked to a speedy product renewal, higher refinement of raw materials, energy sources, and other materials, and a decisive reduction of production input and costs.

The implementation of the economic strategy requires improving the quality of the conceptual work of the Council of Ministers and its organs. In the planning of the national economy and all fields, a lead must be created guaranteeing timely adjustment and future development. This mostly applies to the main directions of economy and science, to the over-all modernization of the technical basis, the enforcement of the highest quality standards in line with the advanced international standards, and to the raising of labor productivity.

Man Is and Remains the Main Productive Force

A development of the branches and regions coordinated in the long run is as much to be safeguarded as is the basic and advanced training of the working people, which is oriented toward meeting future requirements. In this we shall always be guided by the proven recognition that the individual with his knowledge and skills is and remains the main productive force. All these issues concerning working and living conditions, from shaping the work place, via the employee supply system to commuter traffic, are to be discussed and clarified jointly with the working people.

A priority task of the Council of Ministers that is to be voted on today consists of ensuring the overall fulfillment of the 1986 National Economic Plan and its purposeful overfulfillment.

Under the slogan, "High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- everything for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress," the working people have developed an important initiative for the overfulfillment of the 1986 National Economic Plan. The pledges are directed at increasing performances beyond the plan. This concerns not only general growth rates per se, but products that correspond to the demand in quantity and quality, that is, a larger distributable end product for supplying the population and the national economy and for export.

Proceeding from this premise the Council of Ministers and its organs will work to create the necessary conditions for fulfilling the targets, for more intensively utilizing comparative performance appraisals, and for generalizing the best results.

If everywhere -- from the smallest work collective to the largest combine -- there is a truly creative atmosphere, the available assets and every hour of working time can be used even more productively. This makes it possible to gain many additional millions of Marks for the national economy which benefit the working people in our socialist society.

With effective and forward-looking management activity the ministries, the other central state organs, and the bezirk and kreis councils have to support even more effectively the overall, continuous fulfillment of the plan.

The 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan are being worked out in close connection with the execution of the 1986 National Economic Plan. The directive passed by the 11th SED Congress constitutes the binding foundation for this. It reflects the determination to continue the dynamic economic growth and to further develop the socialist national economy at a high level.

Industry has to make the largest contribution to this. Electrical engineering and electronics as well as machine-building must produce, on a considerable scale, top modern component parts and equipment for the introduction of key technologies in all fields of the national economy. It is necessary to adjust the product ranges of these fields to the requirements of the technical policy characterized by the economic strategy and of export. The production of modern, high-quality technical consumer goods is to be more rapidly increased in line with the demand of the population and for export.

The chemical industry, coal and energy sector, metallurgy, and the glass and ceramics industry have to ensure a stable supply of raw materials and energy sources to the national economy at all times. A higher level of refinement decisively contributes to improving product quality. New raw materials and other materials are being developed and produced. Further reserves have to be tapped to reduce production input.

Varied and Good Ranges of Consumer Goods

The recycling of secondary raw materials and industrial waste products is gaining increasing importance for the strengthening of our national economy's material and raw material basis.

Light industry, bezirk-administered industry, and the other branches of consumer goods production with their products have to ensure the improvement according to plan of the supply to the population, have to bring about varied and high-quality product ranges, and have to raise their contribution to exports. This also applies to all combines manufacturing producer goods -- without exception.

In the construction sector, industrial construction is to be consistently directed at preparing and carrying out the planned building measures punctually and in the required quality by means of comprehensive intensification, for the strengthening of the material-technical basis of the national economy. The housing program is being carried out in the unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance with high sociopolitical effectiveness.

A better linking of the tasks of the Science and Technology State Plan with investment planning -- starting in the central institution and spreading to the individual enterprises -- is of great importance for the qualitatively new steps to implement the economic strategy. It is necessary to shorten transition periods everywhere and to produce new products quickly, in high quality, and at the lowest-possible costs. This also includes the acceleration of the qualitative development and improvement of all combines' inhouse production of rationalization equipment.

Berlin's Attractiveness and Appeal Are Increasing

As is laid down in the directives of the 11th SED Congress, the political, social, and economic achievements of socialism are to be expressed in a concentrated manner in our capital Berlin. Its attractiveness and appeal as a city of peace are to be further increased. This includes the worthy preparation of the ceremonies to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin's existence.

At present a broad public discussion about the directive of the 11th SED Congress is being carried out. It is aimed at exceeding the targets set for the 1986-90 period in order to solve national economic tasks within shorter periods -- based on the good experiences gained during the preparation for the 11th SED Congress -- and, in particular, to increase the export power more rapidly.

The Council of Ministers makes sure that its members, the heads of other central state organs, and the chairmen of the bezirk and kreis councils, together with the combines, are working out the necessary measures for this and are creating the preconditions for their reliable implementation. The experiences of the best workers and enterprises as well as examplary model solutions of production rationalization and modernization are to be generalized more speedily.

The government will thoroughly analyze the suggestions, which were put forth in the discussion of the 11th SED Congress directive and which are an expression of our vivid socialist democracy and the true codetermination of the working people in state and economy, and will submit the draft law on the 5-year plan to the People's Chamber for discussion and approval.

Dear deputies; the tested class alliance between workers and cooperative peasants remains the lasting basis of our agricultural policy. The work of the government and its organs is directed toward further developing agriculture as an efficient sector of the national economy through comprehensive intensification. The tasks that have to be solved for this are to be firmly incorporated into the plans -- just as the supply of agriculture with the necessary production means.

We support the initiatives developed by the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers after the 11th SED Congress to achieve high production performances by fully utilizing the considerable basic assets while economically using material and energy. Also in agriculture, best results and new processes and technologies of the plant and animal production must be generalized even more swiftly and high and stable yields must be achieved in the fields and stables by scientific work in all LPG's.

The Council of Ministers will devote great attention to the development of cooperation in agriculture. The cooperation councils are to be promoted so that they can better and better meet their economic management work. This also represents an important contribution to strengthening the socialist democracy in the rural areas.

The individual production in the personal plots of the cooperative peasants and other small-scale producers, in particular in the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, continues to be at the center of our attention.

Also in the transportation sector the implementation of the directive of the 11th SED Congress calls for further measures to achieve a comprehensive intensification and modernization. They are to be directed above all toward qualitatively improving the commuter, pupil, and traveller traffic, applying more rational transportation technologies in the goods transportation sector, and shifting the goods transportation even more from the roads to the rails and inland navigation. The electrification of the main railway routes is being purposefully continued. The maintenance of the roads requires the increased introduction of new material-saving technologies utilizing domestic raw materials. In this field, too, local initiatives can help to avoid major repair works by repairing minor damage in time.

In the post and telecommunications sector the main thing is to increase the services for the people and the economy, above all through short forwarding times for all postal items and the improvement of the customers' services at the post offices.

To Well Prepare the Young Generation for Life and Work

Dear deputies, one of the basic tasks of the Council of Ministers and its organs is to shape the educational system in such a way that the younger generation is well-prepared for life and work in the developed socialist society. The pace and efficiency for mastering the scientific-technological progress, the increase of the educational and cultural level, the development of the readiness for high performance and of the socialist way of behavior depend on the quality of educational work. This applies both to the improvement of general and communist education in the schools and the improvement of the conditions for an effective polytechnical education.

Through vocational training the future skilled workers are to be prepared in time an thoroughly for mastering future requirements of science and technology. At the universities and technical schools the acquisition of technical knowledge, closely linked with practice, and the political and ideological education of the students is to be improved. Particular attention is to be devoted to the promotion of the independent scientific work of the students in the research cooperation between the universities and combines. That is to be essentially expanded.

The advanced education of the university and technical school cadres working in practice is to be consistently directed toward the necessary lead in education for sectors that are decisive for the national economy. In connection with the introduction of key technologies, working people are to be prepared in time for the qualitatively new work contents and the concrete demands resulting from mastering this modern technology.

Solution of the Housing Question as a Social Problem

As planned by the directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR national economy in the 1986-90 period, material and cultural living conditions are to be improved according to the plan, based on high performances in production and increasing efficiency. By solving the housing question as a social problem by the year 1990, an important aim in the SED's social policy is achieved.

The government will work toward increasing the net income of the population and the turnover in the retail trade by 4 percent per year, as before. The high level of supplies to the population which has been attained is to be guaranteed in future, too, and to be expanded further.

The provision of basic consumer goods will be reliably ensured and the production of high-quality -- mainly newly developed -- industrial consumer goods will be accelerated. The scale and quality of services and the standard of trading activity will be purposefully developed. We are relying here on all those who are active in these areas, which are so important for the well-being of the people, and on the dedicated cooperation of the craftsmen and tradesmen, who have a safe future in our republic.

The policy of stable consumer prices for basic consumer goods, and for rents, fares, and services, will be continued by us as an important component of our social policy.

In the future, too, we will devote great attention to encouraging families, especially working mothers, and caring for children and shift workers. Our constant care will continue to go to veterans of work, who have made a decisive contribution with their performances making our republic what it is today.

The protection of the natural environment is of particular importance. It is inseparably linked to the economic and social policy and is thus a concern of the whole society, which demands appropriate attention from every state and economic official. Order and cleanliness in the enterprises as well as in the residential and recreational areas are decisively determined by the personal behavior of the individual and the active cooperation of all citizens.

The Council of Ministers will also see to it in the future that the measures which have been initiated for keeping the air and waters clean and for protecting the soil and forests will be implemented in the interests of the further improvement of the working and living conditions of the population. They will also see to it that international commitments are fulfilled.

Health Care for the Citizens Is of Particular Importance

In our republic public health care for the population continues to have a special place. In the forefront is the safeguarding of the high quality and efficiency of basic outpatient and in-patient medical care for all citizens. Preventive measures, the care of mother and child, and health care of workers in the enterprises will be further developed. Care for the elderly and handicapped citizens is to be increased in cooperation with the social forces and enterprises in the regions.

Opportunities for working people's recreation, particularly the young and children, will be further improved. In this connection the percentage of vacations for families with many children, for shift-workers, for working people doing hard physical work, and for handicapped citizens is to be increased.

Developing Rich Intellectual-Cultural Life Everywhere

The responsible organs of the Council of Ministers and the local councils are called upon to work -- in close cooperation with the FDGB, the FDJ, and the Cultural League -- toward the development of a rich intellectual-cultural life in all towns and villages and in the work collectives.

Work is expected of artists and cultural workers which will lastingly influence the thoughts, feelings, and conduct of the people, and strengthen zest, optimism, creativity, and the willingness to work. The care, preservation, and dissemination of the humanist, especially the antifascist and socialist, cultural heritage for our intellectual-cultural life will continue to play an important role.

In order to reliably safeguard the socialist achievements and peaceful development in our country, the Council of Ministers will, also in the future, adopt all necessary measures to protect the worker-peasant power, to safeguard the defense capability of our republic commensurate with requirements, and to guarantee public order and security at all times.

Distinguished deputies; the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the development of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA states remain a main concern of the Council of Ministers.

On the basis of long-term programs up to the year 2000 cooperation with the CEMA countries is more and more characterized by the demands of intensification. The measures for the coordinated development of important economic branches which we agreed on with the USSR and which reach far into the future are leading to an even closer interlacing of our national economy. This results in higher demands on the effective shaping of cooperation, on the scientific-technological standard and the quality of products and on the conscientious observance of agreements.

Utilization of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the People

The consistent implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries up to the year 2000, which aims at achieving international top positions, is an essential basis for the decisive increase in social labor productivity and the overall strengthening of the scientific-technological and economic potential of socialism. The cooperative division of labor according to plan with the USSR and the other CEMA countries for the development and application of key technologies in the national economy exemplifies the advantage of socialism to fully utilize scientific-technological progress for the benefit of the people.

The Council of Ministers directs its organs and the combines to speedily transfer the results of research cooperation to production as well as to react in time and in a flexbile way to the changes in demand resulting from scientific-technological progress. Particular importance goes to the direct cooperation of the combines and research institutions with their partners in the CEMA countries on the basis of economic contracts outlining the respective tasks in detail.

International Specialization and Cooperation

Over the next 5 years, too, the GDR will conduct about two thirds of its foreign trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Focal points are the observance of the agreements concluded with the plan coordination and the long-term trade agreements, in particular to further increase trade and the active participation in new integration measures with high economic benefit.

Internatinal specialization and cooperation particularly in machine-building and in electrical engineering and electronics, is to be utilized in order to ensure the coordinated development and transfer into production of new products, machinery, equipment, and systems of appliances with a high scientific-technological standard and degree of refinement.

With the production and export of modern high-performance equipment for extracting and transporting fuels and raw materials as well as for the modernization and reequipping of important branches of the national economy in the USSR -- especially the food and consumer goods industry -- the GDR will increasingly adapt itself to the economic requirements of its most important trading partner. In order to cover our long-term demand for raw materials and fuels, the GDR, on the basis of relevant agreements, will continue to participate in the construction of investment projects in the USSR.

Proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are shaping trade with the capitalist industrialized countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. In this we assume that this trade will develop free from any political and economic discrimination, boycott, and embargo measures.

11th SED Congress Also Poses Higher Demands on State Work

Distinguished deputies; the continuous strengthening of the socialist state power is and will remain the essential precondition for our further progress and for safeguarding peace. In this spirit the Council of Ministers, as an organ of the People's Chamber, will conscientiously fulfill its constitutional commission as a government of work and peace for the benefit of the people. It will continue to aim its activity at ensuring the reliable functioning and a high readiness for work of the state apparatus.

With the further development of a work style that is close to the people, it is necessary to further consolidate the trust of the working people in the policy of the SED and the socialist state and to promote their initiatives for the overall strengthening of the GDR. It is the duty of all state organs to observe the rights of the citizens, their proposals, and critical comments, and to protect their legitimate interests.

With the qualitatively new stage in the further shaping of the developed socialist society introduced by the 11th SED Congress, higher demands on state work come into existence. Priority tasks in the further activity of the Council of Ministers are improving the complicated management of decisive national economic processes, carrying out coordinating functions in a more and more efficient way, increasing the long-term aspects of its work, organizing an even more effective control over tasks that have been set down, and providing for a speedy and comprehensive generalization of the best experiences.

Proceeding from the increased responsibility of the combines and the experience gained in management and planning of the national economy, conclusions have to be drawn for management activities of the ministries, the State Planning Commission, and other central organs. They are to be aimed at providing strategic guidelines and clear economic yardsticks for the combines, ensuring the national economic conditions for their work from the point of view of balanced development according to plan, and at tapping reserves by means of comparative performance appraisals.

Communal Policy Close to the Citizens Is Indispensable

The social changes that have been carried out since the 8th SED Congress have had an impact on state leadership and make it necessary to review the 1972 law about the Council of Ministers. At the appropriate time we will submit a relevant draft to the People's Chamber for discussion and decision.

The further development of the socialist state apparatus is decisively characterized by more and more effective cooperation between the central state organs themselves and with the local state organs in order to solve the political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural tasks as well as the defense tasks for which they are responsible. The local state organs have to more consistently utilize the possibilities, rights, and duties created with the law on the local elected assemblies in order to contribute in a more tangible way to the development of performance and efficiency in the national economy and to the improvement of working and living conditions of the population.

A communal policy close to the citizens is an indispensible element of socialist state policy and is of high importance. It decisively influences the welfare and social protection of the citizens and promotes performance readiness and the initiative of the working people. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the quality of and strengthen the activities of those management branches of the local councils which bear particular responsibility for implementing our sociopolitical objectives. This mainly applies to housing policy and housing management.

The further development of towns, villages, and communities is an essential concern of our state. Therefore, we accord utmost importance to the responsible activity of the mayors, whose work deserves great appreciation. They are the ones who daily care for the affairs of the citizens and continually organize new economic activities together with the social forces.

In the coming years computer technology must be used to a greater extent for management and planning. The introduction of a computer-aided system for increasing the reliability of the correlated balancing of the plans is of special importance for the balanced development of the national economy according to plan. In the interest of higher efficiency and for the benefit of the citizens, the administrative work is to be rationalized and modernized.

Continuation of the Tested Alliance Policy

Dear deputies; it is in line with the nature of our socialist democracy that the Council of Ministers and its organs rely in their entire work on the broad participation of the citizens and their elected representatives. The rich experiences and knowledge of the deputies to the People's Chamber and the local people's representations as well as the proposals and recommendations of the People's Chamber committees are of inestimable benefit.

Continuing the tested alliance policy the importance of which was again stressed by the 11th SED Congress, the Council of Ministers will constructively cooperate now and in the future with all parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc, particularly with the FDGB and the FDJ. Proceeding from the fact that socialism needs and has room for everyone, the organs of the Council of Ministers and the local councils are oriented toward actively promoting the initiatives of the National Front everywhere.

There are higher demands on the public work of the state organs, which must represent an efficient contribution to explaining to the citizens the overall national and local tasks, familiarizing them with important resolutions and the best experiences and answering their questions.

The strict observance of legality as well as the implementation of order, discipline, and security on all levels are and will remain essential characteristics of socialist leadership. There are still considerable national economic losses often linked with human suffering caused by disturbances, fires, and accidents.

Avoiding such events to a very large extent frees significant reserves that can be developed when the managers fully meet their responsibilities but also when every individual citizen participates. The Council of Ministers will ensure that the legal awareness and the legal knowledge of the state functionaries and citizens will be strengthened. This includes legal rules that are clear and understandable to everyone.

Great Responsibility of the Leaders and Staff Members of the State Apparatus

Our society has conferred great responsibility upon the leaders and staff members of the state apparatus. The government expects every single one to meet this confidence and make a creative contribution to implementing the 11th SED Congress resolutions. This requires an increased development of characteristics in state functionaries for the service of the people.

This includes unreserved loyalty and devotion to worker-peasant power as well as constant work to strengthen the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and consolidate world socialism.

This includes firmness of principle, serving as an example; modesty, sensitivity, and attention to the working people's affairs; careful consideration of their suggestions, petitions, and criticism; as well as the will to jointly organize the solution of the tasks with them and to generalize the most advanced experiences.

This also includes readiness to perform under all conditions, scientifically founded and truthful analysis, far-reaching evaluation of the development, as well as making decisions in time or working out corresponding proposals.

This includes the understanding for everything new as well as the readiness for constant political, technical, and cultural advanced education.

This also includes the courage to openly address difficulties and problems, openly tell the citizens what can be solved with the existing forces and means, and what cannot and why.

Comrade Erich Honecker stated in the Central Committee report to the 11th SED Congress: "Close affinity with the working people, honesty, consistency, and justice in dealing with the people, a scientific way of working, strict observance of the laws, and high state discipline should today be part of the vocational ethos of a functionary of our worker-peasant state." Where work is done in this way, there is no room for routine and bureaucrcy, only ample room for creative actions.

Based on the Inexhaustible Strength of the Working People

State leadership in socialism is based on the inexhaustible strength of the working people, on the participation of the older and younger citizen, the women and men, the people from all classes and levels. It is aimed at the well-being of the people and serves the people, the free development of his abilities and talents. It serves the preservation of peace.

The Council of Ministers presented to you feels committed to all that, dear deputies. I ask you to elect it in the proposed composition and to approve the government declaration. Let me express the certainty that you, the deputies of the supreme state power organ of the GDR, will assist the newly-elected government in fulfilling the set tasks with all your experience, in word and deed.

FURTHER ON 15TH ECONOMIC SESSION IN TOKYO

Proceedings Reported

LD071220 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] In Tokyo, the 15th joint meeting of the GDR-JAPAN and Japan-GDR Economic Committees took place today. Chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee Dr Saito said that relations between both states are flawless and clear. Besides Japanese exports to the GDR, Japanese firms have taken over technological know-how and licences from the GDR which are of great benefit. GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil emphasized that the GDR's main targets planned for the period up to 1990, particularly in the fields of chemicals, metallurgy, and heavy engineering, offer new major opportunities to expand trade and economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation.

In a greetings address, Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, paid tribute to the successful work of the economic committees. They have contributed significantly to the further development of trade and economic relations on a high level. On the intiative of the economic committees, great projects have been agreed upon and realized through which many Japanese firms have gained a good reputation in the GDR as reliable trade partners with a strong performance. The joint establishment of projects, Guenter Mittag emphasized, have always been for reciprocal benefit and have significantly contributed to strengthening trust, mutual respect, and esteem.

Joint Working Program Signed

LD071958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 7 July (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil gave detailed information on the main aims of the national economic development of the GDR up to 1990. From this he deduced that economic and trade relations should be expanded for bilateral benefit, especially in the areas of the chemical industry, metallurgy, and mechanical engineering.

The GDR's exports to Japan rose by 11 percent last year, as compared to 1984, Dr Beil noted. Good progress and great opportunities for the expansion of coopertion also existed in the scientific-technological sphere.

During the plenary session and in the consultations of the subcommittees, measures to continue the proven cooperation between foreign trade enterprises and combines of the GDR and Japanese companies on the basis of long-term agreements were discussed and established. A joint working program for 1986 and 1987 was signed.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI VISITS, MEETS WITH STOPH

LD071435 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jul (ADN) -- GDR-Hungary relations are developing successfully at all levels of social life. This was noted by the GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Hungarian Council of Ministers Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai in Berlin on Monday. Jozsef Marjai is heading a Hungarian delegation to the 24th GDR-Hungarian joint economic committee conference.

Both sides took the view that the Long-Term Program for the Development of GDR-Hungarian Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Up to the Year 2000, signed in October 1985, forms the basis for the intensive development of the two countries' economic relations. Particular importance is accorded in this context to increasing the effectiveness of cooperation through the agreement of joint measures for the development of key technologies.

CSSR'S POTAC ARRIVES, MEETS WITH HORST SOELLE

LD072157 Prague CTK in English 1937 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, July 7 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac, who starts his working visit to the German Democratic Republic, met here today with GDR Deputy Premier Horst Soelle.

They discussed a draft joint plan of measures aimed at the implementation of the program of development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic up to the year 2000.

The consistent implementation of these measures will be a decisive prerequisite for the start of a qualitatively new stage of fruitful cooperation between the two states.

The deputy premiers discussed the control of joint tasks in the sphere of microelectronics, colour TV sets, petrochemistry and complete automation of production.

HONECKER GREETS JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

AU071320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski!

On the occasion of your reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee I convey to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and my own behalf.

The GDR Communists and working people praise you as an outstanding representative of the Polish workers class and its state, as a staunch fighter for the cause of socialism, who has made and is making a significant personal contribution to expanding the close relations of friendship between our parties, states, and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Jaruzelski, the PZPR Central Committee, and all communists much success in implementing the significant resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress to the benefit of the socialist development of People's Poland and the increase of its international authority, health, and creative vigor.

With communist greetings, SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, general secretary

CSSR'S JAKES MEETS HAVASI; CONCLUDES VISIT

LD072158 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes met here today for talks with Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi.

Their talks focused on the questions concerning the implementation of the resources of the congresses of the two fraternal parties and topical tasks of economic construction in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The two representatives stated with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations have been developing positively in all spheres. They exchanged views on economic and scientific-technological cooperation of the two countries, stressing that the two sides are interested in all-round extension of economic relations as well as in the implementation of mutually advantageous forms of cooperation.

During his visit to Budapest, Milos Jakes went to the Hungarian works producing optical instruments.

In the evening, he ended his friendly working visit to Hungary, at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and left for home.

HAVASI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LCY CONGRESS

LD282139 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- On Saturday the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, returned from Belgrade after attending the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

GROSZ-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PZPR CONGRESS

LD032200 Budapest MTI in English 2110 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which had attended the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party under the leadership of Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, arrived in Budapest on Thursday.

PARTY PAPER COMMENTS ON 10TH PZPR CONGRESS

AU071405 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jul 86 p 2

[Warsaw correspondents Jozsef Nairo and Eva Tetenyi article: "The 10th PZPR Congress - On the Road of Socialist Renewel"]

[Excerpts] The 9th extraodinary PZPR Congress held its proceedings in a dramatic situation within the same walls 5 years ago.

Summing up its final resources and relying on its healthy forces, the party worked out the program for the elimination of the serious social and economic crisis and the political guidelines for socialist renewal.

The guideline worked out at that time has proved able to stand the test of time: the 10th PZPR Congress could take place in a radically changed social-economic and political situation.

A fundamental role in all this is played by the fact that, ever since the 9th Congress, the party has gradually been eliminating the deep confidence-crisis affecting the ranks of the PZPR. At that time, the delegates to the 9th Congress spoke bitterly. Now, they reported with pride about the party's consolidation, the strengthening of its ideological unity and unity of action, and about the renewed increase in its organizational strength. Today, the PZPR again fulfills its leading role, the essence of which has been so aptly formulated by the only slogan visible in the congress hall: "The Party Serves The People By Leading Them."

There is no doubt about it: the PZPR has stood a very serious test and it has proven to be able to draw the adequate conclusions from the series of conflicts. The renewed trade union movement, which is growing in prestige, is visible proof of the renewed confidence of the working class and of its public activity. Another decisive component of the elimination of the confidence crisis is the strengthening of the workers-peasants alliance in the period between the two congresses. [passage omitted]

The 10th PZPR Congress -- as the first secretary of the Central Committee has put it -- opens up a qualitatively new phase of a policy oriented toward general consensus. The dialogue and constructive cooperation with the Polish Catholic Church, which represents many millions of believers, together with the consistent implementation of the constitutional principle separating the state from the church continue to be the elements of this policy.

Understandably, in addition to the political and social achievements and tasks, particular stress was put at the congress on the economy. There was hardly a speaker who did not tackle in one form or other issues like efficiency, energy saving, and better work organization. [passage omitted]

Consistent implementation of the economic reform is the condition for a breakthrough in efficiency and the setting of the country on the road of intensive development. And this is the only guarantee for the implementation of structural changes and technical and technological modernizations in the industry so that the country can become a state with a modern industrial basis by the end of the century. There is no visible easy success on this road as the goal to achieve the level prior to the crisis by the end of the current plan period must be achieved under difficult economic circumstances. [passage omitted]

The long-term program adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress and submitted to society outlines the possibilities for the developmente of Poland and the continuation of socialist renewal. This program is suitable for the collaboration of the forces of the Polish society irrespective of ideological differences. And this is also the guarantee for its implementation.

PZPR SECRETARIAT HOLDS FIRST MEETING 4 JUL

LD042142 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 4 -- The PUWP CC Secretariat held its first session in the current term of office today, to discuss the most urgent problems related to the implementation of tasks stemming from the 10th PUWP Congress.

MOKRZYSZCZAK VIEWS STATUTE AT CLOSED SESSION

AU071334 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 July 86 p 6

[Speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Central Committee secretary, at a closed session of the PZPR 10th Congress in Warsaw on 30 June]

[Text] Comrade Delegates! The 10th Congress Commission for PZPR Statute Affairs submits draft amendments to the party statute and to the rules governing the election of party delegates, party authorities, and control organs of the PZPR. These draft amendments are the result of intensive work carried out by the Congress Commission Working Party set up by the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, and by a broad and competent circle of members of the central party authorities, the Central Committee Internal Commission, the party aktiv, and delegates to the 10th Congress.

One can say with complete conviction and justification that the proposed amendments to the party statute -- the fundamental document regulating our ideological, political, and organizational life -- stem from the experience of the entire party. These proposals take account of the suggestions, observations, and opinions voiced by party members, and party organizations and echelons. The proposals utilize material accumulated during the course of preparing the draft regulations governing elections within the party, which, in line with the resolution adopted at the Ninth Congress, were adopted by the National Delegate Conference. The proposed amendments make use of the ideas and suggestions formulated during the course of the precongress campaign, during individual interviews with party members and candidate members, and during discussion at precongress meetings and conferences. The proposals also stem from study of the theoretical achievements and practical activities of fraternal parties in socialist countries.

The statute adopted at the Ninth Congress has proved its worth in practice. The party acts in accordance witdh the statute by undertaking concrete and creative initiatives and by its activity. By doing so the party recovered its strength, its efficiency of operation, and its ability to lead and to direct, and it strengthened its ranks.

The proposed amendments aim to strengthen the many innovative mechanisms for PZPR functioning and operation inspired by the Ninth Congress.

In line with the decisions adopted at the 16th, 11th, and 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenums, it is proposed that the party statute give greater emphasis to the party's workers' class character and the role of the workers' class as vanguard and leader in the construction of socialisim. It is proposed that the statute stress that in determining programs and objectives of social and economic development the party is guided by the interestsd of the workers, which are combined with those of the peasants and the intelligentsia. The statute should indicate that it is the party's task to develop the socialist awareness of workers, peasants, and intellectuals, to raise the level of their political and ideological knowledge, and to ensure that workers and peasants are appropriately represented in party ranks and governing bodies, in representative organs, and in self-managemnet organizations.

For the purpose of strengthening the party's bonds with society and to increase society's influence on our policies, it is proposed that worker consultative committees be formed and attached to party committees -- the committees should be made up of the best nonparty workers and peasants -- and that obligatory open basic party cell meetings be held at least once a year. The Leninist character of our party will also be strengthened by making it possible for new candidate members to be admitted into the ranks of the party at such open meetings.

The proposed changes offer a more precise definition of the tasks and role of party members in the system of socialist democracy -- people's councils, self-management bodies, and territorial self-government. This is because it is the party's duty to continually raise the standing of such bodies, to ensure that fuller use is made of existing rights and powers, and that such bodies exercise a greater influence on the work of the state and economic administrations, and on activity in the private sector.

Of considerable social and political importance are those proposed changes designed to strengthen the principles of party cadre policy formulated by the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. These proposals give wider powers as well as duties to basic party cells and committees, especially with regard to assessing and recommending candidates for managerial posts. The proposals oblige the bodies in question to conduct regular personnel performance appraisals, and to be particularly incisive in examining and responding to mismanagement, waste, and lack of discipline on the part of people entrusted with state and public property.

In view of the positive experience obtained during the recent precongress campaign, it is proposed -- as a permanent form of party work -- that regular interviews by conducted with party members and candidate members for the purposes of ascertaining opinions and activating, explaining, and disciplining. Such interviews would take place twice during the course of a cell's term of office, before the national delegate conference and the congress.

It is proposed that a statutory rank be given to a new form of work for the Central Committee, the briefing and consultative meetings held for members of the central party authorities. These meetings serve the purpose of mutual briefing, clarification, and enrich our knowledge and experience. It is proposed that this form of work be extended to all tiers of activity to facilitate comprehensive discussion and consultation on various issues connected with subjects discused at committee plenary meetings, and with party activity.

A whole package of proposals is designed to strengthen the ideological and organizational cohesion in party ranks, and to increase party organization and echelon responsibility for our ranks; for the quality, social composition, and size of party ranks. These proposals will result in the introduction of new mechanisms, which will obligate party committees to approve basic party cell resolutions on admissions, expulsions, and the application of disciplinary measures. These proposals will give more precise form to rules concerning the party internal judicature.

In response to suggestions, it is proposed that the statute contain provisions enabling basic party cells and committees to accord distinction to party members who stand out at their place of work and residence on account of commitment and activity in implementing party resolutions and discharging party tasks.

The proposals also meet the expectations of party members who are retired, pensioned, or disabled and want to continue to participate in the life of the party in line with their powers and capabilities.

It is proposed that basic cells be given the right to release such members from the obligation of performing certain organizational duties in response to requests.

Bearing in mind the need to continually improve the internal life of the party, it is proposed that the Central Committee be given a statutory right to search for and introduce, during the course of its term of office, various experimental structural innovations in the party. It is envisaged that this would particularly concern the functioning of party cells in multi-factory enterprises and industrial combines, town residential areas, rural areas, and occuptional environments. Such solutions would, once they had been examined and their effect on party work assessed, be subject to approval by the party congress.

Comrades, another group of proposed amendments is intended to give more precise form to certain provisions and regulations contained in the statute. The purpose of these amendments is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of political and organizational activity engaged in by party organizations, committees, and control organs.

The proposals concern improving an area of great importance for the party, that of accountability and program formulation. A need for changes in this area was stressed very strongly at the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Party organizations and committees frequently drew attention to this, noting an excessive number of resolutions, inconsistent work, and the bureaucratization of work. We propose defining more precisely the programmatic and legislative competence of conferences and committees, and their executive organs. We propose making the length of term of office for party authorities at all levels 5 years, and reducing the number of plenary meetings to enable committees to focus their attention on the implementation of resolutions, the performance of inspirational and control functions, and on work with basic cells and party members. These steps would serve to strengthen the bond between party governing bodies and workplace communities and work forces.

The further consolidation of the position and role of the primary party organizations in party life should be effected by measures that define more closely these organizations' duties and rights and by statutory enactments that map out tasks for shop party organizations and for party groups. The fact that it is necessary to extend the party's political-organizational influence and to rationally develop and deploy party ranks has produced the proposal that the present rule that at least five party members are required to set up the primary party organization should be changed to reduce this requirement to three party members.

Taking into account the demands of young people that young party members should be able to participate in party life on a larger scale, it has been proposed that the primary party organizations should have the right to reduce the period of party candidatures and the waiting period before party members are able to stand for election as congress delegates, as members of party authorities and control bodies, and as party political workers.

It has also been proposed that party committees should elect first secretaries from among their own members during the party congress and the accountability conferences and should discuss the candidates with the delegates before hand. In this way the election of first secretaries on these occasions will be the same as on any other occasion during the term between the congresses.

The Ninth PZPR Congress amended the party statute to the effect that elected functionaries may discharge their functions in the party executive bodies without break for only two consecutive office terms. We propose to retain this rule and to preserve the principle that the mandate of a delegate is valid throughout the term of the given party authorities.

Comrades, the draft amendments to the statute contain new political-organizational solutions with regard to control activities in the party. During the precongress consultations the comrade delegates generally approved of the proposal that single control-revision commission should be set up at every level of party activities. The control-revision commission would continue to be set up by the congress and the accountability conferences and would report to these bodies. Its tasks would include all the present commitments of the revision commission and the party control commission. It would discharge control, adjudicating, and revision duties in close cooperation with party committees and their problem commissions.

These proposals seek to raise the status of the control bodies in the party, to ensure a better coordination of adjudicating and revision activities with the work of the party committees, and to simplify the party's organizational structures.

During the consultations you have also agreed to the proposal that it should be possible to include the commission's chairman in the executive body of the committee of the same status and to preserve the general principle that the function of the committee member must not be combined with the function of the member of the control-revision commission of the same status.

The 10th Congress statute commission submits these proposals in the conviction that they will ensure the continuity and rich achievements of the activities that the control bodies have registered since the Ninth Congress in consolidating the ideopolitical and organizational unity of the party, in increasing discipline, and in raising the effectiveness of the implementation of the resolutions.

Esteemed comrades, the proposed amendments are a result of our efforts to look for new and more effective methods of party performance so that the effectiveness of party activities can be raised.

The draft amendments to the statute that we have recommended to you retain the continuity of the ideological and political-organizational principles and solutions adopted by the Ninth Congress, consolidate, improve, and develop the achievements of this congress, and preserve the structure, the sequence of the chapters, and the items of the statute and the election rules. The draft amendments also leave "The Rules for Electing Delegates, Authorities, and Bodies of Control in the PZPR" as an integral party of the party statute. The proposals submitted to you are meant to supplement, improve, and define more closely the statutory enactments.

The draft amendments to the statute and election rules take into account the views that the comrade delegates expressed during the discussion of the materials devised by the Congress Commission team and addressed to you by the 16th Central Committee Plenum. The discussion of these materials adopted all these views and generally stressed that they are identical with the proposals and demands put forward within the party and party activities and with the need to improve our party work.

Comrades delegates, the 10th Congress Statute Commission held a preliminary discussion of the proposed amendments at its first meeting. The commission members gathered the observations of the delegates from the individual voivodships, were on information duty during the breaks in the congress sessions, continued to collect new observations from the congress delegates, and gave explanations.

At its second meeting the commission examined and discussed the observations submitted by the congress delegates, clarified various doubtful points, and took a stand on the proposed amendments to the statute and the election rules.

The commission takes the view that it is desirable and necessary to approve of the draft amendments as presented to the congress delegates and expresses the conviction that the solutions adopted by these amendments will be of good service to the party.

I have been authorized by the commission to ask the 10th PZPR Congress to adopt the draft amendments to the PZPR statute and the rules for electing delegates, authorities, and bodies of control in the PZPR.

MOKRZYSZCAK DISCUSSES CONTROL, AUDIT COMMISSION

LD061728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party's Control and Audit Commission, with unidentified interviewer — date and place not specified; recorded].

[Text] [Announcer] The 10th PZPR Congress ended on Thursday with, among other things, information about the composition of the party leadership in which there has been change, not only of personnel but of a substantive nature. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak because chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission and a member of the Politburo. There are three changes here: The first is that the chairman of the party controlling body now enters the executive body; the second is that the Auditing Commission is now joined to the Control Commission; and third, there is a kind of raising of the status of the commission concerned with control. In this connection, here is the first question: What are the reasons for this unification?

[Mokrzyszczak] Before I answer the question, I must precisely define the course. The party Control and Audit Commission, just as with both the Central Control Commission and the Central Party Control Commission before, is chosen by the congress, is answerable to the congress, and presents a report of its activity and I was chosen to be chairman of this Central Control and Auditing Commission. Only later was I chosen by the Central Committee as a Politburo member.

This is important because it is not a matter of automatic selection. The Central Committee does not designate the chairman, but the chairman -- democratically selected at the Central Commission -- has the right, in accordance with the statute, to put forward his candidature to the party executive bodies, in our central case, to the Politburo; in the case of the voivodships, to the executive.

[Interviewer] But here we have several unifications -- we have the joining together of two commissions.

[Mokrzyszczak] Of course. The proposals were presented already before the congress. All the delegates had an opportunity to aquaint themselves with the proposals, which they did. Observations were also sent to us and additional explanations were also requested. This continued during the proceeding of the Statute Commission at the congress itself but, as you remember, after all these explanations and discussions in depth, an improved and completed statute was unanimously approved.

How did the idea of joining the two commissions arise? Well, above all, it is important to gain greater efficiency. All the congress delegates, or almost all them, spoke of our need for greater efficiency and acknowledged the entire work of the Central Committee and also that of the government and the Sejm of the last convocation.

But there are resolutions concerning this efficiency. The report by Comrade Jaruzelski had broad relevance and this is, above all, [word indistinct]. And so, this means the internal simplification of this idea, because how it worked was that the Central Commission executed its controls, registered them, worked on material, introduced it at meetings of the Politburo, from which something would result. And again, after the Politburo, it had to be presented -- of course, in extreme situations -- to the Central Party Control Commission. So there was this organizational procession, a lengthy way of controlling, checking, establishing the guilty parties if they exist, and drawing the appropriate conclusions.

[Interviewer] In general, if one looked at the Central Party Control Commission, the first impression was that this was a commission for throwing out of the party those people who did something wrong, who acted contrary to the statute, and so on. The Audit Commission, in turn, was at first sight the checking of the profitability of subscriptions. That is how it looked superficially. In essence, the Audit Commission concerned itself with many other matters but now, I think that the linking of these two commissions inclines us toward recalling what this joint body is to concern itself with now. It is really only with organizational and membership affairs? Or, for example, will you have the right to analyze, let us say, matters concerning the party's ideological unity.

[Mokrzyszczak] In reality, it only looked like this superficially because those elements for punishing party members, including in this the highest punishments, were manifested externally. Less was said or information given about this [as heard], although there was always discussion of this at plenary meetings of the Central Party Control Commission. It was presented by the former chairman, Jerzy Urbanski, and the educational function was strongly emphasized as was the reconciliation of party members who had been punished. Great work was done in this commission, specifically in this area. A considerable section of the party membership was simply being (?slandered). They reached pronouncement teams [zespowy orzekajace] but, as a result of a very detailed study of the matter, they were cleared of these reproaches. But the commissions also, in this case the party Control Commission, adhered to and will continue to adhere to ... that is, our united one ... the adherence by party members to statutory duties, including ideological, program and organizational duties. [sentence as heard] As far as this is concerned, nothing changes. It must simply be conducted very reliably and honestly.

Well, since there were opinions at the congress about the fact that, here and there, there were examples of the suppression of criticism, examples even of arrogance, lack of economic management, abuses -- well, we will be strongly condemning this in relation to party members. However, in the control sphere, we should organize work now, after the congress, in such a way as to look at the harmony between the resolutions of all other conferences which will be held during the autumn campaign -- and the congress resolutions.

[Interviewer] [Words indistinct] question which I wanted to put to you, that, in a certain sense, this new Control and Audit Commission should rather, perhaps, fulfill to a greater extent the role of something like a constitutional tribunal, that means, to examine the harmony between the resolutions of various echelons, workplace committees, and even basic organizations and the statute and the program covered by the resolutions of the 10th Congress.

[Mokrzyszczak] We will be controlling the resolutions of the 10th Congress. Later, there will be the resolutions of the Central Committee, the Politburo, and we will be harmonizing them since this is also one of the guarantees of efficiency, of the introduction of [word indistinct].

MIODOWICZ PRESENTS VIEWS ON CONGRESS, UNIONS

Meeting With Union Leaders

LD042151 Warsaw PAP in English 1925 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 4 -- On today's first day after the Tenth Congress of the PUWP, national trade union group OPZZ leader Alfred Miodowicz, who was one of the delegates, met with senior activists of central trade union bodies and heads of Warsaw's largest factory trade unions. He briefed the unionists on the results of the congress and its significance for the labour movement in Poland.

"Activity of union members at the congress of the party in no way restricted free, independent flow of union thinking," Miodowicz said.

"The election of the OPZZ chairman into the PUWP CC Political Bureau reflected the party's appreciation for the reborn labour movement and reaffirmed the latter's class character -- pointed out in congress resolution calling for continuation of the hitherto, clear political line of the unions," he added.

"The election also has practical significance, as it uplifts the position of the OPZZ and consequently of the nationwide federations, allowing the unions to shape their relations with the state and economic administration from the position of an equal partner," Miodowicz said.

Head of the PUWP CC social and labour department Stanislaw Gabrielski stressed the party did not want a return to the pre-1980 model of relations with the unions.

"Drawing conclusions from the past, and thinking of the country's future, the Tenth Congress has confirmed that the party hopes for an independent, authentic labour movement that would become a motive power for reforms and changes in the process of socialist renewal," Gabrielski told the unionists.

Radio Interview

LD061819 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Interview with Alfred Miodowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the OPZZ, with unidentified interviewer; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer] Taking part in this program is Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the OPZZ. While we were still arranging the interview he was not yet a member of the Politburo but he has been a member since the last day of the congress. But I would nevertheless like us to speak about the topic we agreed on earlier, that is, about the preparations of the trade unions for the congress.

[Miodowicz] We agreed on this earlier but I hope that both in the way things are and also as regards the way I imagine the expectations of trade unionists from our congress -- some trade unionists speak about a second assembly -- nothing has chaged as regards the OPZZ, and nor should I change. But let me answer the question.

The second assembly -- and perhaps, and I stress perhaps, the congress of the trade unions -- will be held in the last 10 days of November in Warsaw. Our preparations are well advanced and this is why we can already speak of certain details.

[Interviewer] I think the most important matter is what you have already presented to trade unionists, that is a draft program of the trade unions.

[Miodowicz] That's right. Indeed, the program and the proposed amendments in the OPZZ statute are in the form of two drafts, preliminary drafts of course, the broad discussion which is of fundamental importance for the future of the Polish class-based trade union movement. We wish to continue what we started in Bytom. In other words, we wish to state clearly why class-based trade unions function. They exist to defend those who belong to that class. One thing is certain for us: All working people are included because it is very difficult to differentiate between those who are in the trade unions and working and those who are not in the trade unions and also working -- and some of them are very good workers. This is why we speak about all working people in general.

[Interviewer] I have my own particular way of putting things when I have to formulate something as regards working people, because here one always says the working class and working people in general. I replace this formulation with the formulation honest working people. And this is my question to the OPZZ chairman: A trade union whose task it is to defend the worker could not be a proper trade union if it did not exert an influence on this worker, or even sometimes remove a bad worker from its ranks.

[Miodowicz] We must look at what is practiced in work teams. I would like to relate this to my work of more than 30 years in a team in the iron and steel industry which was in charge of a big furnace. Thus, trade unions should behave like people in the team. The team is a sort of workers' collective, fulfilling an important task. If a team wants to exist and the people in the team wish to earn something then they must absolutely eliminate those individuals who act in a detrimental fashion, whose jobs have to be done by someone else, who have to be stood in for, or of whom the team cannot be certain -- certain in the sense of safety. This is why we should take the example of teams. Teams eliminate dishonest individuals from their ranks. Trade unions cannot, of course, put things in such an explicit manner because dishonesty is often connected with many conditions. For instance, what does a dishonest peasant-worker mean who has not turned up for work in a factory when something important is happening at his garden allotment, let us say, when he has something to harvest. As a worker, he most certainly is dishonest but he has grounds for this. In this connection we should go halfway to meet them, to some extent. But a drunkard, a work-shirker, a rogue, and a rascal are a different kettle of fish. People like this should not be in factories. And I think that trade unions acting in a sensible manner never defend people like this.

[Interviewer] We know that housing is your hobby, so to speak. If the OPZZ chairman becomes a member of the Politburo, then do you think you will have a greater chance of overcoming this stagnation in housing construction. Because, let's not beat about the bush, we are now building less than ever before.

[Miodowicz] I do not know if one can use a demagogic statement of fact in such a serious conversation. If one looks at the superficial activities we are now carrying out for the housing construction industry -- superficial because something is quoted, something is done, ministries are amalgamated, and then there is no minister in this amalgamated ministry -- then I arrive at a sad reflection: and I should note right from the start that I don't know if my reflection is irrational but it is tinged with a certain sadness and gloom in this matter.

The thing is that all those who are trying to do something to make sure that someone else gets a dwelling already have a dwelling of their own. And in this connection how is the one with enough supposed to understand the hungry one? And this is where the whole problem lies. Of course, it would be difficult to transfer those people with enough to huts, but otherwise, they cannot get a feel of this problem.

Now the congress, and the Politburo before this, in adopting the trade union concept of solutions, expressed itself very well and unambiguously in this matter. I am convinced that apart from work there must be a nest for the sake of social calm, for the sake of what we call social justice, and for the sake of what we define as being concern for the young generation.

Why a nest? Well, a bird will build a nest for itself, will put one together from twigs, let us say. If in our country people had the opportunity of building their own houses, in a certain spot -- because a bird has at least its own branch which it can call its own -- and in our country some people will do this -- and I even think that allocations should be handed out more generously in Poland -- and if greater freedom was given, then things would get moving.

But the only thing is that, here in Poland, everything must be arranged from the top. Perhaps a statute, and if not a statute then perhaps the Council of Ministers, could issue something. Or perhaps something could be done at grass roots level. And I am very pleased that something is being done at grass roots level. I would like to stress that much is being done in factory-sponsored construction. Much is happening in what we call civic initiative, sponsored construction. These are the initiatives. Unfortunately, it is only a drop in the ocean.

FOREIGN DELEGATION LEADERS MEET WITH WORKERS

Lenart Addresses Warsaw Workers

LD012142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The plenary discussion on the report by the party Central Committee resumed this afternoon at the 10th PZPR Congress.

At a meeting today [1 July] with representatives of workers of the Warsaw Ursus plant, a speech was given by the head of the CPCZ delegation to the congress, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He spoke highly of results achieved in the struggle with the counter-revolutionary forces and in consolidating the life of society in Poland. He expressed the conviction that the congress would be a new stimulus for a full resumption of the dynamism of economic development, for speeding up scientific and technical progress, and for the further consolidation and development of the state.

Jozef Lenart then spoke about the tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. In this context he pointed out that the objectives which Czechoslovak society has set for itself cannot be attained without cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. The head of the Czechoslovak party delegation referred to the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, which showed the Warsaw Pact is the principal factor for guaranteeing world peace. Czechoslovakia is convinced that the socialist countries, in close cooperation with all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces in the world, will succeed in averting the danger of nuclear war and attaining a positive upturn in international relations, Jozef Lenart concluded.

Radovic Addresses Factory Workers

LD012222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- This morning the LCY delegation attending the 10th PZPR Congress visited the FSO car factory in Warsaw. The members of the delegation -- Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of the Montenegro LC, Vjekoslav Juricic, member of the LCY Central Committee, and Ambassador Milivoje Maksic -- met the aktiv of the factory which employs about 14,000 workers.

During the meeting, on behalf of the LCY and the working class of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, Miljan Radovic wished the 10th Congress successful work, stressing that the LCY follows with attention the efforts of the Polish party and of all socialist and democratic forces in society to provide an answer to the current problems of the social and economic development of the country. "The drafts of the party documents which the 10th Congress must adopt, especially the draft PZPR program confirm the loyalty of Polish Communists to the policy of socialist renewal in the country, to the policy of negotiations, and also to the policy of the Ninth Congress which received broad support from the Polish public. We are aware of the complex nature of the conditions and of the seriousness of the task you are confronting, but we are also aware of the resolve of the progressive forces in your society led by the PZPR to resolve these tasks. By implementing this line the Polish Communists are also contributing to the diversity and to the wealth of the paths of socialist development in the world."

Highly praising the relations between the two countries and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR, Radovic said that "our relations have been traditionally friendly and close, and the principles which we both observe have made it possible for these relations to be successful and to develop dynamically. Our side is ready to enrich further and comprehensibly develop this cooperation, convinced as we are that it is an expression of the wishes and aspirations of our peoples, and that to promote our relations constantly is in our mutual interest, and in the interests of peace, social progress, and socialism."

Speaking about the 13th LCY Congress which has just ended, Radovic said that most important meetings of Yugoslav Communists placed a strong emphasis especially on the issues concerning further socialist development. "This is normal because a critical reexamination of one's own practice, on the basis of the criteria and principles of our system is the condition for progress, for the further march forward of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. The further development of strategic orientations which we adopted under Tito -- independence, equality, and brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, self-management, and the constant democratization of social relations -- are the criteria, goal, and the essence of our efforts to further develop our socialist community."

Speaking of international problems Radovic stressed that "it is obvious that the existing system of international political and economic relations, weighed down by bloc, ideological, political, and other divisions, is not in a position to ensure a more tranquil and safer life, to absorb the processes of emancipation and democratization, and to deal with the vital interests and aspirations of mankind for peace, stability, and social progress. This is testified to by the escalation of the arms race, local wars and military interventions, as well as pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries."

Having noted the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension and disarmament, and the struggle for new and equitable political and economic relations in the world are priorities for all countries and all progressive democratic and peace-loving forces in the world, Radovic stressed: "we are convinced that an irreplaceable role in solving these problems must be played by the Nonaligned Movement and policy whose authentic objectives and principles express the vital and lasting interests of all progressive forces in the world. The political and moral force of the movement is derived precisely from these principles and active peace-loving policy and this has made it possible for it to assert itself as an independent, autonomous, and global factor in international relations."

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH POLISH ORGANIZATIONS

Warsaw Friendship House

LD011730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1410 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting between the Soviet delegation, which is attending the 10th PZPR Congress, and representatives from scientific and research institutions and enterprises is being held at the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship in Warsaw. These institutions and enterprises cooperate with the USSR. The meeting aims at acquainting the Soviet guests with experiences and courses of cooperation between Polish and Soviet organizations of similar profile. The cooperation concerns 102 enterprises and 47 development and research units. Representatives of party and government leadership, managers, first secretaries of factory committees, trade unions, and self-management chairmen are present here. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda cordially greeted the guests.

[Begin Szalajda recording] I cordially welcome Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs. [applause] I cordially greet comrade Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause] I welcome USSR ambassador Comrade Brovikov and the remaining comades. [applause]

Esteemed and dear Soviet guests, esteemed comrades: Cooperation between Poland and the USSR has been the foundation of our country's economic development for 41 years. The base of this cooperation was shaped during the rebuilding of Poland after war destruction when the rebuilding was largely characterized by comprehensive Soviet help. In recent years, our cooperation has increased further. Traditional forms of cooperation are not enough. For over 2 years we have been developing direct cooperation between enterprises and research and scientific institutes. Today's meeting testifies to the importance that both of our countries attach to this form of cooperation. The cooperation should serve to better the knowledge of the potentials and capabilities of the partners; joint research teams and joint design offices should emerge. Appropriate conditions have been created for developing cooperation and they are still improving. However, there are still many things that need to be improved. [end recording]

At the end of the meeting Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, rose to speak. He said among other things:

[Begin Shevardnadze recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] The brotherhood of our parties and nations and your fruitful activity simply build bridges between nations and serve peace and humanity. I came to this conviction touring some of your enterprises known in the world market. Our coopertion has reached a stage that guarantees that the tragic lot of our states and our nations does not repeat itself.

On behalf of myself and all the matters of the USSR delegation, I wish you great success in building socialism. [end recording]

Social Sciences Academy

LD041036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign delegations that had participated in the 10th PZPR Congress met enterprise work forces. Representatives of the Soviet delegation headed by Aleksandr Yakovlev visited the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences.

LEADERS MEET FOREIGN DELEGATES DURING CONGRESS

Meeting With Politburo, Secretariat

LD032156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] After the end of the 10th PZPR Congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, together with members of the newly chosen Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee, met in the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw with the heads of delegations of fraternal communist and workers' parties, organizations, and national liberation movements taking part in the congress deliberations. Representatives of the state authorities and members of the leaderships of the allied political parties of our country participated in the meeting. The main subject of the meeting was the course and results of the deliberations of the highest forum of the PZPR.

Orzechowski, Shevardnadze Meet

LD031801 Warsaw PAP in English 1743 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and senior Foreign Ministry officials had a meeting here today with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau member, who is attending the PUWP Congress. The two exchanged views on some current international issues and problems relating to bilateral relations of interest to both sides. They said that under the complex international situation at present, the socialist community states are fully determined to wage continued struggle against the threat of war, in favour of democratizing the entire system of international relations and restructuring it fundamentally on principles of universal and equal security. This course in the foreign policy of fraternal states was again confirmed with determination in the PUWP CC report delivered at the 10th PUWP Congress by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and in the speech made in the same forum by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

The sides stated with satisfaction that concerted actions taken by the socialist community states in the international arena have been further stepped up. The meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in Budapest, at which the allied states came up with a proposal concerning conventional armed forces and arms reductions in Europe, was a crucial stage in going along the road of further strengthening the cooperation among the countries in question. The above proposal forms a vital supplement to the programme for total liquidation of nuclear arms and other mass annihilation weapons.

The ministers came out in favour of a positive conclusion of the first stage of Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Adoption of mutual arrangements at the Vienna talks on armed forces and arms reductions in central Europe would favour detente on the continent, they said.

The sides voiced both countries' determination to take — in cooperation with the other brotherly states - active steps in favour of putting into life an agreed course in foreign policy aimed to remove the threat of a nuclear war and to strengthen world peace.

LCY Delegation Meetings

LD021936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw; 2 Jul (TANJUG) — Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received the LCY delegation attending the 10th PZPR Congress. The delegation includes Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and President of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee; Vjekoslav Juricic, member of the LCY Central Committee; and Milivoje Maksic, Yugoslav ambassador to Poland.

Miljan Radovic conveyed the greetings of the LCY leadership and wishes for the successful work of the 10th PZPR Congress, and briefed Jaruzelski on the results of the recently 13th LCY Congress.

Jaruzelski reciprocated the greetings and drew attention to the key issues dealt with by the 10th PZPR Congress, which aims to continue the line of reforms, agreements, and struggles.

Jaruzelski and Radovic highly assessed cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and the two countries, and drew attention to the need for continual extended dialogue on issues regarding the theory and practice of socialism, as well as to both countries' interest in consolidating comprehensive Yugoslav-Polish cooperation.

During the 10th PZPR Congress, Milan Radovic had separate meetings and talks with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy speaker of the Sejm, as well as with heads of delegations atending the 10th PZPR Congress.

Hungarians Meet Jaruzelski

LD021534 Budapest MTI in English 1344 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 (MTI) -- On Wednesday [2 July] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, met the Hungarian delegation attending the 10th PUWP Congress under the leadership of Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee. In the cordial, friendly meeting Karoly Grosz conveyed the sincere good wishes and fraternal greetings of Hungarian communists, and wished much success to the further work of the 10th PUWP Congress and the successful implementation of its resolutions.

Romanians Meet Jaruzelski

AU011930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 1/7/1986 -- During a call paid on Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation at the 10th Congress of the PUWP, friendly salutes were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and the polish leader. During the interview the first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Wojciech Jaruzelski, evoked very warmly the Warsaw and Bucharest interviews with Nicolae Ceausescu, the understandings reached on those occasions regarding the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties. countries and peoples.

Asian Delegates Meet Jaruzelski

LD040850 Warsaw PAP in English 0345 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 3: PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski held a talk here today with the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party to the 10th PUWP Congress, headed by the LPRP CC Political Bureau member, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Phoumi Vongvichit. Jaruzelski also met with the delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, headed by vice-chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Mat Ly. During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the sides underlined the weight of the favourably developing bilateral relations, and laid stress on the mutual activities aimed at their further deepening.

Jaruzelski Meets With Delegations

LD021945 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski, has received the Workers Party of Korea delegation, headed by Yi Chong-ok; the Cuban Communist Party delegation, headed by Juan Almeida Bosque; the MPRP delegation, headed by Demchigiyn Molomjamts; and the vietnamese Communist Party delegation, headed by Chu Huy Man.

The conversations with the delegations proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Wojciech Jaruzelski met Ali Yata, general secretary of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, who is taking party in the congress. He also received Salim Salih Muhammad, chairman of the Yemeni Socialist Party delegation.

Stoph Decorates Messner

LD021619 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, came together for a friendly meeting on Wednesday [2 July].

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State Willi Stoph presented Zbigniew Messner with the order, "Star of International Friendship" in gold, in tribute to outstanding services for friendship and cooperation of the two fraternal parties and neighboring socialist states and for the maintenance of peace. Zbigniew Messner expressed his gratitude for the high award with cordial words.

In a talk afterward, there was agreement in stressing that the further expansion of the traditional relations of close friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PPR will also be shaped beneficially in the future, for the solution of the tasks of both countries, the good of both peoples, and the strengthening of the power and influence of the socialist community. In view of the danger to peace, which are growing further and are created by the imperialist striving for military superiorty, this trusting cooperation was of great importance for the maintenance of peace and for security in Europe.

Meetings With Mideast Delegations

LD051921 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 5 -- Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek continued today talks with heads of foreign delegations, which took part in the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress. He met with 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party, Fayiz al-Nasir, member of the leadership of the Ba'th Party of Syria and with Kaweke Katamila, member of the Political Bureau of the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO). The guests, while speaking with recognition on the course and results of the congress, thanked for Poland's consistent support for the struggle for just solution of the Middle East problem, for the liquidation of the apartheid system in South Africa and the granting, without delay, of independence to Namibia, unlawfully occupied by the RSA racist regime. The sides also discussed further consolidation of bilateral inter-party cooperation.

Head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Ernest Kucza held talks today with 'Umar Siba'i, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Syria. During the meeting, the sides discussed, among other things, issues dealing with the further development of cooperation between the PUWP and the Communist Party of Syria.

Political Bureau member of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, WPE CC secretary, Fisseha Desta met here today with activists of the Polish-Ethiopian Friendship Society. Fisseha Desta spoke on the work on Ethiopia's new, socialist constitution, the relations between Ethiopia and its neighbouring states and the current situation there, including the actions undertaken by the government to ease and eliminate the results of the recent drought. Afterwards, Fisseha Desta met with young Ethiopians taking their courses in Poland, whose number currently totals some 100 persons, most of then majoring in medical and technical sciences.

Gwiazda Receives Lao Official

LD300952 Warsaw PAP in English 0732 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 30: Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda met Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit to review the state and prospects of development of trade and Polish-Laotian economic cooperation.

Ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to Poland Thongasavat Khaikhamphithoun took part in the meeting.

Kubasiewicz Meets Hungarians

LD022036 Warsaw PAP in English 1642 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 2: First Secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz and members of the Secretariat of the Committee met here today with members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) delegation to the 10th PUWP Congress headed by member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP and First Secretary of the Budapest HSWP Committee Karoly Grosz. The sides discussed issues related to activity of party organizations and development of both capital cites. Considerable attention was devoted to projects designed to strengthen cooperation between Warsaw and Budapest. The sides took a decision to shortly sign an agreement on multi-lateral cooperation between the two cities.

SOVIET BULGARIAN DELEGATIONS DEPART 4 JUL

LD040842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU delegation, led by Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, which participated in the 10th PZPR Congress, departed Warsaw this morning. The BCP delegation, led by Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also left for home. The delegations were seen off at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Zbigniew Michalek, and Henry Bednarski, members of the Politburo, and the secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee.

PARTIES, MOVEMENTS SEND MESSAGES TO CONGRESS

LD022326 Warsaw PAP in English 2210 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jul 2 -- Messages and greetings from the following parties and national-liberation movements came to the 10th PUWP Congress: The Democratic Front of the Left (the Dominican Republic), the Finnish Social Democratic Party, The Communist Party of Saudi Arabia, Communist Party of Argentina, the Bangladesh Communist Party, Communist Party of Honduras, Communist Party of India (CPI-Marxist), Communist Party of El Salvador, Communist Party of Turkey, Communist Party of Uruguay, Communist Party of Vietnam, Lao People's Revolutionary Party, People's Progressive Party (Guyana), People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, National Council of Revolution of Burkina Fasso, Norwegian Labour Party, the Party of the Socialist Vanguard of Algeria, the National Liberation Front (Algeria), the Mapu Party (Chile), the Korean Workers' Party, Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, the Preuvian Communist Party, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Socialist Party of Chile, the Japan Socialist Party and the United Party of Haitian Communists.

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION ENDS COOPERATION VISIT

LD040919 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 4: A delegation of the State Commission [as received] for Education of the People's Republic of China headed by Vice-Minister Huang Xinbai ended July 3 their 8-day visit to Poland.

The delegation held talks with representatives of Poland's Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and Ministry of Education which focused on the state of cooperation in higher education and science and the main directions for its development in the years 1987-1990. The sides expect the deepening and broadening of contacts in scientific researches and personnel training. The talks were attended by China's Ambassador to Poland Wang Jinqing. The Chinese guests were also received by Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Benon Miskiewicz.

URBAN DENOUNCES PRIEST FOR 'DISHONESTY'

LD042111 Warsaw in English 1920 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 4 -- The Polish Government spokesman charged Father Jan Iminski with dishonesty and immorality after the latter broke a vow to make public his apology for slandering Jerzy Urban without comment. As reported earlier, Uminski was used by the minister for slandering him in a sermon delivered at St. Alexander's Church in Suwalki, north-eastern Poland, last April 6 in which he compared the government spokesman to the Nazi propaganda chief Goebbels and declared him worse still for throwing mud on his own people and trampling on the most sacred national rights. With a clear prospect for a sentence at the Suwalki court's closed session last month, Father Uminski revoked his allegations and vowed to read an agreed text of an apology to believers in St. Alexander's Church. When he read the text, which said the allegations were "objectively untrue" and that he "did not mean to slander anyone", he said he had apologized because he went by the religious principle of loving one's enemies and those who do wrong without being aware of the fact.

Father Uminski's commentary "created an impression that it was Uminski who was wronged," Urban told PAP, when due to breach of promise by Uminski, Urban considered himself relieved of his vow not comment in public on the apology. "Father Uminski's commentary was aimed to blur the sense of his apology," Minister Urban said. "Such politicising priests use religious notions as a wrapping for political instigation. In his statement of June 29 Uminski used religious substance to effect a breach of faith and to shield his dishonest action, deprived of rudimentary integrity," the minister charged. Minister Urban said his statement for PAP was meant to "show the morals of some of the few priests who (are busy) abusing religious functions for political utterances full of hatred and levelled against the socialist system." He described as an illustration of that kind of immorality Father Uminski's statement of June 29, in which he "reversed the sense of what he had voluntarily signed to avoid punishment and which he was supposed to read to the congregation."

When Minister Urban arrived in Suwalki court for the conciliatory session June 23, a crowd of believers, mostly elderly women, flooded the area in front of the court building and the insides but they were perfectly unaware of the actual substance of the suit. They only knew a priest was being tried, or oppressed and persecuted. They showered Uminski with flowers when he finally emerged from the courtroom. "That is another manifestation of abusing people's religious emotions to raise applause for postures and values incompatible with religious moralizing," Minister Urban said. "The man who was showered with flowers and was kissed on the hands was the one who glorified Goebbels in public by saying he was a defender of the German people," Urban added. "It was in good faith that I had consented to agreement in court and to dropping the charge, that is to relieving Father Uminski of punishment, as I thought it was enough if he made an apology and retracted his libel," Urban confessed. "It turned out I was naive, when I believed that he would effect the agreement honestly, without prevarication. I consider naivety in politics as misdemeanour."

PRC PREMIER MAKES 'FRIENDSHIP' VISIT TO ROMANIA

Zhao Ziyang Arrives

AU021531 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1459 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- Invited by Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, on July second Zhao Ziying, member of the Permanent Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, premier of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Bucharest to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The Chinese premier is accompanied on his visit by Lu Dong, chairman of the State Economic Commission; Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister; Wang Pinqing, deputy minister of economic relations and foreign trade; Bao Tong, deputy chairman of the state Committee for Restructuring of the Economic System; and other officials.

Off the plane, Premier Zhao Ziyang was cordially welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu. Attending were First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Chinese Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration: Deputy Prime Minister Nicolae Constantin; ministers; and other officials. Romania's Beijing ambassador, Angelo Miculescu, and China's Bucharest ambassador, Yu Hongliang, as well as the members of the Chinese Embassy were present.

In honour of the Chinese premier military guards were lined at the airport. The state anthems of the People's Republic of China and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. Romania Young Pioneers and young Chinese offered flowers.

The Romanian visit of the Chinese premier is an event of greatest importance in the history of the traditional friendly relations and tight collaboration between Romania and the People's China. Meanwhile the new summit dialogue is an expression of the preoccupation with providing further expansion to the collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, in the interest and for the benefit of the two peoples and countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Ziyang Makes Statement

AU021735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1519 GMT 2 Jul 86

["Statement by Premier Zhao Ziyang" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- It is with great pleasure that I have come to Romania for an official good-will visit at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general-secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. While setting foot on the soil of your beautiful country, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people, our warm greetings to the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian Government and people.

The relations between the two parties and countries have been very close. In recent years, highest-ranking party and government leaders of the two countries have met annually.

This has given a strong impetus to the steady growth of Sino-Romanian friendly relations and cooperation. My current visit to Romania is also for deepening Sino-Romanian mutual understanding and friendship and further promoting the all-round friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit, I shall have an in-depth exchange of views with Comrade Ceausescu, Comrade Dascalescu and other Romanian leaders on international issues of mutual concern and ways to further develop the bilateral relations. I shall also take this opportunity to get to know Romania's achievements and study its experience in socialist construction. I hope that my current visit will contribute to increased Sino-Romanian friendly relations and cooperation and to the maintenance of world peace.

Official Talks Start

AU041917 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] On July 2 official talks were held between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the premier of the People's China, Zhao Ziyang. The Romanian prime minister and the Chinese premier appreciated highly the results achieved in the multilateral development of collaboration between the two countries. They pointed out the decisive role the summit dialogue and the understandings and decisions agreed on during the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and state leaders of the People's China play for the permanent expansion of collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples, for dynamizing Romanian-Chinese relations in the most varied planes. The sides highlighted the mutual wish to further deepen this collaboration in the interest of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism, understanding, and peace in the world.

During the talks the sides informed each other about their achievements in the implementation of economic and social development programs in the two countries and of the tasks set for the ensuing period.

Special attention has been paid to analyzing the stage attained in the materialization of the summit decisions regarding the strengthening of Romanian-Chinese relations, and to looking into the ways to and prospects of developing bilateral, colaboration, particularly of expanding the economic cooperation and widening mutual deliveries of goods.

The sides highlighted that the results achieved so far in Romanian-Chinese collaboration and the industrial potential of the two countries create conditions for bilateral economic relations to be amplified and diversified at a faster rate. The need was underscored for both sides to make steady efforts with a view to achieving, as of this year, a more powerful growth of economic exchanges, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the official friendship visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985 to guarantee the fulfillment of the collaboration targets set for the current five-year period.

In this respect, concrete ways and means were brought to the fore to expand industrial cooperation and production specialization, especially for the long term, in coal, crude, and other raw materials extraction; machine building; power engineering equipment; and other areas of mutual interest.

Opinions were also exchanged on aspects of current international political life.

The talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were attended by Comrades Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government; Alexandru Necula, minister of electrical engineering; Traian Pop, deputy foreign minister; Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation; and Lucianu Dragut, secretary of the State Council, as well as counsellors and experts.

On the Chinese side, the talks were attended by comrades Lu Dong, chairman of the State Economic Commission; Qian Gichen, deputy foreign minister; Wang Pinqing, deputy minister of economic relations and foreign trade; and Bao Tong, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Restructuring of the Economic System, as well as counsellors and experts.

Also in attendance were Angelo Miculescu, the ambassador of the SR of Romania in Beijing, and Yu Hongliang, the PRC ambassador in Bucharest.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU022007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- On Wednesday, July 2, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave a dinner in honour of Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang. Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime ministers; Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Ioan Totu, deputy prime ministers; ministers; and other Romanian officials participated. The officials accompanying the Chinese premier in his official visit of friendship to Romania attended.

During the dinner, that proceeded in a warm, cordial atmosphere, Premiers Constantin Dascalescu and Zhao Ziyang toasted the strengthening and continuous development of the friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Ceausescu Receives Ziyang

AU031825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1986 -- Thursday, July 3, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met at the Palace of the State Council, Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, premier of the People's Republic of China, now on an official visit of friendship to Romania.

In the context Zhao Ziyang conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute on behalf of Chinese party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the Communist Party of China; Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, alongside wishes of good health and personal happiness. At the same time the wish was addressed to the Romanian people to achieve new successes in the work of building socialism under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that the Chinese party and state leaders be conveyed a warm salute as well as wishes of good health, power to work and success in all their activities. At the same time the Chinese people was addressed wishes of new achievements in the socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang expressed the joint conviction that the current visit would contribute to the development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Ceausescu, Ziyang Start Talks

AU031839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1986 -- On 3 July talks started at the Palace of the State Council between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the communist Party of China, premier of the People's China.

Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, of the CC of the RCP, prime minister; Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs; Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Mihai Paraluta, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Angelo Miculescu. Romaia's ambassador in Beijing, participated.

Lu Dong, chairman of the State Economic Commission; Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister; Wang Pinqing, deputy minister of economic relations and foreign trade; Bao Tong, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Restructuring the Economic System; and Yu Hongliang, People's China ambassador in Bucharest also participated.

In this context too, Nicolae Ceausescu warmly welcomed Zhao Ziyang, stressing that the visit the Chinese premier is paying to Romania goes down as an outstanding moment in the evolution of the traditional, friendly relations between the two countries, parties, and peoples. Zhao Ziyang thanked warmly for the invitation to visit Romania and for the friendly reception given to him.

The Romanian president and the premier of the People's China manifested their satisfaction at continuing the exchange of opinions on problems of joint interest, highlighting the decisive role played by the summit dialogue for the development of the good Romanian-Chinese relations upon evermore lasting bases. During the talks the sides informed mutually of Romania's and China's achievements in socialist construction, highlighting the creative activity carried out by the Romanian and Chinese peoples, under the leadership of the communist parties in the two countries, for the implementation of the plans and programmes of economic and social development, of continuously improving the material and spiritual welfare of the working people.

During the talks a significant place was assigned to the interchange of opinions on questions of the international life. It was shown that, in the present-day international situation, which is still complex and serious, resolute action should be taken to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to promote a policy of detente, understanding and collaboration among nations.

In context, stress was laid on the fact that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China attach a paramount significance to the problems relating to disarmament and peace. The need was brought to the fore to do everything to put an end to the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to remove the threat of war and safeguard peace.

It was pointed out that it was in the interest of peace and security, of all the peoples of the world, to spare no efforts to solve inter-state litigious issues and conflicts by peaceful means, through negotiations. The significance was Also highlighted of stepping up activities for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, based on the principles of full equity in inter-state relations.

The premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China highly assessed Socialist Romania's foreign policy, President Nicolae Ceausescu's demarches and initiatives on an international plans for a constructive, just and durable resolution of the major issues of the present-day world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the major role the People's Republic of China plays in the international life and was highly appreciateive of its active stand in favour of disarmament, peace and collaboration among nations.

Pointing with satisfaction to the fact that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China hold identical or very close stands on the major problems of the present-day international life, the two countries' and peoples' resolve was highlighted to cooperate ever more closely in the international arena, to work, alongside the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, for the attainment of all nations' aspirations after freedom and independence, peace and progress.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem.

Ceausescu Meets With Ziyang

AU051530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1438 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met again and continued talks with Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The talks -- which continued in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual esteem -- were attended by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Mihai Paraluta, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Angelo Miculescu, Romania's ambassador in Beijing.

Attended were also Lu Dong, minister of state in charge of the State Economic Commission, Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affiars, Want Pinqing, deputy minister of economic relations and foreign trade, Bao Tong, deputy chairman of the State Commission of Revamping the Economic System, Yu Hongliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

During the new round of talks they examined the stage of the Romanian-Chinese relations as well as their paths of still more powerful development in future, in harmony with both peoples' aspirations and interests. It was assessed that the results scored in the bilateral collaboration, the experience amassed as well as the dynamic increase of the economic, scientific and technological potential of the two countries provided conditions for the growth, at ever higher rates of the economic exchanges.

Starting from the very good level of the political relations, from the possibilities at hand, from the priorities of the plans and program of socio-economic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, the mutual determination was expressed to ensure already this year an ever vigorous expansion of the cooperation and specialization in production, on long term, including the realization of big economic projects, to the end of fulfilling the tasks of collaboration stipulated for the current five-year period.

Emphasis was placed on the particularly important role incumbent of the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission on Economic and Technological Collaboration in the seeking out of new domains and forms of cooperation, between enterprises in the two countries included, in stepping up and diversifying the collaboration between Romania and China generally.

It was agreed that all the necessary measures be taken to translate into fact the guidelines and agreements covenanted at top level regarding a more marked development of collaboration and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang pointed to the productive character of the talks they conducted in last few days and expressed their confidence that the understandings reached would contribute to an ever more powerful growth, in future, of Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of socialist construction in the two countries, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Toasts Made at Luncheon

AU051536 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1446 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1986 -- After a boat trip on Lake Snagov, Nicolae Ceausescu invited Zhao Ziyang for luncheon. Attending were the Romanian and Chinese officials who took part in the talks. During the luncheon, Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang proposed toasts.

In his speech, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the party's and the Romanian people's satisfaction for the fine ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and China. We assess your visit together with the other Chinese friends as being illustrative of those ties, yet also as an expression of our joint wish to confer new dimensions upon them in all fields. We have approached a wide range of questions, we have exchanged information on the activity of our parties and peoples in socialist construction, and I would like to express our wishes of ever greater success for socialist construction in China.

We have also tackled a wide range of international problems. We have noticed with satisfaction that our stands on the cardinal issues of the international life are identical or very close. What is essential is our common concern for disarmament and peace, for relations based on equality and mutual respect. In this area, too, we boast a fine and long experience, which gives us confidence that in future as well, our parties and peoples shall actively cooperate in the major problems of the international life, in the fight for disarmament, peace and socialism.

Today we have discussed questions of bilateral collaboration, in the economic field, more particularly. We have reached fine conclusions. Together we have asserted that we must work for the attainment of the levels we established in Beijing one year ago, and try to go beyond.

I think that the talks and the understandings reached during your visit confer auspicious prospects upon the growth of our countries' collaboration in all areas, primarily in the economic realm. That is why, I believe that your visit goes down as a major moment in the interchange of delegations and top-level visits between our parties and countries, and that it will yield substantial positive results in all fields.

I would like to raise my glass and, on this occasion, too, I would like to ask you to convey our wishes to the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China to Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian. Here is to your good health, to good collaboration between our parties and peoples, to the good health of our Chinese friends here.

In his reply, Zhao Ziyan said: My satisfaction is extremely great. I would like to thank you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for your beautiful words and high assessments con-

In his reply, Zhao Ziyan said: My satisfaction is extremely great. I wouls like to thank you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for your beautiful words and high assessments concerning the ties of friendship between our parties, countries and peoples, for your appreciation and for the programe of my visit to Romaina. I had two rounds of talks with Comrade Nicolai Ceausescu. I also had talks with Constantin Dascalescu, with other Romainian comrades. I think these discussions, the talks conducted are very useful, which had made me even more confident in the further constant and stable development on multiple planes of the relations of friendship and collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples.

Through the talks conducted, through the contacts and visits we had, we have got even more convinced that the Romanian people, under the leaderhsip of the Romanian Communist Party, at head with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, starting from the concrete conditions of Romania, elaborating the country's own development lines and directions, have scored tremendous successes in building socialism in Romania. From our experience we know only too well that what you have achieved has not been an easy thing -- and we greatly appreciate these achievements.

I wish the Romanian people, under the leadership of the party and government, of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu go along this line of development and get new and ever greater successes.

I would like to propose a toast to the development of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples, to the prosperity and thriving of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Romanian people's happiness. To the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu whom I wish long life. To the health of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, of all comrades here." [quotation marks as received]

The luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and regard, characteristic of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue, of the traditional relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

Ziyang Departs

AU061451 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1057 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/7/1986 -- On Sunday [6 July] morning, Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, concluded the official visit of friendship he paid to Romania upon an invitation extended by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Upon his departure from the Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with the state flags of the two countries, the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China was cordially seen off by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. Also present were Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Collaboration, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, ministers, executives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, other officials.

Romania's ambassador in Beijing, Angelo Miculescu, and the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharet, Yu Hoingliang, as well as members of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China were also in the attendance.

Present at the airport was a military guard in honor of the Chinese premier. The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. Romanian Young Pioneers and Chinese youth offered flowers.

GDR'S KRENZ MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU FOR TALKS

AU021835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- Wednesday, July 2, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SED, vice-chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, who, invited by the CC of the RCP, visited Romania. The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and best wishes on behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SED, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and, in turn, addressed Erich Honecker a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, that proceeded in a warm comradely atmosphere, the sides highlighted the ascending course of the ties of friendship and collaboration established between the RCP and the SED, between Romania and the GDR, and pointed out the decisive role played by the summit interviews and talks for continuous strengthening and development of these relations. The sides also expressed the joint wish to expand in future the good relations extant in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other domains of activity, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the socialist construction in Romania and the GDR, and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. The sides considered that the continuously growing economic potential of the two countries creates conditions favourable to an ever wider development of the mutualy advantageous collaboration, to an intensification of the cooperation in production, and to enhancing the volume and diversifying the trade.

In the context stress was laid on the importance of providing the best of conditions to the implementation of the targets in the long-term programme for the development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration, of the specialization and cooperation in production between Romania and the GDR until the year 2000.

The sides also approached certain aspects of the international life. They stressed that under the current, particularly complex circumstances of the world political life action is needed to halt the arms race, to discontinue the nuclear-weapon tests and to pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to diminishing the military spending and the conventional arms, and to ensuring peace and security.

The sides pointed out the importance of stepping up efforts for solving all the states of tension and conflict, the interstate litigious problems exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations, for a consolidation of the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace in Europe and throughout the world. They underscored how important concluding in good results and concrete accords the Stockholm conference is for strengthening the interstate confidence, for the security and disarmament in the European Continent.

Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the call. Herbert Plaschke, GDR ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

Krenz Departs

AU022009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/7/1986 -- On July 2, in the evening, Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SED, vice-chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, left Bucharest and headed for the homeland after having paid a visit to Romania, invited by the CC of the RCP. On leaving the Otopeni Airport, the guest was saluted by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by party activists.

ION SIRBU-LED RCP DELEGATION VISITS USSR

AU061703 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] A delegation of RCP activists led by Ion Sirbu, member of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, made an exchange of experience visit to the USSR from 25 June to 2 July within the cooperation plan between the RCP and the CPSU. The delegation held talks at the economic section of the CPSU Central Committee, the Volgograd CPSU regional committee, and the USSR State Planning Committee, and visited some economic units and research institutes in Moscow and the Volgograd region. On the last day of the visit, the delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU042054 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ulaanbaatar:

On the occasion of your reelection to the high office of chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, I convey to you warmest congratulations and best wishes. I take this opportunity to express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mongolia will further expand in the interests of our peoples and for the general cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation throughout the world. I wish you much health and great success in your activity of high responsibility dedicated to the prosperity of Socialist Mongolia and to the implementation of the 19th MPRP Congress.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT TO BELGRADE

Arrival in Belgrade

LD061025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0803 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, arrived this morning from Bucharest to Belgrade on a 5-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade Airport Zhao Ziyang was welcomed by FEC President Branko Mikulic. The Chinese premier was paid full military honors and, having greeted his hosts, inspected the Belgrade Garrison's guard of honor.

Mikulic and Zhao will today and the following days have talks on ways and possibilities to further promote fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. Mikulic and Zhao are expected to exchange views on the latest aspects of the internal developments of the two countries; and to devote special attention to bilateral economic cooperation, which has shown noticeable progress after a period of stagnation, but has not yet reached the satisfactory level.

During his stay in Belgrade the Chinese premier is also expected to meet other top-ranking Yugoslav party and state leaders and to examine, as he will also do with Mikulic, in addition to bilateral relations, crucial issues concerning the international scene. Yugoslav-Chinese talks will primarily focus on Yugoslav preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare, the East-West dialogue, the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean, as well as the situation in Asia. The talks will include international economic relations, as well as a wide spectrum of international issues to which the two friendly countries have similar or identical attitudes.

The Chinese delegation, led by Premier Zhao Ziyang, includes Lu Dong, minister of the State Economic Commission; Quian Quichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Wang Pinqing, deputy minister for foreign economic relations and trade; Bao Tong, vice minister of the State Commission for the Restructuring of Economic System; Xie Li, Chinese ambassador to the SFRY, and other officials.

Individual members of the delegation will have separate talks with their Yugoslav counterparts on the promotion of cooperation in specific fields.

The Chinese delegation will this afternoon visit the Avala Monument and lay a wreath at the Tomb of an Unknown Soldier, and afterwards at the Josip Broz Tito Memorial will also lay a wreath at the tomb of Yugoslav President Tito, who enjoyed great respect in China; and sign in the visitors' book.

The formal welcome ceremony at Belgrade airport was also attended by Dr Desimir Jevtic, Serbian Executive Council president; Dr Ibrahim Tabakovic, FEC member; Boris Muzevic, LCY Central Committee Presidium executive secretary; Aleksandar Bakocevic, Belgrade Assembly president; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zoran Miskovic, FEC general secretary; and other officials. Zvone Dragan, ambassador of the SFRY in Beijing, and Xie Li, Chinese ambassador in Belgrade, were also present.

After the official talks starting this afternoon FEC President Branko Mikulic will tonight give formal dinner in honor of Premier Zhao Ziyang, during which the two premiers will exchange toasts.

Views Bilateral Relations

LD061031 Belgrade TANJUC in English 0921 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade July 6 (TANJUG) -- Friendly relations and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia are based on the principles of independence, autonomy, mutual respect and non-interference into internal affairs, said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on his arrival on an official visit to Yugoslavia today.

Assessing that relations and cooperation have a solid foundation and a broad perspective, Zhao pointed out that China attaches great importance to the development of friendly relations with Yugoslavia. [Word indistinct] invest further efforts for a long-term, stable and comprehensive development of bilateral relations and cooperation, said Zhao.

The Chinese premier also added that his exchange of views with Yugoslav officials will include international questions of interest to both sides and concrete measures aimed at further development of bilateral relations.

The objective of my visit is to get acquainted with Yugoslavia's experience in socialist development suited to its specific conditions, said Zhao.

'Very Cordial' Talks With Mikulic

LD070851 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1940 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) --Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China are implementing successful bilateral cooperation which should be improved further. This was the joint assessment expressed this afternoon during the talks between Branko Mikulic, Federal Executive Council president, and Zhao Ziyan, premier of the PRC State Council, with colleagues in attendance.

This first round of exchanging views, conducted in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade, was chiefly devoted to a consideration of various aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation. A dialogue was begun there on current international questions, which will be discussed further on Tuesday when the talks continue.

Today's meeting between Mikulic and Zhao ZiYang passed in a very cordial and friendly [prijateljski] atmosphere. Both sides expressed satisfaction that the visit has materialized because it, too, will make its positive contribution to the further development of relations and cooperation. The visit in this respect .. as both the Federal Executive Council president and the Chinese premier stressed -- further stimulates the improvement of links between Yugoslavia and the PRC.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the continuing dialogue, which has already been established for a considerable number of years. In connection with this, it was stated that comprehensive cooperation also encompasses cooperation between the LCY and the CPC. It was concluded that Yugoslav-Chinese relations are developing in the best possible way. The two countries are also cooperating very successfully in the international sphere and on a large number of questions views are identical or close. Having exchanged mutual information on the internal development of the two countries, Federal Executive Council President Branko Mikulic and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed the view that the authentic roads in the development of Yugoslavia and the PRC also have great importance for the development of socialism in the world.

During this very cordial and frank [otvoren] dialogue, it was stressed that there are no problems in Yugoslav-Chinese relations which might have an adverse effect on the further improvement of cooperation. The experiences of the two countries in the development of the systems and economies is very valuable for yugoslavia and the PRC -- a fact which also makes this exchange of views mutually beneficial.

When discussing the general totality of bilateral relations and cooperation, it was stated that economic cooperation is not quite on part with the political cooperation of the two countries and that is will be necessary to invest fresh efforts in order to exploit to the maximum the possibilities that are being opened up. In connection with this, mention was also made of the need for higher forms of economic cooperation. In other words, stress was placed on the importance of industrial cooperation, cooperation in the field of science and technology, joint participation in third markets and so on.

The two sides' strategic orientation toward long-term cooperation was stressed. The possibility was also pointed out of expanding commodity exchange, for which is a clear need for both sides in today's world economic situation. It was agreed that a start should be made on concluding an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation and that the corresponding institutions should be linked up to work out joint plans of cooperation in this sphere.

Both sides also pointed to the importance of cooperation in agriculture, where certain opportunies are also opening up. Certain initiatives by our work organizations are also expected here.

The Chinese side proposed that the possibility be examined of involving Yugoslav work organizations in the construction of a 280-km railway line in China. This will be the subject of separate talks.

In the part of the talks dealing with certain international subjects, both sides expressed concern over the present conditon of state of affairs in international life. It was noted that peace and security are threatened and that it is necessary for talks, real disarmament and the fuller realization of universal detente to be arrived at.

The talks between the two superpowers were welcomed and it was concluded that all other countries in the world should also make their contribution to better international relations and the realization of disarmament.

Railroad Cooperation Discussed

LD071222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier of the State Council, who is on a 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, today visited the community of Yugoslav railways and [words indistinct] producers of rolling stock in the joint project for the construction of 280-km track in the PRC. In addition to the civil engineering work, the project also would encompass electrification work, automation, and the ensuring of railway safety. Talks were also conducted on the possibilities of obtaining locomotives made in Yugoslavia and freight cars with special carrying capacity.

Representatives of the Yugoslav railways offered to the Chinese railway experts a visit by Yugoslav rolling stock producers, expressing readiness for our experts to visit the section of the railway line where the joint project for the construction of that line in the PRC would be realized.

Talks With Renovica

LD071505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Zhao Ziyang, a member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the PRC State Council, who is in an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the FEC.

The talks were attended by Maro Orlandic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, an executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zvone Dragan, SFRY ambassador in the PRC; and other figures; and on the Chinese side by Lu Dong, minister of the State Economic Commission; Qian Quichen, vice minister of foreign affairs; Xie Li, PRC ambassador in Yugoslavia, and other figures.

Zhao Ziyang conveyed greetings and best wishes from Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to Milanko Renovica and the newly elected LCY Central Committee Presidium. Milanko Renovica returned the greetings and renewed his invitation to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to visit Yugoslavia.

In the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding, both sides noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and our two socialist countries is developing very successfully and that there is great scope for further enriching it. In connection with this, the importance of the regular exchange of views and the reciprocal acquaintance with the experiences of the two parties in socialist construction was noted. In this context, Zhao Ziyang spoke of the activities of the CPC in the internal sphere and on its preoccupations with the process of social and economic reforms. He spoke, in particular, on the preparations for the Sixth Plenum of the 12th CPC Congress.

Milanko Renovica acquainted his guest with the basic features and most important stances of the 13th LCY Congress and with questions which will be at the center of the LCY's attention in the framework of the implementation of the decisions of the 13th Congress.

Views also were exchanged on the international situation and on trends in the workers, communist, and other progressive movements in the world. Both sides assessed that negative trends in international relations require the greater involvement of all progressive and peaceful forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, the construction of a new economic order, and the affirmation of the principle of active and peaceful coexistence. The readiness of the LCY and the CPC was stressed to strengthen reciprocal cooperation in the struggle to solve these and other major questions of the contemporary world. Zhao Ziyang, on behalf of Hu Yaobang, extended an invitation to Milanko Renovica to visit the PRC.

After the talks, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee kPresidium, hosted a luncheon in honor of Zhao Ziyang, which was also attended by the other participants in the talks.

Cooperation Talks

LD072009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the visit of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council to the SFRY, talks were held today in the Place of the Federation between Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lu Dong, PRC minister of the State Economic Commission on the current situation and ways to promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

They established the necessity to continue cooperation already agreed upon in the area of the industrial and commodity exchange, and to create more favorable conditions for promoting, and introducing new forms of, cooperation.

Talks were also held between Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs. They carried out a detailed exchange of views on the current international situation, as well as on cooperation between the two departments of foreign affairs.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD021506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Current issues of international life, and especially the development of the situation in Europe, were the main topics discussed during the meeting today between the Yugoslav and Austrian foreign ministers, Raif Dizdarevic and Peter Jankowitsch, respectively. During their exchange of views, which took place in an atmosphere of frankness and friendship, the two ministers assessed the international situation as very complex. They expressed their conviction and their hope that after all the conditions will be established for progress toward reducing the present tension.

When discussing the situation in Europe and the activity of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries on the Old Continent Dizdarevic and Janowitsch expressed concern over the progress of the meeting in Stockholm, but time they also stressed the need for additional efforts to be made by the countries participating in the Stockholm meeting so that positive results may be attained.

The Yugoslav-Austrian talks covered in particular a discussion of the preparations for the forthcoming CSCE meeting in Vienna. The importance of this meeting, which will ensure the continuity of the CSCE process, was discussed. In this connection reference was made to cooperation among European neutral and nonaligned countries during the preparatory phase of the Vienna meeting. In this context some possibilities for proposing joint initiatives were discussed.

The two sides also remarked on the importance of the forthcoming Brioni meeting in October when the group of European neutral and nonaligned countries will meet to reach a joint agreement for the CSCE meeting in Vienna. It was assessed during this wide-ranging dialogue that the Vienna meeting should adequately and on an equal footing discuss all three CSCE baskets in order to keep the necessary balance which until now has in a certain sense been neglected.

Peter Jankowitsch informed his host on the course and the results of the London meeting at which the Eureka project was discussed. Raif Dizdarevic briefed his guest on Yugoslavia's activity prior to the eighth nonaligned heads of state or government conference in Harare.

Talks With Hasani

LD022153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received at the Palace of the Federation today Dr Peter Jankowitsch, minister of foreign affairs of Austria, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

During a cordial friendly conversation, in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, took part, satisfaction was expressed at the positive development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria. It was also noted that possibilities exist for further developing all aspects of cooperation, particularly the economic, cultural, and scientific-technical ones.

The two sides also discussed the position of national minorities in Austria, which were noted to represent a factor of closer contacts and better mutual understanding.

The talks on international issues also dealt with the further promotion of the CSCE process and a joint interest in the successful outcome of the Stockholm conference, as well as the best possible preparations for the CSCE meeting in Vienna. The Yugoslav side drew attention to the importance of the coming nonaligned summit in Harare, which is expected to make concrete contributions to resolving the key problems of the modern world. The talks were also attended by Milos Krstic, Yugoslav ambassador to Austria; and Paul Leifer, Austrian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Holds Press Conference

LD022123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1530 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch today highly assessed Yugoslav-Austrian relations and set out the readiness for their further promotion.

At a press conference in the Belgrade, Minister Jankowitsch noted that the fact he was visiting Yugoslavia as the second country, after Switzerland, after becoming foreign minister, confirmed the hight level of bilateral relations.

He pointed up the two countries' successful cooperation within the group of neutral and non-aligned countries at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A new incentive to easing of international tensions may be expected at the CSCE Vienna session in November, Minister Jankowitsch said.

In answering questions of the newsmen, Jankowitsch set out that he did not discuss with Yugoslav officials the controversy about the election of Kurt Waldheim as Austrian president. Austria believes the non-aligned countries to be an important international factor and awaits with interest their eighth summit, Jankowitsch said and added that Austria would, as it did previously, attend the summit as a guest.

He was convinced, Jankowitsch said, that he was met with understanding by the Yugoslav side concerning the Vienna Government's treatment of minorities. We are ready to work towards improving the position of the minorities within the framework of broad possibilities offered by the Austrian constitution, the Austrian foreign minister stated.

Two Yugoslav nations -- Slovenes and Croats -- live as minorities in Austria.

RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA, DIZDAREVIC VISIT VIEWED

AU071543 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will pay a working and friendly visit to Romania later today. [Words indistinct] Nebojsa Jankovic reports:

After the visit of Peter Jankowitsch, minister for foreign affairs of Austria, [words indistinct] are continued by Raif Dizdarevic's visit to Romania. Yugoslav diplomacy has assumed its natural and [word indistinct] course. While it is conducting the final consultations with the member-states of the Nonaligned Movement before the summit in Harare, in a dialogue with its neighbor it is discussing questions not only of bilateral but also of European importance. Raif Dizdarevic's visit to Bucharest is not accidently described as a working visit. Following the tradition of a fruitful political dialogue founded by President Tito and Ceausescu, the relations between Yugoslavia and Romania have reached the level of full good-neighborly maturity and therefore the working character of this visit can be seen a series of concrete agreements on bilaterial and international matters. As far as bilateral matters are concerned, the level of what has been achieved cannot be [word indistinct] satisfactory. This is even more so because there are some difficulties in the realization of some concrete programs and because the complementary nature of the Romanian and Yugoslav economies offers a wide scope to hitherto unexploited possibilities.

The dialogue on international matters will primarily involve some aspects of multilateral relations in the Balkans. The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Romania will also discuss disturbing situations in many regions, above all in the broader neighborhood, in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean region. They will also, as is natural, respect the fact that the (?geopolitical) position of the two countries is in many respects different. Yugoslavia is a member of the Nonaligned Movement while Romania is a member of the East European military and political alliance [savez]. But the recognition of these differences is only the starting point of illuminating even more the things that lead the two countries to cooperate. In addition to a common border this is also common need for peace, in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world.

FEC DISCUSSES ECONOMY, FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD072039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council (presided over by Branko Mikulic), today discussed several issues concerning current economic policy and the country's foreign relations.

According to a statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information after the session, the Federal Executive Council also established its stance relating to the proposals for and comments on a number of draft laws which are in the process of being coordinated with the stance of the appropriate organs in the republics and provinces. This refers, among other things, to proposed changes and amendments to the law on investments by foreigners in Yugoslav organizations of associated labor; the law on the exchange of goods and services with abroad; the law on credit terms with abroad; the customs law, and others.

On the occasion of Uprising Day, which is being marked in Serbia today, members of the Federal Executive Council observed 1 minute of silence at the beginning of the session in honor of those killed in the National Liberation War.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LCY CONGRESS SPEECHES

Vidic Discusses Foreign Policy

AU031437 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 pp 4-5

[Report on opening speech by Dobrivoje Vidic at the first meeting of the Commission for Questions of LCY International Cooperation and SFRY Foreign Policy of the 13th LCY Congress on 25 June]

[Text] Of greatest importance for determining the directions for the further work of the LCY in the field of the LCY's international cooperation and the SFRY foreign policy is to assess the current development period and to see whether, and in which way, this development may influence the principles and postulates of our policy and practice, Dobrivoje Vidic [member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium] pointed out among other things in his opening speech in the Commission for Questions of LCY International Cooperation and LCY Foreign Policy. He added that the great revolutions of our time -- the anticolonial, the socialist, and the scientific-technical revolutions -- are strongly manifested and continue to exert an essential influence on all the courses of contemporary development. The overall modern international relations operate within this framework.

The accelerated pace of scientific and technological changes, which under present condition increasingly constitute the basis of an accelerated development of production forces, leads to world reproduction becoming global and in this way the common interests of the peoples regardless of where they live and under what systems they live are becoming increasingly prominent, so that prerequisites for an increasing interdependence of the world are being created. In this nuclear era, this characteristic of development puts special emphasis on and dramatizes the tasks of the struggle for peace and international cooperation in the world, which has lived through the tragic experiences of World War I and World War II.

Through the interplay of well-known circumstances, the bloc divisions of the world and the struggle for spheres of interest, primarily in the regions of the nonaligned and developing countries, have lately been essentially contributing to the maintenance and creation of new hotbeds of crises and social tensions.

Under such conditions, failing to solve the vital problems of the developing world, on the basis of possible international agreements, constitutes one of the main sources of danger for world peace, Dobrivoje Vidic pointed out.

Irreplaceable Role

"The policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement are now a strong force that cannot be ignored in the struggle for changes in the system of international political and economic relations such as will contribute to the independence and equality of the peoples and to the building of new international relations freed from all domination and hegemony. As more time passes from the first conference of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade -- and we shall soon celebrate the 25th anniversary of the movement to whose founding, political philosophy, and organizational forms Comrade Tito made a historical contribution -- the more impressive is the evidence that the movement deals with the most essential world questions from the position of general interests, in a world which in this nuclear age and with the present arms race is exposed to catastrophic dangers," Vidic said.

With its independent and non-bloc nature and approach to contemporary world problems, the Nonaligned Movement points out not only the danger of extending the bloc confrontations and of the existence of the blocs themselves, but also the practical roads for overcoming them and even dissolving them in the long run.

The draft congress resolution, "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, Equal International Cooperation, Progress, and Socialism in the World," Vidic said, this time again points out that the nonaligned policy is a constant premise and an irreplacable basis for the overall activities of Yugoslavia in international relations. It enables us to participate in the most active way, from the position of interests of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, in the world struggle for peace, disarmament, a new international economic order, and social progress.

The Nonaligned Movement has made its greatest contribution to enhancing the realization and the conviction that there is no alternative to peace and peaceful coexistence and that the superpowers and blocs therefore have special responsibility for making their contribution in order that the world may resolutely step along the path of detente and disarmament and to making this realization and conviction prevail in the international political scene and the active progressive political and peace movements.

"Relying on military power is too deeply rooted. The process of disarmament will not start easily," Vidic said. "However, we must all the more stress the position that the axis of our activities in the Nonaligned Movement and in the UN Organization must always be formed by our constant work in contributing to the struggle for peace and security, the essential component of which is a demand for general and complete disarmament. Proposals are needed from the standpoint of possible realistic steps concerning nuclear disarmament, a ban on the use of space for military purposes, the removal of missile and other bases from other countries' territories, a halt to all nuclear tests, the reduction of conventional armament and troops, etc. The need to raise to a modern level the international cooperation and control regarding the security of nuclear power plants, nuclear waste dumps, etc. has been pointed out in a dramatic way."

The Nonaligned Movement and the international community must show a higher level of initiative and practical spirit in defusing the hotbeds of tension and conflicts as direct sources of danger to peace and security in the world, Vidic stressed. Apartheid, that shameful racist policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, must be finished as soon as possible. It threatens to inaugurate a new large series of international conflicts and presents a direct danger for the peace and security of nonaligned countries of the region.

Peaceful Solution

The LCY and the SFRY resolutely emphasize their support for liberation movements and the struggle for independence, as well as our solidarity with countries and peoples in this region and elsewhere which are exposed to military interventions and other forms of open pressure and blockade, and they demand the withdrawal of occupation forces in all places where they exist. The Congress resolution, Vidic recalled, sends an appeal to all progressive forces to even more resolutely engage in solving international problems and conflicts in a peaceful way. [paragraph continues]

One has to take into consideration the great human drama and the suffering of entire nations because of the politics of hegemony and domination and of denying to a people the right to free national and social development, which is the case with the Khmer people, with Afghanistan, Lebanon, with the Palestinians, with the people of Nicaragua, Namibia, with the black population of the Republic of South Africa, etc.

Vidic stressed in particular that the LCY and the SFRY condemn all forms of terrorism, and added that one cannot solve social and political problems, domestic or international, with terrorist actions, and that our country and the LCY advocate the undertaking of necessary measure on an international plane to curb and eliminate terrorism and remove its causes.

Vidic devoted special attention to the need to struggle for a new international economic order, because, as he pointed out, developing countries suffer the gravest consequences of disturbances in the world economy, primarily due to the resistance of developed countries. As a nonaligned country, Yugoslavia resolutely supports all measures leading in that direction and stresses the indispensability of a dialogue between developed and developing countries, because it cannot be postponed any longer.

Touching upon the SFRY relations with the USSR, the United States, and China, as well as the developed European countries, Vidic said that the successful development of relations with those countries has been continuing, and added that, on our part, we start here from the principles of the nonaligned policy, a respect for such a position, and full equality. The mutual advantage of a constant political dialogue and successful development of economic relations with those countries is unquestionable, irrespective of sometimes considerable differences in the approach to many problems in international relations.

Furthering Good-Neighbor Relations

Speaking about our country's relations with its neighbors, Vidic pointed out that the LCY and the SFRY have advocated and will advocate the consistent and comprehensive furthering of good-neighbor relations on the basis of the full respect of the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, equality, and mutual benefit. One must, however, Vidic said among other things, say at this congress as well, that we are not met with a reciprocal readiness in each individual case.

We have recently been concerned about the political campaign against our country conducted in Greece on the part of most responsible political representatives, as well as in the press, by which one denies the existence of the Macedonian people and Macedonian national minorities in neighboring countries, resorts to the tactic of pitting Belgrade and Skopje against each other, and goes so far as openly interfering into our internal affairs. We see this as a crude attack against our constitutional order and the whole of our community, and it cannot help but present a serious obstacle to the development of the kind of friendly and comprehensive relations we sincerely wish to have with the Greek people and government.

Unfortunately, Bulgaria also continues to deny the existence of the Macedonian people, both in our country and in Bulgaria where they live as national minority, and it continues to express territorial pretensions. This continues to represent a very grave problem to developing and furthering good-neighbor relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The anti-Yugoslav campaign in Albania is on the rise, it insolently assaults all values of our society, expresses unconcealed territorial pretensions, most crudely interferes with our peoples' internal life, and offers overt support to the counterrevolutionary aims of Albanian separatists in Yugoslavia. Such policy and actual behavior gravely burden our relations and threaten to call into question even what has been achieved in the existing spheres of cooperation. This is not our wish or in our interest, neither can it be in the interest of the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Balkans as a Region of Peace

The resolution entitled "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, International Cooperation on an Equal Footing, Progress, and Socialism in the World" reiterates the readiness to develop substantial relations with all our neighbors -- with full and consistent respect for the basic principles of mutual regard, noninterference, and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, the only basis upon which one can found a good-neighbor policy of peoples.

We do not interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring states and peoples. We expect such an attitude from our neighbors, too. Only in this way can one create the necessary conditions for the Balkans really to become a region of peaceful and constructive cooperation, a region of peace and, if you will, also a region without nuclear weapons, something which the SFRY is resolutely advocating. All Balkan countries can and should make their contribution for an ever successful development of all forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation on the basis of the UN Charter and the Helsinki documents.

Crude Propagandist Assaults

We have recently been confronted with increased propagandist-political and other pressures on our country from reactionary communities and circles abroad, Vidic pointed out. They are aimed at minimizing all results achieved along Tito's road of internal social development, based on our system of socialist self-management and on the independent and engaged foreign policy of the SFRY on the principles of nonalignment. Those who exert such pressures are counting upon the complexity of problems we now have to solve, especially on the economic plane.

Some prophets made themselves heard every day through various messages, even with the help of radio stations from abroad, they predict or announce the breakdown of our country or its transformation into capitalist, pluralist, or some "third" Yugoslavia, etc. All this would perhaps not deserve special attention in terms of its real significance, had it not been for the question of whose interest this is in, and what aims does such activity against the SFRY serve -- the SFRY as a country in this world which carries out an independent policy and represents a constructive factor that is consistently advocating peace and international cooperation on an equal footing. We expect the SFRY's numerous friends in the world to make their contribution with a view to halting this mean activity on the part of the countries with which Yugoslavia has friendly relations, and making it impossible.

Reactionary forces are trying to fetter the world socialist process and the struggle for it by political and economic means. Problems and crisis situations caused by the unsuitable system of production relations in a number of socialist countries are presented by the opponents of socialism as the crisis of the very idea and practice of socialism. They also deny socialism as an alternative to existing capitalist class relations. The antisocialist struggle that has been waged recently on national and international plane more and more frequently takes the characteristics of an aggressive anticommunist campaign. Relations among states are being ideologized more and more frequently, which represents great danger for the world peace. It is an objective truth, however, that the world process of socialism is confirming its vitality; it is emerging from the given class, national, and multinational relations as a replacement for all that now has to be overcome in the interests of the survival and further development of humanity.

Broadly speaking, in their creative confrontation with the challenges of the present time, socialist forces have been put into a position urgently to seek and find necessary answers. The main causes of the reforms that have been carried out and announced recently and currently in the countries where the deepest social revolution had been carried out -- such as the USSR and China, and many others -- is the fact that new situations demand new answers.

Different Roads of Socialism

Everybody must seek his solutions out of the need not to lag behind in performing the tasks imposed on us by modern development, and also by the situations crisis which can only increase the danger of lagging behind if they are not overcome. We are also doing this. To what extent we are successful in doing it is another question, and to answer this is the main task of this congress, Vidic said.

We would be real dogmatists if we measured other countries' obvious resolution to carry out reforms and their efforts toward creating the necessary conditions for more resolutely taking up those reforms exclusively by our own experiences. In doing so we must start from the law on different roads in the struggle for progress and socialism, Vidic said, stressing that there is a more and more noticeable interest in introducing socialist self-management.

Lately we have been witnessing a complex and controversial period of time, rich in new experiences in the life and activity of the leftist parties in West European capitalist countries. This has been shown in the more or less pronounced state of crisis in those societies, and answers have been sought for overcoming it in the conditions of contradictions and deep changes in the social and class structure of those societies. That part of the forces of socialism as a world process is urgently taking up the adaptation of program and other tenets to the needs of social tasks and formulating its own alternatives for solving them.

It is natural that here also there are considerable programmatic and practical differences in observing the best roads toward the modernization of and a stable growth in the economy along with persevering the achievements of the working class struggle in those countries and projecting new measures to the advantage of social justice and equality. What characterizes many of those parties, whether they are in power or opposition, is the intention to try difference forms of cooperating in spreading their political influence -- cooperation with the classical parties with a socialist orientation and with new social currents and movements with a progressive orientation which are appearing in those countries.

Morina Speaks on Kosovo Situation

AU021156 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 28 Jun 86 p 7

[Report on speech by Rahman Morina, secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 27 June -- "Tendencies to Discount the Results in Kosovo"]

[Text] While speaking about some problems of the political and security situation which are hampering the struggle of subjective forces to stabilize the situation in Kosovo, Rahman Morina said among other things that Albanian nationalists and irredentists are trying to keep up their continuity. However, the activities of all subjectives forces are making the maintenance of this continuity impossible, and the field of their activity is constantly being narrowed. In certain circles there have been comments saying we have applied excessively harsh measures, or that we have not taken adequate measures. In a word, comments go from one extreme to the other. However, I think that adequate measures have been taken. The counterrevolutionary events have left serious consequences which we are still confronted with in almost every area of life. However, the most serious consequence has been the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins because of the general atmosphere and climate created by these events and also because of concrete instances of duress from Albanian nationalists and irredentists, as well as other negative factors which have caused a cooling in the trust and relations between nationalities. So, the aim of our struggle is to create the conditions for trust, and the prevention of the emigration of Serbian and Montenegrims, and to encourage the return of those who have emigrated. Of course, this has been one of the primary tasks of all subjective forces within the struggle, during the whole of this period. However, results achieved are not of the necessary standard, and are unsatisfactory.

Rahman Morina went on to say that there have been and still are tendencies to underestimate achieved results in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and in the elimination of the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events in the general measures being taken to prevent all forms of duress and to prevent emigration. Evaluations quite different from the official evaluations of the competent authorities from the provincial to federal levels are very often encountered. Such tendencies are expressed negatively in our general activity, are hampering the effectiveness of subjective forces, and are bringing a confusion of ideas in their wake. Therefore, I consider it high time for the LC to enact concrete measures for the responsible behavior of all subjective forces and individuals, with the aim of achieving complete unity in evaluating the situation and events in Kosovo. Even when Kosovo is spoken and written about, there is little written of positive developments and more often, a tendency to exaggerate, and portray the situation, problems, and events in a false and tendentious way is present. All this contributes to the creation of an anti-Kosovar and anti-Albanian atmosphere, and the identification of the Albanian nationality with irredentism. Also, in some quarters distrust of all the measures and results in Kosovo has been expressed. I think that we Communists must trust each other completely, without to regard to which area we live in, because distrust influences our ideopolitical unity and unity of action in a very negative way. The Communists of Kosovo, particularly in this complicated struggle, require still more support from all the Communists of the whole country, who need to struggle in their own areas against those forces negatively disposed towards the efforts and achievements of Communists in Kosovo. Such support is necessary, because we in Kosovo, against the activity of Albanian nationalists and other hostile forces, who are attempting to exploit the situation in Kosovo to increase nationalist feelings over a wide area, and to further create an atmospohere of mistrust in the province and beyond, must struggle for the general stabilization of the situation.

GDR Official Conveys Greetings

AU281355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Belgrade -- On Wednesday [25 June] evening in Belgrade Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed the best wishes of the GDR Communists for successful deliberations of the 13th LCY Congress which started on the same day. The wishes were conveyed at a friendly meeting with Jure Bilic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member.

In the talk Guenter Schabowski, who is heading the SED delegation to the 13th Congress of the Yugoslav Communists, praised the LCY policy of implementing new, demanding economic, social, and societal [soziale und gesellschaftliche] tasks in the interest of the working people of the country. The partners in the talk expressed their full agreement that the most important tasks of our time is to resolutely continue the struggle to secure peace and eliminate the danger of nuclear war as well as to free the globe from all nuclear weapons. For this, a comprehensive nuclear test ban and adherence to the SALT II treaty are indispensible prerequisites. Guenter Schabowski referred in this connection to the Budapest initiative for reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, which opens new possibilities for the disarmament process.

Guenter Schabowski and Jure Bilic emphatically reaffirmed the determination to expand the tested cooperation of their parties and states to the benefit of the peoples of the GDR and SFRY, to peace, and socialism.

The meeting was attended by members of the SED delegation Ernst Diehl, SED Central Committee member and deputy director of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee, and Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador to the SFRY.

CPCZ Greets 13th LCY Congress

AU281923 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 86 pp 1, 7

[Jan Hrobar/Petr Vana Belgrade dispatch: "The 13th LCY Congress Opened"]

[Excerpt] CPCZ Central Committee's Greetings Message

Numerous greetings, telegrams, and messages are arriving in Belgrade from the communist and workers parties and also from progessive movements. The present and the greetings message from the CPCA Central Committee were presented to the 13th LCY Congress by the CPCZ delegation, which is led by Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic.

On behalf of the CSSR's Communists and working people, we convey to you, and through you to your entire party, cordial comradely greetings, together with the wish for successful congress negotiations, the message states. Your congress, which will evaluate the current phase of building the socialist society and set new tasks on the road of the SFRY's further development, is convening in a period of the party's high political-organizational activity. We have followed with sincere interest the congress preparations, during which the Yugoslav public was provided with an opportunity to express its views on the most important issues of its country's life, on the LCY's work, as well as on the draft congress materials.

Since the victory of the socialist revolution, your country has achieved a number of significant results in political, economic, and cultural development under the leadership of Yugoslav Communists.

In a historically short time it changed into a developed industrial-agricultural state which has also won great authority in the international field. Together with the other socialist countries, the SFRY has every prerequsite for achieving further successes in the new and demanding phase of its further economic and social development.

The next part of the greetings message states that we consistently combine the building of socialism in our fatherland with the great struggle for peace and progress in the world. We fully support the far-reaching peace proposals of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries, which show realistic ways out of the current international situation. We regard alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, with all countries of the socialist community, as the decisive and lasting guarantee of peaceful life and socialist development.

We also highly appreciate the role played by the Nonaligned Movement, in which the SFRY holds a significant place. By its anti-imperialist stands, by its active participation in the fight for removing the danger of war and for eliminating nuclear arms, as well as by a number of other initiatives, it is contributing toward resolving sharp international problems.

We consider the common struggle for the national and social liberation of our peoples as well as our common traditions to be the foundation of our mutual relations. They have also found expression in the declaration issued on the meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito in 1973. The CSSR is resolved to develop them further.

The CPCZ delegation which is taking part in the negotiations of the 13th LCY Congress was received on Wednesday [25 June] in Belgrade by Milanko Renovica, Presidium member in the socialist republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and member of the LCY Central Committee.

In a friendly and comradely talk they assessed issues which concern CPCZ-LCY cooperation, as well as the economic and scientific-technical relations between the CSSR and SFRY; they expressed bilateral interest in deepening and expanding such relations further.

Havasi Presents MSZMP Message

AU272016 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] On Wednesday Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation, presented to the Presidium of the highest Yugoslav party forum the message of the MSZMP Central Committee to the 13th LCY Congress.

Esteemed Congress: Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Communists, and our working people, were respectfully greet the 13th LCY Congress and greet the Communists, the workers, and all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The highest forum of Yugoslav Communists can justly assess that over the past 4 years SFRY, despite all adverse international circumstances and internal difficulties, has achieved promising results in building socialism, strengthening the socialist traits of society and augmenting its material and cultural treasure. The Hungarian people building socialism highly appreciates these attainments.

It is our conviction that, on the basis of the decisions of the 13th Congress, the Yugoslavia workers will achieve new successes and the neighboring fraternal Socialist Yugoslavia will consistently advance along its chosen road, a road that is inseparably linked to the name and activity of Comrade Josif Broz Tito, the outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movements.

Amidst the rapidly changing external and internal conditions of socialist construction, the Hungarian People's Republic is facing tasks, the solution of which requires mighty efforts from our party, the leading bodies of the country, and our entire working people. The decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress confirmed our party's tested policy. Counting on the working classes' desire to act, we are endeavoring in socialist national unity to create the conditions of a balanced economic development, to attain a well-founded increase in the standard of living, to create the conditions for a more complete unfolding of our people's creative energy, and to steadily deepen socialist democracy.

We are pleased to see the steady development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations on lasting and tried-and-tested bases of principle, and their extension to an increasing number of political, economic, and cultural areas. Particularly important are the continuously expanding forms of cooperation by the Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Hungarian ethnic minorities. In compliance with our common determination, we shall do our utmost to promote the continued unbroken development of our friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation.

In addition to some favorable phenomena lately, international political and economic relations are burdened by lasting and severe contradictions. In spite of the constructive attitude and initiatives of the socialist countries, the increasing arms race, as a result of the pressure applied by the extremist circles of imperialism, is threatening the existence of mankind. Therefore, there is not, and cannot be, a more important task than to reduce the level of military confrontation, to achieve concrete disarmament agreements, to create a new system of international security which takes into account the interests of all the countries, and to create and strengthen the confidence necessary for such a system and to promote and develop mutually advantageous relations.

The Hungarian People's Republic, in cooperation with the socialist countries, its allies, and all sober-minded peace-loving forces, is working to create international relations which equally serve the cause of socialism and social progress. A good basis for this is offered by the proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, which observe the interests of all interested parties.

At the same time, we welcome any other realistic initiative that is aimed at disarmament, the development of international cooperation, European cooperation in particular, as well as at the strengthening of security and peace.

We wish the 13th LCY Congress successful work. We wholeheartedly wish the Yugoslav Communists success in the implementation of the decisions of the congress, success in their activity to solve the complex tasks facing their society, for the further progress of the SFRY, the strengthening of Hungarian-Yugoslav friendship, and for social progress and peace.

LJUBICIC SPEAKS ON SERBIAN UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

LD071242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0521 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Bela Crkva, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- The situation is not improved by constantly talking about the problems, difficulties and failures, by making wholesale criticisms and offering principled advice. Social progress, like all triumphs, is achieved by the creative action of science and policy and by clear ideological stances and is realized through concrete work and individual's contribution. This is no time to describe the situation and compete in giving details about the crisis. This will not diminish the difficulties or make tasks easier.

This was stressed in a speech at the central celebration of 7 July -- the day of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of the SR of Serbia -- by Nikola Ljubicic, SFRY Presidency member. According to Ljubicic, it is time for realistic desires and plans, a time when experiences and our own strengths and achievements should not at all be underestimated. Prospects are built by valuing creative forces, potential and results and not by belittling or negating what has been achieved and by spreading doubt. This is a time that, above all, requires action and personal example.

The FEC's economic measures, Ljubicic emphasized, are aimed at stabilizing the conditions of economic activity. It is expected that they will contribute to increasing production, revitalizing exports, reducing all forms of consumption to a realistic level, establishing a balance of payments surplus in the country, relieving the economy to the tune of 1 billion dinars, reducing inflation, and realizing financial consolidation. The measures of the Yugoslav Assembly and the FEC will produce results. For this to happen, verbal support is not needed but rather support in work and behavior, as is the political atmosphere. There is to be no deviation from this course.

The 13th LCY Congress, Ljubicic continued, adopted the unambiguous stance that the burden of stabilization should be distributed over all social structures. Tax policy must operate to this end. Whoever has more is obliged to contribute more to the satisfaction of social needs. A situation in which someone acquires wealth easily but avoids paying tax, cannot be tolerated. Many municipalities and communists in these environments have neglected tax policy and the taxation service and are not bothered about social stratification and the acquisition of wealth through work and, at the time, build budget and investment consumption on republican and state pork-barreling.

Many problems occur where rights and duties are not specified and where legal controls are suppressed. In Kosovo, irredentists have been at large for years and in other places there have been psuedo liberals, nationalists, and other anticommunist forces and individuals. The settling of accounts with the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo and wherever they appear, must, therefore, be more rapid and effective, Ljubicic stressed and said:

"It is true that this disorderly situation in Kosovo has been going on for a long time and that international relations are dislocated. It is also true that various pressures have been and are being exerted on the Serbian and Montenegrins to emigrate. In some places this has been done in secret, in other places, publicly. True, measures are contantly being undertaken in all social and political environments to overcome this situation. Thus, irredentist activity has been curbed but not eliminated. We are not satisfied with the results achieved in Kosovo. More has not been done because the irredentists have gained a strong foothold and have outside support.

Individuals in the state administration, the political structures, the state security, the judiciary, and at the public prosecutor's office have not become involved energetically, for bureaucratic and other motives, nor have their gone into a definitive settling of account with the irredentists. Thus, the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted concrete measures with specifically designed executors and completion dates. Specialist organs have beeen sent to check on the spot, every complaint made by a citizen regarding duress or the inaction of organs and public services. In the next few days, the SFRY Presidency will reassess whether or not the decisions made are being carried out. The aim of all this is to secure order, justice and full equality for all citizens in Kosovo."

Lyubicic added, however, that further emigration must not only be halted by extensive social action in Kosovo but the more rapid employment of all young people who live there must be secured by the construction of productive plants. Conditions must also be created for the return to their homeland of the increasingly large number of emigrants. In order to solve the situation more rapidly and to create a climate of mutual trust, a wide-spread opening up and integration of all institutions and organizations from Kosovo with those in the SR of Serbia and other republics must be stimulated. "More must be sought from the leading people in Kosovo in improving the situation, but they should be given more help as well. Simply saying that Kosovo is a Yugoslav problem will not get us very far. The real problems and the situation in Kosovo require practical work and the contribution of all forces and parts of the country."

We won a victory in the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution. We knew what we were fighting for, and we were united in the struggle, Ljubicic recalled, pointing out that division into several markets and economies is sapping our strength and slowing down development. The fragmentation of production and science and the isolation in culture, education, and information are phenomena that run contrary to LC Policy. They diminished the efforts of working and are for etatist, technocratic, and natinalist forces. The newly-elected leaderships throughout the country have great responsibility, he stressed, in changing the style of work and behavior and in thwarting everything that plays into the hands of isolation.

"With changes in the economic and political system, we must arrive at solutions that speed up decision-making and agreement-seeking and will facilitate association and integration. All this will stimulate the further development of the achievements of the revolution and the strengthening of Socialist Federal Yugoslavia. There can be no rapid development without more rapid agreement-seeking or without timely decisions and greater responsibility for their implementation. The worst thing is to be without decisions, said Tito. Much can and must be changed in the practice of decision-making at all levels. Enforced agreement is only necessary for decisions of strategic importance and not in all the places where it has since been practiced. More understanding by one group for the problems of other and more responsibility for the common and united interests of the country is the road to real decisions and the more rapid solution of problems. There can be differences but common interests are more important than all differences of momentary benefit," Nikola Ljubicic, a SFRY Presidency member concluded in his speech at Belva Crkva.

KOSOVO PRESIDIUM, PRESIDENCY HOLD SESSION

LD031957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held a joint session today.

They discussed some of the most important aspects of political and security situation in the province. Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was also present at the session.

According to a session statement, the Presidium and the Presidium assessed that recently a series of measures and actions had been undertaken in many environments in Kosovo, as well as in the institutions and organs of the political system of socialist self-management, to solve concrete problems which burden the sociopolitical situation and are directly related to the position and interest of working people and citizens. The responsibility of all social subjects to tackle these problems more speedily has been tightened and their activity strengthened. Recently, concrete results have been achieved in this area.

Starting from the decision of the 13th LCY Congress, the Presidium and the Presidency demanded an efficient and unswerving implementation of the tasks established by the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency on the current political situation in Kosovo. The implementation of these measures will have an effect on the stabilization of the political situation and on the creation of a more favorable political climate in Kosovo, as well as on the trust of working people and citizens of all nations in LC's efficiency and strength and the system of socialist self-management in solving problems which are of vitasl interest to them. This will strengthen their confidence in prospects for life together in brotherhood, unity, and full national equality.

Through greater involvement of subjective forces and mobilization of wide strata of working class, working people, and citizens, the gap will be narrowed and a decisive blow will be delivered to nationalistic and various other destructive forces which continue to show steady and organized activity to destabilize the situation and hinder actions by the LC and other progressive forces. The Presidium and the Presidency stressed that it is necessary in the spirit of the 13th LCY Congress to maintain constant involvement in strengthening unity in assessments and actions, as well as to oppose more resolutely the destructive forces in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia -- forces which try to take advantage of the situation in Kosovo for their hostile aims, the statement from the joint session of the Presidium of the Kosovo KC Provincial Committee and the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo concluded.

MACEDONIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTS PRESIDENT

LD032127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Summary] Skopje, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today's Macedonian LC Central Committee session, presided by Jakov Lazaroski, focused on current economic developments in the republic. Stevan Djordjijevski, who submitted the introductory report, spoke about departures from this year's resolution and tasks aimed at overcoming such a situation. The Central Committee members also passed a decision to abolish the post of president of the Macedonian Central Committee and replace it with the post of president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. In this way the Macedonian LC Statute is coordinated with the LCY Statue adopted at the 13th LCY Congress.

At a meeting held shortly after the Macedonian LC session, the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium elected Jakov Lazaroski its president.

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WEST SAID 'PROCRASTINATING' AT VIENNA TALKS

AU071404 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 86 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The West Constantly Speaks of 'Inspection'; The 39th Round of the Vienna Negotiations Has Ended"]

[Text] The course of the last session of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries' delegations, held yesterday [3 July] in Vienna's Hofburg, was typical of the dribbling and procrastinating tactics of the Western countries. Instead of striving to draw closer to the aim of the negotiations -- namely, to cut down the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the West makes these negotiations more complicated, keeping them at a deadlock and, moreover, trying to shift the blame for this state of affairs to the socialist countries.

Ambassador Robert Blackwill, head of the U.S. delegation demonstrated the West's obstructionist tactics in its entire breadth in his speech at yesterday's session. First of all, he called the issues of inspection and verification a key issue, although he knows perfectly well that this issue has been wrecking the negotiations to date. Does this perhaps indicate that the West wants to have stagnation in the future too? Ambassador Blackwill deepened the problem of verification even further when he demanded that soldiers on regular rotation within the framework of the situation agreed on should also pass through inspection points. It seems that the head of the American delegation is applying President Reagan's transparent method: He stated that the United States is greatly interested in the agreement and wishes to have it "immediately." But in negotiations the U.S. delegation emphasizes marginal matters, and ignores the main issue which leads to the desired goal. This strongly reminds one of Washington's reactions to the Soviet peace initiatives.

Another speaker at yesterday's session was Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation, who also took part in the subsequent press conference. The Western delegations were represented at the press conference by Ambassador Jan Heim van de Mortel, head of the Dutch delegation; immediately after he had finished reading his statement, he had to face an unpleasant question from a Western journalist: Could you substantiate more specifically the claim that the socialist countries are responsible for the stagnation at the Vienna negotiations? Ambassador van de Mortel had no reply of his own; he found a way out of the situation by quoting from the preceding press statements of the socialist countries -- but this did not confirm in the least his accusation that it is the socialist countries which are responsible for the stagnation. On the contrary, the quoted passage affirmed the systematic efforts of the Warsaw Pact countries, aimed at fulfilling the mandate of the Vienna negotiations -- namely, at reducing the armed forces and tension in central Europe. The complicated path taken by the Western delegations merely leads to their embarrassment and to discrepancies in logic when they are forced to explain their course in greater detail to the public.

An absolutely clear statement was made by the head of the Soviet delegation, who stated both at the morning session of the delegations, as well as the press conference in the afternoon, that the complicated and tense situation reigning at the Vienna negotiations is caused by the confrontational policy of certain Western countries and by their effort to achieve supremacy over the socialist countries. The ambassador recalled that the Warsaw Pace states are doing all they can to ensure peace, halt feverish armament, and improve the international situation. In this context he again pointed out the appeal made by the Warsaw Pact to all European states, which contains a program for extensively limiting armed forces and nuclear and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals -- a program clearly proving the preparedness of socialist countries to limit armament in all kinds of weapons. [paragraph continues]

However, the Western governments for not devoting appropriate attention to these proposals, but rather evading any discussion of them.

The same can be said of the Western delegations at the Vienna negotiations, where one could reach a solution to the inspection and verification problems only via realistic steps aimed at disarmament. In fact, the Budapest proposals of the Warsaw Pact represent an important complement to the Soviet program of 15 January 1986 for averting a nuclear war and for liquidating all arms of mass annihilation. The socialist countries are convinced these initiatives could also serve the Vienna negotiations in the effort to achieve European security. But the West is resorting to an arbitrary manipulation of the issues of inspection and verification of an agreement which does not exist yet, instead of resolving such vitally important issues as arms limitation, the reduction of military confrontation, and the consolidation of trust.

Contrary to the mandate of Vienna negotiations, the West does not agree in the least with arms reduction, while on the other hand artifically raises unresolvable problems. For instance, its demands in the realm of inspection can be characterized as an attempt to illegitimately penetrate the defense structure of the socialist countries. These demands have nothing in common with the Vienna agreement. The West does not respect the principle of equality and equal security. What is the use of inspection measures reaching into the territory of the Soviet Union? The West claims that the Soviet Union shares common borders with the area of central Europe. According to such logic, one should also apply inspection measures to all European NATO states; and if we regard the entire matter from a strategic viewpoint, they should also be applied to the United States.

The West should proceed with greater realism, and it should approach negotiations in a more constructive manner. Otherwise the Vienna negotiations will never break the deadlock. After the 39th round, the situation in Vienna remains unsatisfactory. Not a single specific step has been taken in direction of the agreement. The next round will be opened on 25 September, and, after yesterday, the question remains: will autumn bring a turn for the better?

POLISH VIENNA ENVOY CITES 'NEW OPPORTUNITIES'

LD262201 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, June 26 -- Initiatives advanced during the meeting in Budapest have opened new opportunities for halting the arms race, stated the head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, addressing the penultimate session of delegations in the 39th round of Vienna talks on armed forces and arms reduction in central Europe here today.

The programme of reducing armed forces and conventional weaponry in Europe, along with the Soviet proposals of January 15, this year, constitute a great, complex programme of freeing the nations of Europe and the world from the threat of war. Poland will do everything in her power to implement the proposals contained in the Budapest message. The programme has an independent character and that is why it can be put to effect without waiting for the results of other negotiations.

The elasticity of approach as concerns the choice of a possible forum at which the programme could be discussed, not forwarding pre-conditions as to the start of discussions, and readiness to review appropriate proposals of other countries should all favour a positive reply from governments concerned with a view to beginning concrete discussion on the topic.

Ambassador Przygodzki stated that the lack of a constructive answer from the West to the proposal of socialist states of February 20, this year, and the efforts of Western partners to decrease the military significance of the future agreement along with attempts at building up the means of verification out of proportion have brought about a serious impasse in negotiations.

The Polish representative rebuffed and billed as absurd the Western claim about the alleged differences between declarations made by the political leaders of socialist countries and the approach adopted by representatives of those countries at the negotiating table in Vienna. Both the leaders and the delegations of socialist countries base on the assumption that there can be no disarmament without verification but that verification without disarmament would not have sense, he said.

The Polish delegate stressed that socialist states were still ready to seek out mutually acceptable, compromise-like and realistic solutions to all problems, including the issue of verification.

SED, SPD DISCUSS NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE CORRIDOR

LD302027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee working group and the SPD Bundestag group conducted its fifth round of consultations on principles for a nuclear-weapons-free corridor in accordance with the proposal of the Palme Commission in Berlin on Monday. The two sides are eager to bring important issues, which remain open, closer to clarification in intensive result-oriented factual discussions.

The working group discussed the new proposals on disarmament in the conventional area, submitted in the Budapest appeal from the Warsaw Pact states to NATO and all European states. It is now necessary to do everything to ensure that the start of appropraite substantive negotiations will come about in the shortest space of time.

The working group repeats its expectation that the FRG Government should respond constructively to the proposals on the principles and main directions of a treaty on the establishment of a zone in central Europe free of chemical weapons, presented by the governments of the GDR and the CSSR. This would serve [the goal of] an early agreement on a global ban on chemical weapons.

The working group will conduct its sixth meeting in Bonn on 5-6 September 1986. The fifth working meetings was attended for the SED by: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Uschner, deputy head of a department in the SED Central Committee; Professor Dr Karl Lanius, director of the High Energy Physics Institute; Karl-Heinz Wagner, assistant in the SED Central Committee; and Dr Guenter Hillmann, section head in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

For the SPD Bundestag group by: Egon Bahr, chairman of the Subcommittee for disarmament and Arms control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten D. Voigt, chairman of the chemical disarmament working group and representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag group and member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag group of the SPD party executive; Erwin Horn, member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag group; Dr Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD party council; and Dr Uwe Stehr, SPD Bundestag group expert on disarmament and arms control.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP PROPOSES CSCE COUNCIL

LD071808 Warsaw PAP in English 1636 GMT 7 Jul 86

[By PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, July 7: The inter-parliamentary working group for confidence-building measures, established in 1984 by the leaderships of the PUWP Parliamentary Group and the SPD Parliamentary Faction, entered a proposal here today to establish a "European Council for Building Confidence" within the CSCE process.

The new council, proposed as a permanent body open to all CZCE-signatory states, would hold regular meetings on high political levels. The meetings, held under the rotating chairmanship of all council members, would be confidential.

At a jont press conference held today after the PUWP-SPD group's meeting, its members reported on the hitherto results of their works and the stand worked out by both sides. The group issued a joint communique expressing its belief that the strengthening of security and peace requires, most of all, the use of means which would prevent the emergence of crises and detente between the CZCE-signatory states, and the joint shaping of permanent confidence.

Meeting of the European Council would also serve the regular exchange of views on current topics, carried out in an atmosphere of mutual confidence. In the opinion of the PUWP-SPD parliamentary working group the establishment of such a forum would contribute to the consolidation of the CSCE process.

The Polish participants in the conference, with the PUWP parliamentary caucus vice-chairman Ryszard Wojna, stressed that "supra-national interests stemming from the threat to peace and the madness of armaments constitute a binding agent for a new European, pan-European awareness."

ALIA SPEAKS AT DURRES MILITARY MANEUVERS

AU090846 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 9 (ATA) -- All today's newspapers devote a prominent place to the conclusion in the district of Durres of a military training, in which took part effectives of arms and services of different structures of defence. This training was done in the context of the implementation of the tasks set by the Central Committee of the party for the allround strengthening of the country's defence.

Attending was the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, the general commander of the Armed Forces, Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades, after going to the region where the training took place, followed closely the military actions carried out by effectives of different arms and services of the Army. Due to the mobilisation, the lofty feeling of responsibility and firm discipline, the cadres and soldiers, the cooperativists and students reached the targets set in the training.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the command centers of different arms and services, which take part in the training and after cordially greeting the officers and soldiers, congratulates them for the high level of their training.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulates the cooperativist soldiers for the work done and the results attained in the production of wheat, enters the positions and had a talk with them.

We are glad to see that you are not only good workers, but are also capable to defend the homeland, he says to them. Our people is clear on the road of the socialist construction and the country's defence. We are trained to defend the homeland. Our country has neither intended nor does it intend to surpass its borders to grab a piece of land from the others, or to grab the others of their freedom. We do not wage such wars. In all their millenary history, the Albanian people have never waged aggressive wars against the others. On the contrary, the others have attacked us, have wanted to grab the freedom of our people. But we have known how to defend this freedom and independence of the people. Therefore, now that we are building socialism, that we are making progress, and are developing, now that we are elevating the well-being of the people and embellishing the homeland, at the same time we train ourselves and are ready to defend the country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went also to the agricultural cooperative of Kryevidh where he had a meeting with cadres, specialists and cooperativists of this economy. Comrade Ramiz congratulated them for the successes attained in the military training and on the front of agricultural production.

On July 8, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and general commander of the Armed Forces Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders took part in the closing ceremony of the military training.

Accompanied by Prokop Murrad, minister of people's defence, Comrade Ramiz Alia passed in review the forces of the different arms and services of the defence structures.

Then amidst a great enthusiasm Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. He greeted those present in the name of the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Defence.

After congratulating those present in the military training for the exemplary performance of the task, at the beginning of his speech Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that the question of the defence of the homeland, freedom and independence has been and is in the center of the attention of the party. Under the care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha our People's Army, which inherits and maintains the traditions of the heroic partisans and of the national liberation army is strengthened in all directions.

Speaking of the situations in the world and the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, which are the main danger to peace, freedom and independence of the peoples, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that our people are a brave people, a people who have put all their energies to the construction of socialism. The freedom and independence of the homeland are dear to them. Therefore they are determined to safeguard them at any cost, because by defending the homeland they defend the country of their ancestors, everything inherited from the previous generations, who devoted their entire life to Albania, but above all, they defend socialism the happiness and prosperity of the country which they have created and are creating with their hands, they defend peace and tranquility.

After speaking of the 15th plenum of the CC of the party, who approved the draft directives of the economic and social development of the counry for the 5 coming years, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the Central Committee of the party notices with pleasure that during this year our economy is marching ahead vigorously. The mobilisation of the masses, their creative spirit is expressed ever better in the revolutionary drive "Standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" which has assumed great proportions.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the draft directives of the 8th five year plan, which reflect the policy of the party for the socialist construction of the country, its program for the progress of the economy and culture, based on our Marxist-Leninist theory and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoha.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that the positions of socialism in Albania are strong and the defence is invincible, because our people is united like a steel fist round our glorious party. The moral-political unity of our people has never been stronger than today. Our people, workers, peasants and intellectuals, youngsters and old people have never been so united in interests, opinions, aspirations as today. This is the great deed of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

After the greetings, the ceremonial parade was made. Our national flag, the flag of the battles and victories in the socialist construction and the defence of the country, was in the lead.

At the end of the ceremony, the Minister of People's Defence Prokop Murra spoke in the name of all the Army effectives and promised the general commander, Comrade Ramiz Alia that they shall put into life resolutely the tasks and instructions he gave in this training by raising higher the readiness and vigilance for the defence of the beloved homeland.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia left the zone where the training took place seen off with great love.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrive 1 Jul

AU020857 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 2 Jul 86

A Delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece Arrived in our Country - ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic, led by the Generai Secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou arrived in our country on July 1 for an official and friendly visit.

He was welcomed in Tirana by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani; the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece Ksenofon Nushi, etc.

Present was also the Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to Albania Apostolos Papasliotis.

Bekteshi Receives Delegation

AU031200 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- On July 2, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Bsenik Bekteshi received the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic led by the general secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou and had a warm and friendly talk with it.

Present at the reception were the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece, Ksenofon Nushi.

Attending was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolos Papasliotis.

Vitoria Curi Meets Deletation

AU031201 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- On July 2, the vice-chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania Vitoria [from Greek minority] received the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic led by the general secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou and had a cordial talk with it. She acquainted the Greek guests with the all-sided economic and social development of the country and in this context of the Greek minority in Albania as well.

Present at the reception were the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj and the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece Ksenofon Nushi.

Present was also the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentionary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolous Papaliotis.

On July 2, the general secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. On this occasion, they talked on the further development of the trade relations between the two countries.

On the same day, the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece led by the general secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou paid a visit to the National Museum of History.

Malile Meets Delegation

AU031202 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- On July 2, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania Reis Malile received the general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic Kostandinos Yeoryiou and had a warm and friendly talk with it. On this occasion the General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic Konstandinos Yeoryiou handed over to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile a message of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece Karolos Papoulias, in which, it was stressed among others the continuous development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Present in the reception were the director of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Piro Bita and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece Ksenofon Nushi.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentionary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolos Papasliotis.

In honour of the Greek delegation, led by the secretary general Konstandinos Yeoryiou, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani gave a dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Holds Talks

AU031156 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA) -- Talks were conducted in Tirana on July 2 between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani and the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic led by the General Secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou.

During the talks which were held in a cordial atmosphere, they dwelt on the existing friendly relations between the two countries and opinions were exchanged on their further development in different fields, expecially in those of trade, culture, communications technical-scientific field, etc., in the interest of our two friendly peoples, in the benefit of peace and security of the Balkans. Moreover, opinions were exchanged on some questions of the present international situation.

Present in the talks were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece Ksenofon Nushi and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolos Papasoliotis.

Departs 4 July

AU051410 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 5 (ATA) -- The Greek delegation, led by the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostandinos Yeoryiou wound up its official and friendly visit and left our country on July 4.

In the Kakavija border point it was seen off by Piro Bita, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolos Papasliotis.

Upon their stay in our country the Greek friends visited the districts of Gjirokaster and Sarande.

In Gjirokaster they visited the National Liberation War Museum, the Arms Museum and had a meeting and talk at the editorial board of newspaper LAIKO VIMA, while the Sarande they visited the agricultural cooperation of Finiq.

PARTY SENDS GREETINGS TO LCY CONGRESS

AU060604 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 86 p 5

[Report by Nikolay Koev, BTA special correspondent and Stanislav Stanchev, BTA correspondent]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 June -- Leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, handed in a greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the LCY Presidency at the 13th LCY congrss, addressed to the delegates of the congress. The greetings message reads as follows:

Dear comrades:

The BCP Central Committee most cordially greets you, the delegates to the 13th LCY Congress, and through you, the Communists and all working people in the SFRY, wishing you successful work in the construction of socialism to the benefit of the Yugoslav peoples.

The Bulgarian Communists and the working people in our country sincerely rejoice at the achievements of the SFRY. These achievements are the results of perserving efforts by the Yugoslav peoples, the results of the great efforts of the LCY in mobilizing and rallying the working people for the solution of the complicated problems of socialist construction in your country.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY, as socialist countries, have a great and important share of responsibility for the consolidation of peace and security, for good-neighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans. We can state with satisfaction that much has been achieved in relations between our two neighboring countries and parties. However, there are still many unutilized opportunities. Certain difficulties not yet overcome, as well as certain differences of opinions, as our acquired experience shows, should not represent an obstacle to the development of an extensive and fruitful cooperation which is in the interest of our peoples. This will depend upon our joint skill in manifesting greater political realism and in more fully using the advantages of the socialist social system.

The 13th BCP Congress, which took place in April 1986, raised our party's general Leninist April line to a qualitatively new level and specified and expanded the party program under new existing conditions. We assigned to ourselves the task, on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, of accelerating the rates of speed of our economic development, making it even more dynamic, and optimally utilizing all intensifying factors. We will thus create real conditions for a better satisfaction of our people's material, social, and cultural needs and interests.

The BCP congress confirmed the unchanging line of our party and country of elevating our comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union to a higher, new stage; it confirmed our policy of a closer integration and production sharing with the socialist community countries. The consolidation of the unity and cohesion of all socialist countries, of the international Communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- in strictly observing, at the same time, the principles of equal rights, independence, and noninterference in domestic affairs -- will remain a task of primary importance for us in the future as well.

The present complicated and tense international situation provoked by the policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism, which is dangerous to peace, demands from all of us, from Communists throughout the world, that we even more closely rally our ranks. This situation demands the establishment of a united peace front with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the revolutionary, democratic, and national liberation movements, with all peace-loving forces in the word, regardless of their political, national, and religious affiliation. The proposal submitted by the Soviet Union to build a comprehensive system of international security represents a realistic prerequisite for this. This system is based on the program for gradual liquidation of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century, under the conditions of a peaceful outer space. It is also based on the most recent initiative of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee on the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria devotes considerable attention to its mutual relations with the Balkan states. Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared as follows at the 13th BCP Congress: "Our policy on the Balkans is constructive, based on principle, and realistic. It is and will always be devoted to peace, good-neighbor relations, and cooperation, to the intensification of mutually advantageous bilateral and multilateral relations. Our country will do everything within its power to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The idea that the Balkan states would work out and sign an agreement on the ecological defense of our peninsula and that they should adopt an appeal on this question to all countries and peoples of the European Continent was launched at the 13th BCP Congress.

We believe that the decisions which the 13th LCY Congress will adopt, will give a strong impetus to the working people's struggle for a further political, economic, and cultural progress of the SFRY, that they will represent a new contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

Long live the friendship and cooperation between Bulgarian and Yugoslav Communists, between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples!

Long live and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, of the worldwide Communist and workers' movement, of all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world!

Long live peace!

signed: the BCP Central Committee.

Zhivkov Wires Renovica

AU031338 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Renovica,

In the name of the BCP Central Committee and in my own name, please accept most cordial congratulations on the occasion of your election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. I wish you good health, personal happiness, and successes in your responsible work to fulfill the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress.

I use the opportunity to express my satisfaction with the cooperation between our two parties and countries up to the present, as well as the deep conviction that the yet more dynamic development of the relations between the People's Republic of Buulgaria and the SFRY, and between the BCP and the LCY, will be of particular importance for the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples, and for the cause of peace and socialism in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV GREETS JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

AU071208 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee I most cordially greet you on being reelected first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire working people of our country followed the work of the 10th PZPR Congress with great interest. The decisions of the forum of the Polish Communists, and especially the first party program adopted by it, will reveal broader prospects for the further economic, social, and cultural progress of fraternal Poland.

I am deeply convinced that friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples, and the unity and cohesion of the socialist community's countries.

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, please accept my sincere wishes for new and even greater successes in your highly responsible activity for the benefit of the fraternal Polish people, to implement the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, and for the cause of world peace and socialism.

ZHIVKOV GREETS MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU031337 Sofia RABOTINICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following message to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Batmonh,

Please accept my most cordial congratulations on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Allow me to voice my profound confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation which bind our parties, countries, and peoples will continue in the future to develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the name of strengthening the socialist community, and of peace and security in the world.

With all my heart I wish you, esteemed Comrade Batmonh, good health, creative stength, and yet greater successes in your highly responsible activity for the welfare and prosperity of socialist Mongolia.

LUKANOV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW COOPERATION MEETING

AU041915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov left for Moscow to take part in the [word indistinct] session of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. Comrade Lukanov is the chairman of the Bulgarian section of the commission.

LIBYAN ECONOMIC TALKS HELD IN SOFIA

AU071909 BTA in English 1740 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- Today the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened its 16th session here. The committee is co-chaired for Bulgaria by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and for Libya by Mr Hasan 'Abd al-'Ati al-Barghash, secretary of the General People's Committee for the Industry.

The session will survey bilateral trade and economic relations and will map out initiatives for their further expansion.

Today Mr Ognyan Doiynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, received Mr Hasan 'Abd al-'Ati al-Barghash, with whom he discussed a wide range of questions concerning Bulgaro-Libyan trade and economic cooperation.

BTA DECLARATION ON U.S. HOUSE NICARAGUA DECISION

AU021943 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA) -- The decision of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to pass the 100 million dollars aid grant requested by the White House for financing the activities of the mercenary counter-revolutionary gangs against the people and government of sovereign Nicaragua has given rise to profound indignation and alarm among the Bulgarian public. A step has been taken in a dangerous direction which shows lack of political realism and which is yet another manifestation of total disregard of the most elementary and universally recognized norms of the modern international legal order. It is inadmissible for a state such as the United States of America, which is responsible for the maintaining of international law and security, to strive to legalize violence as a norm in international relations into an official state policy under the cover of defence of its vital national interests. In this case the question inevitably arises who, if not the Nicaraguan people themselves, have the right to determine and defend their own vital national interests.

There is no doubt that the decision of the U.S. Congress means new escalation of tension in Central America and leads to critical increase of the danger of open military conflict with unforeseeable consequences for the direct participants in it, as well as for universal peace and security.

Yet another provacation has been directed to the world public, to the peoples and governments of the Latin American countries, which demonstrates most unceremonious disregard of the three-year efforts in he frameworks of the Contadora process for achieving of reasonable, mutually acceptable political solution on the basis of the norms and principles of relations among states, underlying in the U.N. Charter, and considering the legitimate right of the Central American peoples to self-determination, freedom and national independence. There is not and there cannot be a just and permanent normalization of the situation in the region through the means of brutal force, militarism and hegemonism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria joins the just protest of all progressive and democratic forces in the world and insists on immediate cessation of the rude interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua and of the rest of the Central American countries. The only way for abolishing of that dangerous hot bed of tension, due to the many year policy of imperial dictate, is the unconditional respect of the rights of the peoples of these countries to determine themselves the ways of their national development. The Bulgarian people expresses its solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Nicaragua in defence of its national sovereignty, for peace, freedom and social progress.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON GORBACHEV PZPR SPEECH

AU032033 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 86 p 6

[Unattributed editorial article: "Time for Radical Change — for Thought and Actions"]

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the congress of the Polish Communists rightly and naturally attracted the attention of politicians, observers, and ordinary people, because it is a concrete continuation of the analysis of the contemporary international situation made in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet leader's speech contained a profound analysis of events in Poland in recent yars and lessons necessary for the whole of the socialist community. The main important conclusion is that socialism has extended deep roots into the consciousness of the workers of our countries. At the same time, the development of the new socialist order now requires creativity in applying the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, strengthening of the parties' ties with the workers class and the broad masses of the workers, and bold rejection of everything which hinders initiative and a frank and honest dialogue with the people. In this lies the guarantee that socialism will speedily and successfully resolve the problems of this stage and that it will take the most direct path.

The lessons drawn from the development of the socialist social order in recent decades, as Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, require us to apply ourselves without hesitation to the main goal at the moment, namely the full use of the vast potentials of our society. Only in this way will the socialist states be able to respond to the provocations of the class enemy, and not only win the historical duel, but also make themselves a true example and impose their outlook on the consciousness of the broadest masses of the people throughout the world.

The international situation in which the issues of the socialist community are being resolved is complex. As Comrade Gorbachev stated, the situation remains tense, and has even further deteriorated recently in certain respects. [paragraph contines]

The most reactionary circles in the West bear the responsibility for this development. They do not renounce settling the historical confrontation by means of force., thus gambling with the world's very existence. And what claims might they be able to make against the socialist countries after the latter's numerous concrete proposals for limiting the arms race, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence? A logical question, to which no one in the West has given any well-reasoned answer.

The Soviet Union is once again making a call for negotiations, but for honest negotiations, in which both sides are really to strive to achieve real results. The smokescreen of empty promises and hollow assertions about striving for peace is today something more than irresponsibility. The actions of the Western politicians should be guided not by the illusions of being able to make a nuclear strike without retribution, but by serious, sober analysis. For the world -- the world of all -- can only be preserved by common efforts.

Human civilization is standing at an exceptionally important crossroads in its development, from which there is one, and only one, reasonable continuation -- not only for the advance of mankind, but also for its survival. In recent months the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries have been ever more persistently giving warnings of this objective fact. The importance of this fact was once again -- in a soundly argued, clear, and categorical manner -- pointed out in the greetings speech to the 10th PZPR Congress delivered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The time has come for a radical change -- both in thought and in actions. The quicker this truth is apprehended by the other side, too, the greater will be the chances for us to look forward to the new millenium with optimism.

ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU071916 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- A Romanian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, arrived here on an official visit.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, and other high ranking officials.

Hold Official Talks

AU081157 Sofia BTA in English 1105 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- A wide range of questions concerning Bulgaro-Romanian relations and the international situation were discussed here today at the official talks between parliamentary delegations of the two countries, headed by the chairmen of their supreme bodies of state power, Mr Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party.

They briefed each other on the two countries' socioeconomic development, on the tasks carried out by the working people in the various economic branches in fulfillment of the decisions on comprehensive and accelerated introduction of techno-scientific advances into production. Mr Stanko Todorov drew attention to the BCP policy seeking to develop a material and technical base adequate to advanced socialism, to use efficiently various economic levers aimed at speeding up economic growth, and to satisfy the steadily growing material and intellectual requirements of the people. He expounded the significance of the new formulations about the owner and the manager of socialist property.

Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Nicolae Giosan commented upon the two parliaments' role in the broadening of the democracy, the development of the socialist self-management and the improvement of the efficiency of their countries' governing bodies.

They assessed highly the contacts between the two parliaments and expressed the desire to further improve and broaden the contacts between the supreme state bodies. This would also help promote the bilateral cooperation in all fields between the two states.

The participants in the talks emphasized upon the fact that their countries share the same views on all international issues and that Romania and Bulgaria will continue to contribute to the strengthening of the good neighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans. In this connection they commended the significance of the initiatives aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Mr Nicolae Giosan supported the proposal made by the Bulgarian head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov on the signing of an ecological protection treaty by all Balkan states.

The chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania also had talks with Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria.

MICROPROCESSING EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION REPORTED

AU080736 Sofia BTA in English 0556 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- In 1983 the instrumentation plant in the town of Pravets (County of Sofia) produced the first 500 Bulgarian personal computers. In 1984 the output was increased to 2,500 and the production figures for 1985 reached 18,000.

This venture changed the basic concept of the whole plant which directed its work entirely towards the manufacturing of microprocessor equipment. Now the enterprise is a science and production combine consisting of four factories (for microcomputers and systems, for mechanical components, for printed circuit boards and for instruments and non-standard equipment), as well as of two software houses (Pravets programme).

The increasing of the volume of the combine's output is accompanied by an improvement of the product range. The first universal personal computer Praverts 82, working on basic, was followed by the Pravets 8M which has an extended memory and better data transfer features. Both computers have immediately found their way into schools, scientific laboratories, offices and manufacturing companies.

The next step in the improvement of the variety of the produce was the 16-bit Pravets 16. It is equivalent and compatible with IBM PC. The data can be processed both in the Cyrillic and Roman characters.

5,000 Pravets 8D personal computers will be marketed by the end of 1986. This computer can work with an ordinary TV set and can use a cassette player as a peripheral recording device.

Production of the new 16 bit Pravets 16X and Pravets 16H will be starting soon. These machines can be used for the establishment of local computer networks with a mainframe data base.

The combine is currently developing the Pravets I, a 16 bit computer designed for automated systems in industrial enterprise, and Pravets 8E, an 8 bit computer of a higher degree of integration. By 1990 the production of computers will be increased by 2.5 times against the 1985 figures. The general reconstruction of the combine, which is now under way, and the combine's high degree of automation would allow for the inclusion in the production lists of microprocessor devices for all branches of the national economy. The greatest ambition of the combine's specialists is to make their products competitive with the equipment produced by the world's leading manufacturers.

The successful fulfillment of these plans is guaranteed by the proper integration of science and culture. A branch of the Technical Cybernetics and Robotics Institute with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences was recently established in Pravets to operate jointly with the combine. This institute designed the first Pravets computers, better known by the name of IMKO. The combine is broadening its cooperation with the Lenin Higher Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. As from the next academic year the combine will train the institute's 3rd level students of microprocessor technology.

SOFIA COUNCIL DISCUSSES BREAD PRODUCTION

AU030909 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] At its first session, held yesterday, the newly elected Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council discussed the implementation of Decree No 61 issued by the Council of Ministers in 1980, regarding an improvement in the production and trade of bread and bread products in our capital, as well as in connection with the construction of some food industry plants. The Executive Committee expressed dissatisfaction with the respective officials directly responsible for the implementation of the aforementioned decree. So far only 41 of the 52 planned projects have been built. The other 11 projects must be commissioned by all means by the end of 1986 or 1987. Yesterday's decision of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee points out the necessity of fully clarifying the reasons for the unjustified lagging behind and the need to adopt severe sanctions against all officials who are responsible for the delay in construction.

GREEK PARTY LEADER FLORAKIS INTERVIEWED

AU080914 Sofia BTA in English 0731 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- "Fortunately the cause of peace does not depend on the U.S. alone", Mr. Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece, said. In an interview for the daily of the CC of the BCP RABOTNICHESKO DELO, published today, he stresses that the cause of peace depends above all on the peoples and on the struggle they lead against war. Mr. Kharilaos Florakis comments on the policy of the U.S. in the Balkans. He stresses that the principal aim of U.S. imperialism in this region is not only to maintain the existing but also to fan up new hotbeads of tension. The imperialist circles are not giving up their attempts to reserve the development of the relations in the Balkans. The Greek Communists are convinced that it is the duty of the countries and peoples of the region to preserve and promote peaceful cooperation. This duty stands above all disputes and differences, Mr. Kharilaos Florakis stresses. The secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece declares himself in support of the Bulgarian initiatives directed towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, towards the non-admittance of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of those Balkan countries which have no such weapons at present, towards the undertaking of obligations not to increase the nuclear arsenals and towards the starting of their reductions.

Mr. Harilaos Florakis supports the Soviet proposals for settling the Cyprus problem because their realization would guarantee the independence and the non-alliance of the island and to the elimination of the foreign basis and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from it. He condemmed the U.S. stand on the Cyprus issue and its striving to turn the island into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

The leader of the Greek Communist Party is of the opinion that there should be expected a new attempt on the part of the U.S. to preserve its military bases on Greek territory. In these conditions the struggle for Greece to leave NATO should acquire new dimensions. The answer of the Communist Party of Greece to the dilemma "PAASOK or the right wing" is a change in Greece by means of uniting the wide public and political forces which are really striving to this," Mr. "Kharilaos Florakis stresses. [quotation marks as received] The interview gives a high assessment to Bulgarias' achievements in socio-economic development in the conditions of socialism.

ATANASOV, ZHIVKOVAT CONSUMER GOODS PLENUM

AU051836 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 5 Jul 86

["For More Consumer Goods and Services" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- The Secretariat of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers called here a conference on the production of more consumer goods and services.

The conference was presided over by Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Taking part were ministers, heads of economic associations, corporations, combined works and enterprises, the first secretaries of the BCP County committees, the chairmen of the executive committees of the people's county councils, senior officials of the CC of the BCP and of the Council of Ministers, representatives of the media.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, delivered a closing speech at the conference.

GUSTOV HUSAK ADDRESSES YOUTH MEETING

AU061950 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 86 pp 1,2

[Speech delivered by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the meeting between representeatives of the Czechoslovak youth and representatives of the CPCZ and the state, held on 27 June at Prague Castle: "The 17th Congress Program Opens Broad Scope for Youth"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, dear young friends, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, as well as in my own name I sincerely welcome you to Prague Castle, at the meeting with the representatives of our political and public life. On this occasion I cordially greet the young people throughout our fatherland.

Comrade General [chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union] spoke of the life and activity of the Socialist Youth Union (SSM) and its Pioneer Organization (PO), of the work, joys, and problems of the new generations. We highly appreciate the young people's political and working activity and their contribution to to task fulfillment in our national economy, in services and culture, in medical care, in schools, in the armed units, as well as in other spheres of our society's life. We esteem the young people's sincere attitude toward the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front, which also expresses the youth's own interests and needs. We are glad that the young people are identifying themselves out of deep conviction with our peaceful foreign policy and with the struggle of the Soviet Union, of the entire socialist community for a world without wars and arms, for making war terrors unknown to both the current and the future generations for all times.

We consider the relationship with youth and understanding for its needs, concern for its good training and for the favorable conditions for its increasingly broad assertion, to be one of the basic components of our policy. We spend considerable financial means on education, culture, medical care, physical educatin, sports, and other spheres so as to achieve a lasting growth of qualification and educational standards and a healthy physical and mental growth of the young generation. We devote great care to making the young people's entry into life easier and to supporting young married couples and families with children. Contrary to their contemporaries in the capitalist world, who have to bear today the heavy burden of the crisis and of mass unempoloyment, the young people in our country can plan their future with confidence, without fear for tomorrow. All this inseparably belongs to the achievements of the socialist system.

At the 17th CPCZ Congress we appraised with justified pride the successes we achieved in the past in building our socialist society; we also openly pointed out the weaknesses and shortcomings and formulated the trends and goals of our further course. On the basis of an analysis of the internal and external conditions of further development, and particularly on the basis of the revolutionary consequences of the scientific-technical revolution, we set as the main task the demand to speed up the dynamics of development in the socio-economic and other spheres, to radically improve work in all sectors, and to make better and more efficient use of all material resources and of the intellectual and social forces of our country.

Great demands follow from the programmatic goals of the 17th Congress both for the standards of upbringing and educational work, and for the young people and the youth movement. It fully applies to this field, too, that one must be more energetic in looking for, and implementing, new approaches and methods (paragraph continues).

The present generations of young people will be gradually taking over the responsibility for our country's destiny at the turn of the millenium. That is why it is so significant to prepare them as well as possible politically, morally, and professionally to cope with the striking growth of demands which will be brought by the transition into the 21st century, demands which are being asserted even today. It will depend on all this whether socialist Czechoslovakia will lastingly hold a dignified place in the world and our people will live a good life. That is why we are placing such great emphasis on the importance of the young people's upbringing as a common and extremely responsible task of the Communist Party, of the socialist state, of all national front organizations, of the entire society.The issue of scientific-technical development must hold a far more significant place in the contents of activities of our entire upbringing-educational system. It is necessary to stimulate and develop yet more efficiently the young people's interest in the achievements of science and technology and their endeavors to master the basics of micro-electronics, electronics, and other progressive trends of scientific-technical progress. In this respect good experience is being provided by the state exhibition of young people's scientific-technical creativity "ZENIT" in Prague.

The improvement of upbringing standards among the workers youth demands great attention. By reorganizing the upbringing-educational system we have taken a significant step toward raising the training of young workers to the level of secondary education.

This enormously enhances the responsibility of school agencies, but also of enterprises and ministerial departments, for the correct implementation of the adopted intentions in practice. Today practically one third of the young people who are being trained for workers professions are living in youth homes attached to enterprises. The appropriate agencies must see to it that thse young people become models of the good upbringing of new workers generations.

The absolute majority of young people has an honest and responsible attitude toward the socialist system, toward life, work and studies. We know of many examples of young people proving by their deeds their selflessness, high awareness, discipline, and grasp of society's needs. However, we cannot overlook the fact that a certain part of youth is also manifesting, to this or that extent, certain unfavorable traits, superficiality and indolence, egotism and immodesty, and inclination to regard the achievements of socialism as a matter of course, and a tendency to demand a great deal from the society, but to give back to it only very little. One must devote great attention to these phenomena and to their causes; one must effectively ward off the attempts to introduce in our country various harmful, so-called fashionable, trends from the West and also the endeavors of hostile propaganda to count on the lack of experience among the young generation. Wherever necessary, the appropriate agencies must offer the young people a helping hand, and adopt effective measures against the negative influences on youth.

To cultivate among young people good human moral qualities, honesty, honorable attitudes, diligence, conscientiousness, and respect for work, for parents, and for elderly people in general -- all this is as important as professional knowledge. Upbringing inside the family plays an irreplaceable role in this.

Socialist awareness does not crop up automatically; it requires a purposeful influence by word and deed. The thing is to promptly explain to the young people both domestic and international problems, frankly to reply to their every question, to help them come to the correct conviction on the basis of their own experience and knowledge. Much depends on their grasping how our socialist present has emerged from the difficult struggles for national freedom and social justice -- on the young people's consolidating their sentiments of national pride, socialist patriotism, and internationalism -- on their awareness of the significance of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for our peaceful life.

Our party approaches youth as its active comrade-in-arms in the struggle for the socialist transformation of the world. It attributes great significance to the practical participation of coming generations in the economic and cultural building, management, and administration of the society. In the recent elections, up to 67,000 young people under 35 years old were elected to the representative agencies on all levels -- this is almost one third of the total number of deputies. Their percentage in the CPCZ' membership base is the same. The young people significantly participate in the activities of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and other National Front organizations, and are increasingly represented in executive functions in the state and economic agencies. We will continue in this direction, and even more intensively.

The Program of the 17th Congress opens new possibilities for developing all-round activities of our young people, for implementing their energy, educational level, and sense of the new. Today the main purpose of the SSM's work is to organize the young people's participation in the realization of the Program. We feel respect for the SSM's varied activities, for its confidence in the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front, and for its active participation in the realization of this policy. In the spirit of the Congress resolutions we are counting on further developing the SSM's social role. This demands that the SSM be even more courageous in looking for more attractive, really fresh forms of work, for ways to raise its influence on all age groups and strata of young people. This particularly applies to activity among the worker youth. The more the SSM implements creativity, variety, and ingeniousness in its entire activity, the more vigorously will it act as youth's spokesman and representative, and the more actively will it help push through the new initiatives, the better will this be for the society, for all youth, as well as for the SSM itself. In this it can count on the full support of the Communist Party, of the National Front, and of our socialist state.

Esteemed comrades, esteemed friends, I want to assure you that we will also in the future devote our lasting attention to the needs of our youth, to improving the conditions for its development and assertion in life. We rely on the young people's even more active participation in work for our fatherland's upsurge, in the fight for peace and progress in the world. We are convinced that in the young people our society has a reliable guarantee of a good future.

I wish you and all young people in our fatherland many successes in work, in studies, and in personal life.

FEDERAL PRICES OFFICE HEAD ON PRICING POLICY

LD081427 Prague CTK in English 1355 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Prague, July 9 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak price policy in the 8th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990) will focus on supporting the intensification of economy and contributing to speeding up the social economic development, Minister, Chairman of the Federal Prices Office Michal Sabolick, told a press conference here today.

These aims are to be attained through prepared wholesale price adjustments. Michal Sabolcik said that in the previous five-year plan period, the level of wholesale prices increased by 17.7 per cent, i.e. marked one of the lowest growths within the socialist countries. As from the beginning of 1988, wholesale prices will be reduced in industry and in the production of building material and in the years 1988 and 1989 price adjustments will be made in the agricultural-food complex.

The aim of these adjustments will be to increase the incentive of producers to cut production costs, to speed up the system of replacing outdated means of production with modern machines and equipment.

Michal Sabolcik further said that in the price policy, Czechoslovakia will proceed from prices on the decisive world markets and from Czechoslovak export prices. He added that the demands put on the required contemporary standard and quality of products will be increased also within a new law on state control which is currently being prepared.

Adjustments in wholesale prices will not affect retail prices whose level will be based on a harmony between the price, wage and social policy of the state.

EXPANDING CIVIL DEFENSE FACILITIES IN BRATISLAVA

AU080832 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Colonel Rober Muska, chief of staff of the Bratislava Civil Defense, to a reporter identified as "Lelo": "Civil Defense in the 5-Year Plan; Dual Purposefulness Is More Effective" -- place and date not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Excerpts] Bratislava -- The Slovakia-wide party-political aktiv has elaborated the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the documents of the CPSL Congress according to the conditions of the civil defense of the Slovak Socialist Republic. On that occasion we asked Colonel Robert Muska, chief of staff of the civil defense of the SSR capital, Bratislava, for an interview.

[Lelo] The Congress materials devote themselves to all spheres of social life. Which of them directly concern the civil defense?

[Muska] Practically all of them. [passage omitted] In this 5-Year Plan, our society will expand hundreds of millions of korunas for ensuring reliable shelters for the citizens of Bratislava alone. But here we are also keeping effectiveness in mind. In accordance with the new construction-technical measures, we are giving preference to building the so-called dual-purpose shelters. For example a cinema-shelter, a club-shelter, and so forth. As an example I can name the new underground garages in Ruzinov, which are at the same time a shelter for 1,800 persons. The underground part of the rapid transit system will have a similar purpose. What pleases us is the fact that shelter building is becoming a part of the comprehensive housing construction, for example, in the new housing construction, for example, in the new housing development Dlhe Diely. We are pressing hard for such an approach becoming standard procedures for any new investment project.

VISITORS TO WEST URGED TO MAKE FAIR COMPARISONS

AU081102 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 July on page 3 carries a 1,300-word Zdena Stepankova article headlined "Patriotic Pride," mainly aimed at Czechoslovak critizens who will spend their vacations this year in one of the Western countries.

Stepankova opens her article by saying how proud she feels whenever she meets a fellow countryman who has been accorded international recognition.

However, there are also Czechoslovaks, she says, "who a few kilometers past the border already begin admiring nicely packaged wares in the first shop window, and immediately everything we have in our country seems to them to be worthy of contempt. And not only that.

Some have not even been anywhere, but they know exactly what is better than in our country, and where it is better. And thus one finds out that elsewhere they have better or much better health care because they can, for example, choose and pay a doctor; or education because they can study at private -- and thus paid for -- schools; that there are, of course, more forthcoming salesgirls, more competent directors, and tastier soft drinks. In short: We must learn a great deal. Only beer and dumplings are not better anywhere. That is at least something."

Stepankova goes on to say that the CSSR "is not the world's leading country," that a 15 million-strong state cannot excel in everything, be it science, technology, or the "practical management of daily life."

Although material wealth means much, it is not everything. National cultural traditions, respect for man, "especially for the working man" are also important.

In the CSSR there are "many problems calling for solutions," but elsewhere they have problems too, although different ones. For example, there are people who have finished their studies and cannot get a job. It seems to me, Stepankova says, that especially for a young person, such a situation is much worse than, for example, having to move from one part of the country, in which he lived or studied, to another, where he could make use of his abilities and realize his life plans. "Some people, however, are passing off the first situation -- the unemployment of young people -- as the better" of the two, "since a young unemployed person allegedly receives unemployment benefits and thus his vacations are, in fact, prolonged," whereas when those who have finished their studies in our country are called upon to go where society needs them, this is regarded as almost unfair.

Not so long ago, Stepankova continues, a scientist who returned from abroad for the first time to gain practice and experience in an illustrious institute. He went worrying whether he would be up to the work there. He was up to it. He was even offered another internship. He could also convince himself about the effect of anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. The head of the institute was not at all surprised at his abilities, but his younger colleagues were surprised that he was so good at his job despite being from Czechoslovakia.

Nobody in the CSSR wants anybody to praise something that deserves criticism, to admire something that is not worth of admiration. We do not deny any country the advantages it has. On the contrary, particularly in medicine, we are taking over findings that can serve our people. It is unthinkable for every state to rely only upon itself. Scientific progress advances very rapidly and requires teamwork even on the international scale, Stepankova says, adding that for that reason all those going abroad to gather experience are being rightly reminded to keep their eyes open to see in what fields other countries are ahead of the CSSR. After all, this is why one goes abroad. However, one does not visit only the West to gather experience; many new things, progressive and useful things, could also be learned in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

It is now vacation time and many Czechoslovaks will spend it abroad, some going to the seaside, others studying the cultural traditions and way of life of the local people. "However, we would like to recall that the standard of living and the life of people cannot be assessed in accordance with the first shop having nicely packaged wares. If we want to compare, let us have a more profound interest in everything, for example, in the attitude toward work, organization, and order. And let us also not forget those things of which we, too, can be proud, as well as those we will not find abroad. There are quite a few such things," Stepankova concludes.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER POTAC CONTINUES VISIT

Holds Talks With Stoph

LD081946 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Svatopluk Potac, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government, noted a dynamic development of bilateral relations in all spheres in Berlin today. They stressed that the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states and the strengthening of socialism are of great importance for the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and in the whole world. An important foundation for even more effective cooperation between the two sides was established with the signing of the joint plan of measures for the long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000.

Joint Cooperation Plan Signed

LD081941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN) -- A "joint plan of measures for the implementation of the program of the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR up to the year 2000 for the period 1986-90 and beyond" has been signed at the consultations of the GDR-CSSR joint Economic Committee.

During the discussions in Berlin on Monday and Tuesday, the vice-premiers of the two states, Horst Soelle and Svatopluk Potac, conducted an exchange of views on cooperation in microelectronics, the production of television tubes, the coordination of capacities in the petrochemical industry, the development and production of flexible automated machine systems in machine tool construction, and robot technology. They discussed how the division of labor in the development, production, and delivery to each country of integrated circuits and microprocessors, especially technological equipment and auxiliary materials, is to be intensified.

On Tuesday Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, met with his GDR counterpart, Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer, for a discussion on economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which has been agreed upon on a long-term basis. Both sides highly rated the coordination of cooperation experienced thus far in research, development, and production and for the dynamic development of bilateral deliveries of goods.

They emphasized that the cooperation between the two planning organs is determined in the long run, primarily by the tasks laid down for the development and introduction of key technologies. This is of particular importance in raising the performance strength of the national economies of the two countries by means of comprehensive intensification and for the deepening of socialist economic integration.

FURTHER ON MITTAG IN TOKKYO FOR ECONOMIC SESSION

Conveys Message to Nakasone

LD081523 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jul (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, was received by the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Tokyo on Tuesday.

Guenter Mittag brought the prime minister a personal message from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as his cordial greetings. Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed thanks for them and received the message with great interest. He said that he fully agrees with the thoughts contained therein for constructive cooperation in the service of improving the international situation and safeguarding peace.

He shared the view on disarmament stated in the greetings message and expressly emphasized that Japan will adhere to the three non-nuclear principles. Prime Minister Nakasone asked Guenter Mittag to convey his best greetings to Erich Honecker, the chairman of the GDR State Council.

The deputy chairman of the GDR State Council praised the successful work of the joint GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR Economic Committees, whose 15th conference in Tokyo under the leadership of Gerhard Beil and Eishiro Saito, concluded with good results, positive prospects were marked out for further cooperation on the basis of friendship for mutual benefit.

Yasuhiro Nakasone noted this with pleasure and then went on to questions of international politics. Again referring to the message from Erich Honecker, he emphasized that the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva had a strong effect. He took the view that a lasting path to peace and disarmament could be found and followed.

Japan and the GDR, the Japanese prime minister said, should both continue to actively contribute to the safeguarding of peace and to disarmament on the basis of their own positions.

Guenter Mittag emphasized that the safeguarding of peace is the supreme principle of GDR policy, as was also emphasized in the message from the GDR to the Japanese prime minister. The GDR is doing everything so that progress can be made through constructive steps and proposals in the process of safeguarding peace. In this connection Guenter Mittag strongly emphasized the constructive initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev and the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest for the freeing of mankind from the danger of a nuclear inferno.

Prime Minister Nakasone showed great interest in the stable and dynamic economic development of the GDR and in the high growth rates that have been achieved.

Guenter Mittag spoke about the resolutions adopted at the 11th SED Congress and said that it is known in the GDR on the basis of a clear economic strategy that growth rates of 4-5 percent per annum of national income for the next 5 years and beyond will be achieved. The GDR accords priority to the economic use of the latest results in science and technology. New and major opportunities for the further expansion of bilateral economic and trade relations will emerge from this.

Gerhard Beil, the GDR foreign trade minister; Dieter Jaeger, the GDR ambassador to Japan; and Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and chairman of the Japanese Keidanren Employers Federation, took part in the talks.

Holds Talks With Shintaro Abe

LD081749 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Special Correspondent Malte Slettstoesser report from Tokyo]

[Excerpts] In the course of his talks with leading Japanese politicians today Guenter Mittag was received by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. [passage omitted]

Late this afternoon Guenter Mittag met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Once again the GDR politician conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker. The two politicians expressed pleasure at the renewed meeting and the opportunities it provides for continuing the constructive talks which were held last June in Berlin. That first visit by a Japanese foreign minister to the GDR, Guenter Mittag underlined, played a considerable role in deepening and enriching the political dialogue between the two states and governments. Shintaro Abe underlined this assessment and said he recalls his stay in Berlin and his talks with Erich Honecker with pleasure.

The two sides stated that the political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and Japan have developed successfully since then. It was agreed to further intensify cooperation on the basis of what has been achieved, and there was agreement in noting that the expansion of trust between states with different social systems, in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, serves disarmament, detente, and the preservation of peace.

Attends Dinner; Departs

LD081758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 8 Jul (ADN) -- [Passage omitted] The chairman of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Liberal-Democratic Party for Japan-GDR economic questions, Ichiro Sato, gave a dinner in Guenter Mittag's honor. In a toast the Japanese politician expressed confidence that Mittag's visit and the further expansion of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreed upon created favourable new conditions for the further development of good, all-round relations between Japan and the GDR.

This evening Guenter Mittag embarked on his journey home.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH HUNGARY END; AGENDA SIGNED

LD081859 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (MTI) -- The 24th session of the Hungarian-GDR Committee for Economic and Technological and Scientific Cooperation concluded Tuesday in Berlin with the signing of an agenda.

At the talks the co-chairmen of the committee, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjoi, and GDR Deputy Prime Minister Wolfgang Rauchfuss, evaluated the economic, and technbological and scientific cooperation between the two countries. They concluded that results had been achieved in cooperation principally in economy with materials and energy, the engineering industry, micro-electronics, computer technology and the chemical industry, as well as in the development of direct relations between companies and combines.

They considered it necessary to reinforce traditional cooperation of automated production systems new opportunities for cooperation have been found.

The sides examined trends in technological and scientific cooperation and agreed that the work should concentrate principally on the development and production of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Jozsef Marjai met with Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. Both deemed the joint measures resolved upon to introduce and apply key technologies to be particularly important. They considered it timely to make the system of cooperation more flexible.

On his departure from Schonefeld Airport in Berlin Tuesday Jozsef Marjai was seen off by Wolfgang Rauchfuss and by Istvan Roska, Hungary's ambassador to the GDR. Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, the GDR's ambassador to Hungary, was present at Ferihegy Airport on the deputy prime minister's return to Budapest.

FELFE RECEIVES FRG AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD081717 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Ignaz Kiechle, FRG federal minister of food, agriculture and forestry, who is on a visit to the GDR at the invitation of Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, for a talk in Berlin on Tuesday.

During the meeting, which took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere, an exchange of views on issues of the safeguarding of peace and the development of relations between the two states, especially in the sphere of agriculture, took place. Werner Felfe and Ignaz Kiechle agreed that the safeguarding of peace is a vital issue for mankind and that both German states must do everything to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, only peace.

Werner Felfe stressed the necessity of steps to prevent the arms race in outer space, to abolish nuclear weapons, and to bring about a change for the better in international relations. Thus, the GDR supports the far-reaching Soviet disarmament proposals.

Werner Felfe outlined the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states and stressed that the implementation of the proposals of Budapest and of the Soviet Peace initiatives would open the way to stopping the arms spiral, reducing military confrontation in Europe, and creating peace, with fewer and fewer weapons. The question of peace, Werner Felfe stressed, was and remains the most important questions regarding relations between the two German states as well. They have a particularly great responsibility for peace and must act accordingly.

He referred here to the joint statement by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985, which affirmed that the inviolability of frontiers and the respecting of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers are fundamental conditions for peace. This has had a beneficial effect on the situation in Europe.

The GDR has an interest in relations with the FRG being shaped in such a way as to promote peaceful, trusting coexistence, based on equal rights among the states and peoples of Europe. It is a matter of relations on the basis of the principles of international law and of regard for legitimate interests.

Minister Kiechle also stressed the great importance of the safeguarding of peace., He agreed that peace is the basic precondition for the successful development of agriculture for the benefit of the people.

Minister Kiechle said that he regards peace and good-neighborliness as important building bricks of the future. For this reason he is convinced that Geneva will bear fruit.

The two politicians exchanged their opinions on agricultural problems. Among other things, an exchange of trainees in institutions of agricultural sciences in the GDR and the FRG was agreed upon for this year. Minister Kiechle said that he was impressed by the considerable state of performance in agriculture, of which he was convinced at the Agra 86 agricultural fair. He spoke very appreciatively about his visit to the Bockwen agricultural production cooperative in Dresden Bzirk.

Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs; Karl Seidel, director of the FRG Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other figures took part in the talk. Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR, was also present.

This evening Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave a banquet in honor of Ignaz Kiechle, FRG federal minister of food, agriculture and forestry. Minister Kiechle has since begun the journey home.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES PRC'S SONG RUFEN, DELEGATION

LD081958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Tuesday the study delegation from the Legislative Work Commission of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Song Rufen, vice chairman of the commission.

Horst Sindermann and Song Rufen exchanged views on the international situation and bilateral relations, particularly between the highest People's Assemblies of the two states. They both expressed a desire for the expansion of relations between the two states and stressed that in the present situation there is no more important task than the struggle to safeguard peace.

Sindermann expressed the GDR's determination to safeguard peace and create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. The GDR worked actively for the realization of the Warsaw Pact states' peace program.

The two sides stressed the usefulness of the exchange of views between the two Peoples' Assemblies. They also praised the results achieved so far and expressed their certainty that relations would continue in the interest of strengthening socialism and peace, and to the mutual advantage of each state.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES CSCE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

AU060625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [1 July] Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, received Ambassador Helmut Liedermann, designated executive secretary of the CSCE member-states' follow up meeting that will start in Vienna on 4 November 1986. Liedermann is in Berlin for consultations.

Herbert Krolikowski explained in the talk the GDR's policy aimed at safeguarding peace, averting the danger of a nuclear war, and shaping peaceful and prosperous cooperation among all states.

Concerning the forthcoming CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, he reaffirmed the firm will of the GDR to consistently support the continuation of the CSCE process through further implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole.

Together with its alliance partners, the GDR will work for results at the Vienna meeting to contribute to strengthening security on the European Continent and to practically advancing cooperation in all fields included in the Helsinki Final Act. Herbert Krolikowski underlined that the GDR highly appreciates the active role of Austria in the CSCE process.

Ambassador Liedermann reported on the level of the preparations for the Vienna follow-up meeting. He stressed that Austria, as the host country, is interested in making this meeting a forum of constructive dialogue. The preparatory work of the Executive Secretariat will be marked by efforts to create favorable working conditions for the successful deliberations of the follow-up meeting.

The talk was attended by Franz Wunderbaldinger, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the GDR.

HONECKER PROMOTES PEOPLE'S POLICE OFFICERS

AU060640 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the German People's Police Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman, and chairman of the National Defense Council, appointed Major Generals Lothar Ahrendt, Karl-Heinz Schmalfuss, Helmut Nedwig, and Willi Nyffenegger to lieutenant generals and appointed Colonels of the People's Police Kurt Rohrbeck, Horst Tetzner, and Manfred Zeuner to major generals.

Present were Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police; as well as Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council.

POPE CARRIES CARDINAL LEKAI'S OBITUARY

AU060642 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Obituary signed by the PPF National Council: "Laszlo Lekai-1990-1986"]

[Text] Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate, died on 30 June at the age of 77 following a heart attack.

Laszlo Lekai was born in Zalalov on 12 March 1910. In 1928 he began theology studies in Rome at the Collegium Germanico Hungaricum of the Papal Gregorian University, where he graduated with a PH.D. in theology. He was ordained in Rome in October 1934. As a priest of the Veszprem Diocese, he filled several important church positions: teacher at the Veszprem Seminary from 1937 to 1944; bishop secretary from 1944; vicar at Balatonlele from 1948; commissioned bishop office director in 1956-57; and later vicar at Zalaszentivan and Badacsonytomaj.

In 1972 Pope Paul VI appointed him titular bishop and apostolic regent of Veszprem; in 1974 he was nominated apostolic regent of Esztergom, and in 1976 bishop of Esztergom. In May of the same year, the pope appointed him cardinal.

In the course of more than a decade of activity as head of the church, Laszlo Lekai carried out tasks of epoch-marking importance in the further development of the good relations between the socialist state and the Catholic Church and in developing and deepening the creative cooperation between believers and nonbelievers, Marxists and Christians. He expressed his political belief in his interview given to MTI on the occasion of his appointment as bishop of Esztergom, also taking into consideration the interest of the widest strata of Hungarian society: "As cardinal primate of Esztergom, I regard it as my mission to stand on the soil of reality: to try to advance the process of development rather than reverse it. And the reality is that believers and nonbelievers are living together in the socialist society. We all wish to prosper here and we strive to further develop this life worthy of human beings and this well-being through our own manual and spiritual work." His often quoted bishop's motto, "succisa virescit" -- "the trimmed tree blooms," expresses his belief.

Based on the experience of a rich life, Laszlo Lekai believed with conviction that the Catholic Church was also ready and able to adjust to the new social conditions and was able to find its place in a society constructing socialism and that it saw its fundamental mission in serving the people.

This mission, the joint responsibility in the construction of the Hungarian society, was also expressed in Cardinal Lekay's public activity. From 1976, he was a steadily appreciated and universally respected member of the Presidium of the PPF National Council.

In the course of his initiatives and active and creative work, several concepts of his became reality -- primarily related to the care of old, sick, and lonely people -- concepts that served the national consensus, our common goals, and the fullest possible care for the people.

For his activity, the Presidential Council decorated Laszlo Lekai in 1980, on his 70th birthday, with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic, adorned with rubies. With his death, an outstanding church leader and Hungarian patriot faithful to his country, people, and his church left us. We are convinced that his life work is of lasting value to our most recent history, which we must further construct with a responsiblity worthy of the cause.

LAZAR, MARJAI MEET USSR DEPUTY PREMIER VORONIN

LD090225 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Lev Voronin, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, has begun negotiations in Budapest. The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supplies, Materials and technology has been received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar. Previously he held talks with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Bela Szikszai, chairman of the National Materials and Prices office.

MINISTER VARKONYI HOLDS TALKS IN WEST BERLIN

LD081921 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Correspondent Zsolt Szalai dispatch from Berlin]

[Text] Peter Varkonyi's talks in West Berlin have ended with a visit to FRG President Richard von Weizsacker. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs left Bonn a short while ago from the city's airport.

During the talks which Peter Varkonyi held yesterday with the chancellor and the foreign minister among others, and today with Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, it was considered that bilateral relations have been developing well and there are no barriers to further progress. In this context several new ideas were raised; much time was spend on dealing with the expansion of economic cooperation and the creation of conditions needed for this. The wish of the Hungarian side in this respect is that turnover should not be hindered by the limiting measures of the EEC, and the Hungarian side also hopes for the involvement of West German firms in Hungarian development programs. A so-called investment protection agreement offering favorable conditions to interested FRG firms was signed a few months ago in order to promote this goal.

During the present negotiations by Peter Varkonyi it was agreed that further steps would be taken to improve contacts between the citizens of the two countries. This would extend to the practice of issuing visas as well. The Hungarian side considers abolition of the compulsory visa requirement as the most favorable solution, but the stand of the Bonn Foreign Ministry is that as far as the West German authorities are concerned they argue against the abolition of compulsory visa requirements because of security considerations. However, they would be ready to speed up and simplify the process itself.

Further Details of Visit

For Hamburg DPA coverage of the 3-day visit to the FRG by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, including his meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 9 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NEW PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP ANNOUNCED

AU071041 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Jul 86 p 3

[List of members of the PZPR Central Committee approved by the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 3 July; signed 'PAP']

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee.

Jan Adamczyk, mechanic at the Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plant in Sroda Wielkopolska;
Wiktor Antoniuk, private farmer from Zlotniki, Bialystok Voivodship;
Andrzej Antoszewski, master steelworker at the Florian Steelworks in Swietochlowice, Katowice Voivodship;
Ludwik Bacik, carpenter at the "Silesian Insurgents" coal mine in Bytom;
Ryszard Badura, teacher at the Agricultural Academy in Wroclaw and chairman of the Wroclaw People's Council;
Zdzislaw Balicki, first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Stanislaw Baranski, Polish Army officer, doctor, and commandant of the Military Institute of Aviation Medicine;
Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman;
Roman Batczak, master technician at the "Agromet-Inofama" machine plant in Inowroclaw;
Marek Bartosik, lecturer at the Lodz Technical University;
Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary;
Janusz Basiak, first secretary of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Ewa Beblot, elementary school teacher in Wachow, Czestochowa Voivodship;
Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary;
Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Danuta Berent, private farmer from Lozieniec, Poznan Voivodship;
Jadwiga Biedrzycka, Sejm vice-marshal and chairman of the Polish Women's League;
Ryszard Bierut, private farmer from Sosnowa, Walbrzych Voivodship;
Zbigniew Blechman, Polish Army officer and commander of the Polish Military Organization;
Anna Blazejewska, shop assistant from Tomaszoe Mazowiecki;
Michal Borkowski, fitter at the "Stilon" artificial fiber plant in Gorzow Wielkopolski;
Rajmund Borowicz, locksmith and foreman at the "Ema-Apator" electronic apparatus plant in Torun;
Czeslaw Borowski, master electrician at the "Adamow" power station in the Konin Voivodship; Bogdan Borys, locksmith at the B. Bierut Steelworks in Czestochowa;
Ryszard Brodowicz, fitter at the "Wifama" textile machine combine in Lodz;
Jozef Brozek, first secretary of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Zdizlaw Cackowski, teacher from Lublin;
Tadeusz Chmielniak, director of the Institute of Energy Machinery and Equipment at the Silesian Technical University;
Anna Chojak, in charge of stores at the "Opole Riflemen" Cement Works;
Janina Chrzanowska, machine operator at the "Wola" knitwear plant in Zdunska Wola;
Urszula Chuchro, glassworker at the domestic glass factory in Zawiercie;
Kazimierz Cichecki, stevedore at the Szczecin-Swinoujscie docks;
Stanislaw Ciosek, Central Committee secretary and director of the Central Committee Sociolegal Department;
Halina Dupial, nurse at a factory health clinic in Wroclaw;
Kazimierz Dypryniak, Central Committee secretary and director of the Central Committee Political-Organizational Department;
Tadeusz Czamara, farm worker from Nikutow, Olsztyn Voivodship;

Wlodzimierz Czapinski, private farmer from Czestkow, Sieradz Voivodship;
Zenon Czech, first secretary of the Przemysl Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary;
Roman Dlugolecki, bus driver from Przasnysz, Ostroleka voivodship;
Waclaw Dobrzanski, carpenter at the timber mill at Biskupiec;
Stanislawa Dominiak, machine operator at the "Runotex" plan in Kalisz;
Grazyna Duda, printer at the telephone equipment plant in Warsaw;
Teresa Dzikowska, private farmer from Lutowko, Bydgoszcz Voivodship;
Bogumil Ferensztajn, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Wladyslaw Fidzinski, doctor at the Praga Hospital in Warsaw;
Janusz Florczyk, private farmer from Kosakowo, Olsztyn Voivodship;
Eugeniusz Florek, energy controller at the "Jaworzno-3" power station in Katowice Voivodship; Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Central Committee Socioprofessional Department' Maria Gabrych, machine operator at the Marchlewski Cotton Plant in Lodz;
Josef Gajewicz, first secretary of the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Andrzej Gdula, undersecretary of state of internal affairs;
Marek Gesikiewicz, departmental director of the mining equipment plant in Konin;
Ewa Glesmer, deputy principal of elementary school No 25 in Rzeszow;
Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary;
Zdzislaw Gmurek, metal polisher from Zyrardow, Skierniewice Voivodship;
Wladyslaw Gontarski, crane operator at the Gdansk merchant shipyard;
Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Minister Planning Commission; Eryka Gorajek, foreman at the "Stomil" rubber factory in Grudziadz;
Zdzislaw Grabowski, foreman at the "lektrometal" mining equipment plant in Cieszyn;
Zofia Grzyb, foreman at the "Radoskor" leather goods plant in Radom;
Jozef Gwozdz, mechanic at the Baildon Steelworks in Katowice;
Jan Hanak, miner at the "Peace" coal mine in Ruda Slaska;
Zbigniews Hanf, miner at the "Staszic" coal mine in Katowice;
Zenon Harton, deputy director of the heavy truck factory in Starachowice;
Harek Holdakowski, director of the Central Committee Economic Department;
Kazimierz Hul, mechanic at the "Ponar" injection machine plant in Zywiec;
Henryk Jablonski, retired Warsaw University professor and chairman of the Executive Council of the Union of fighters for Freedom and Democracy;
Barbara Jackowska, packer at the "Jantar" clothing plant in Wejherowo;
Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, first secretary of the Koszalin Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jan Janicki, first secretary of the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jerzy Janicki, deputy director of the "Ursus" tractor plant near Warsaw;
Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State council chairman; Tadeusz Jasinski, polisher at the automobile repair plant in Ilawa, Olsztyn Voivodship; Kazimierz Jaskot, rector of the University of Sczcecin;
Marian Jentek, foreman at the "Sposmasz" apparatus plant in Pleszew, Kalisz Voivodship;
Krzysztof Jezierski, private farmer from Sadow, Tarnobrzeg Voivodship;
Wladyslaw Jonkisz, State Council member;
Jan Juszczyk, electrician at the "Belchatow" power station;
Stanislaw Kacperczyk, private farmer from Bartodzieje, Radom Voivodship;
Zdzislaw Kaczmarek, scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences;
Jerzy Kais, director of the State Pedigree Breeding Center in Bobrowniki, Slupsk Voivodship; Boguslaw Kalbarczyk, foreman at the "Pronit" artificial materials plant in Pionki, Radom Voivodship;

Roman Janusz Kalinski, private farmer from Marianow, Siedlce Voivodship;
Stanislaw Kalkus, foreman at the H. Cegielski metal products plant in Poznan;
Jan Kaminski, director of the "Redlo" agricultural combine in Koszalin Voivodship;
Marek Karabin, master technician at the M. Nowotko Steelworks in Ostrowiec Slaski;
Witold Karwan, chairman of the Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Osnow, Torun Voivodship; Tadeusz Kasprzyk, technician at the aircraft plant in Krosno;
Eugeniusz Kawalec, chairman of the Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Zborowskie, Czestochowa Voivodship'
Henryk Kazmierczyk, electrician at the "Unitra-Eltra" radio plant in Bydgoszcz;
Wiktor Kinecki, first secretary of the Gorzow voivodship PZPR Committee;
Czeslaw Kiszczak, Politburo member and minister of internal affairs;
Sedzimir Maciej Klimaszewski, rector of the University of Silesia;
Ryszard Klimczak, fisherman at the "Barka" enterprise in Kolobrag;
Pawel Klimowicz, senior mechanic at the Grabice state farm in Zielona Gora;
Henryk Kluba, film director;
Stanislaw Knap, engine driver based at the railroad depot in Krokaw;
Stanislaw Kolasa, first secretary of the Piotrkow Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jozef Kolesniczenko, chairman of the Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Bonikowo, Leszno Voivodship;
Danuta Kolakowska, packer at the "Chelmek" footwear factory in Bedzin;
Kazimierz Kolakowski, director of the Pezin state farm in Szczecin Voivodship;
Boguslaw Kolodziejczyk, director of the chancellery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; Jan Kolodziejczak, director of the "Telkom-Teletra" electronics plant in Poznan;
Bohdan Kolomyjski, director of the Katowice Steelworks metallurgical combine in Fabrowa Gornicza;
Andrzej Koperski, foreman at the Stalowa Wola Steelworks;
Albert Kosowski, printing equipment operator at the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" publishing house in Warsaw;
Alicja Kostrzewska, militiawoman and chief of the Regional Office of Internal Affairs in Wrzesnia;
Aleksandra Koszada, senior machine operator at the "Miflex" radio components plant in Kutno;
Zbigniew Kowalski, deputy director of the Institute of Electrical Energy and Automation at the Gdansk Technical University;
Julian Kraus, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee within the small-capacity automobile factory in Bielsko-Biala;
Tytus Krawczyk, Polish Army officer and commander of the Air Forces;
Augustyn Krupa, private farmer from Morska, Tarnow Voivodship Barbara Krupa-Wojciechowska, rector of the Maritime Academy in Gdansk;
Slawomir Krupa, chief electrician at the nitrogen plant in Kedzierzyn;
Tadeusz Ksiazek, chairman of the Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Mala, Rzeszow Voivodship; Janusz Kubasiewicz, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee;
Hiernonim Kubiak, academic employee at the Jagiellonian University and chairman of the All-Polish Peace Committee;
Ernest Kucza, director of the Central Committee Foreign Department;
Jadwiga Kwaczynska, seamstress at the "Iwona" clothing plant in Lodz;
Artur Kwiatkowski, private farmer from Cetka, Wloclawek Voivodship;
Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski, machine operator at the "Turow" coal mine;
Zygfryd Kwiatkowski, foreman at the "Korab" enterprise in Ustka;
Elzbieta Kwiecien, tailor at the "Rekord" clothing plant in Jedrzejow;

Stefan Lenarczyk, mechanic at the agricultural combine in Goldapia;
Henryk Lesniak, technician at the nitrogen plant in Tarnow;
Wiktor Lis, senior technician at the "Rawar" radio plant in Warsaw;
Maciek Grzegorz Lubczynski, first secretary of the Kielce Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Iwona Lubowska, principal of the A. Asnyk College of General Education in Bielsko-Biala;
Mieczyslaw Laskarzewski, technician at the cotton plant in Zambrow, Lomza Voivodship;
Adam Lopatka, minister for religious affairs;
Krystian Luczak, first secretary of the Wloclawek Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Edward Lukasik, first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jarema Maciszewski, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences;
Boleslaw Mackowiak, director of the state farm combine in Kazimierz Wielkopolski;
Andrzej Maj, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee within the "Zabrze" coking enterprise;
Jerzy Majka, editor-in-chief of TRYBUNA LUDU;
Marian Marek, quality controller at the truck factory in Lublin;
Ryszard Matusiak, cooperative farmer from Margonin, Pila Voivodship;
Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers;
Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary;
Zofia Miecznikowska, seamstress at the "Moda" clothing plant in Wroclaw;
Alfred Miodowicz, Politburo member and chairman of the OPZZ;
Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the Szczecin voivodship PZPR Committee;
Karol Mokijewski, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee within the specialized vehicle factory in Kielce;
Aleksander Moscicki, polisher at the General Walter Metal Plant in Radom;
Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the Opole Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Zygmunt Muranski, Politburo member and foreman at the "Rydultowy" coal mine in Wodzislaw Slaski;
Pawel Nagorski, private farmer from Rowiska Stare;
Wlodzimierz Natorf, PPR ambassador in Moscow;
Roman Ney, secretary of Section VII of the Polish Academy of Sciences;
Michael Niedzwiedz, first secretary of the Pila voivodship PZPR Committee;
Zbigniew Nieminski, first secretary of the Zielona Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jozef Niewiadomski, first secretary of the Lodz voivodship PZPR Committee
Jozef Nowak, first secretary of the Walbrzych Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Miroslaw Okrasa, turner at the "Pzlhyoral" combine in Wroclaw;
Jan Olszewski, technician at the aircraft plant in Wroclaw;
Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs;
Urszula Ossowska, seamstress at the invalids cooperative in Zuromin, Ciechanow Voivodship;
Zbigniew Pajak, foreman at the railroad depot in Milkowice, Legnica voivodship;
Kazimierz Paryszek, first secretary of the Ciechanow Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Steafan Paterek, miner at the "Victoria" coal mine in Walbrzych;
Jan Pawlaczyk, senior foreman at the "Bistona" clothing plant in Lodz;
Gizela Pawlowska, director of the factory wealth center in Raciborz;
Hanna Pilat, private farmer from Romanow, Zamosz Voivodship; Tadeusz Pisarski, director of the Gynecological and Maternity Institute of the Poznan Medical Academy;
Henryk Plocha, manager of the state farm in Wiecbork, Bydgoszcz voivodship;
Tadeusz Popiela, faculty head in the Krakow Medical Academy;
Tadeusz Porebski, Politbuto member and Central Committee secretary;
Zenon Poznanski, Polish Army officer and commander of the first Warsaw Mechanized Division;
Wladyslaw Pozoga, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs;

Henryk Pruchniewski, foreman at the "Metalplast" construction elements plant in Zamosc;
Eugeniusz Pustowska, director of the metallurgical combine of the Lenin Steelworks in Krakow;
Edward Raburski, foreman at the road service depot of the State Railways in Leszno;
Mieczyslaw Franciszek Rakowski, PPR Sejm vice-marshal;
Jozef Rakowski, private farmer from Bladzikowo, Gdansk voivodship;
Krzystof Rau, theater director and manager of the Bialystok Puppet Theater;
Gabriela Rembisz, Politburo candidate member and foreman at the "Stomil" automobile tire factory in Poznan;
Jerzy Romanik, miner at the coal mine in Siemianowice;
Czeslawa Romanowska, leader of the Polish Scouts Association camp in Augustow;
Zdzislaw Rozbicki, Polish Army officer and deputy commander of the Silesian Military District; Jacek Jerzy Rudnicki, foreman at the cellulose and paper plant in Kwidzyn, Elbag Voivodship; Eugeniusz Rysz, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee within the "Autosan" Bus Factory in Sanok;
Edward Sawicki, polisher at the aircraft plant in Mielec;
Albin Siwak, master construction worker at the "Wschod" construction combine in Warsaw;
Florian Siwicki, Politburo member and minister of national defense;
Zenon Slowikowski, chemical processes supervisor at the petroleum refinery in Plock;
Jozef Smolarz, private farmer from Dys, Lublin Voivodship;
Halina Sobecka, fitter at the "Telekom-Telfa" electronics plant in Bydgoszcz;
Jozef Sobolewski, technician at the "San" confectionery plant in Jaroslaw;
Zbigniew Sobotka, first secretary of the PZPR committee within the Warsaw Steelworks; Jan Sokolowski, senior foreman at the "Zamech" plant in Elblag;
Czeslaw Staszczak, first secretary of the Biala Podlaska Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Zbigniew Stawinski, senior foreman at the "Bumar" plant in Stargard Sczecinski;
Zofia Stepien, Politburo member and assistant seamstress at the "Stradom" textile plant in Czestochowa;
Stanislaw Stolarz, mechanic at the Bialystok Furniture Factory and first secretary of the PZPR factory committee there;
Jerzy Strzezek, pro-rector of the Agricultural Technical Academy in Olsztyn;
Tadeusz Szacilo, Polish Army officer and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army;
Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy premier;
Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth;
Alicja Szostak, chemical analyst at the power station in Nysa;
Andrzej Szpringer, first secretary of the Lublin Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Halina Smialkowska-Ryker, director of the "Wanda" clothing plant in Sosnowiec;
Zdzislaw Swiatek, first secretary of the PZPR committee within the "Czerwone Zagiebie" coal mine in Sosnowiec;
Jerzy Swiderski, first secretary of the Siedlce Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Waldemar Swirgon, chairman of the People's Sports Association;
Slawomir Jerzy Tabkowski, editor-in-chief of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA;
Michael Tarczynski, private farmer from Zlobizna, Opole Voivodship;
Andrej Tochowicz, private farmer from Kosciejow, Kielce voivodship;
Jan Turzynski, first secretary of the PZPR committee within the "Polkowice" mining equipment plant;
Kazimierz Trojanowicz, foreman at the "Glinik" mining equipment plant in Gorlice;
Marian Truszkowski, master fitter at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk;

Teresa Tylek, furrier at the Karkow Fur Plant;
Jerzy Tyminski, director of the Institute of Agricultural Construction and Mechanics in Warsaw;
Jozef Uzycki, Polish Army officer and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army;
Andrzej Wasilewski, Central Committee secretary and director of the State Publishing House;
Stanislaw Weglinski, miner at the "Murcki" coal mine in Katowice;
Tadeusz Wiatrak, private farmer from Jelenie, Ostroleka Voivodship;
Roman Winkler, technician at the Kosciuszko Steelworks in Chorzow;
Barbara Witkowska, machine operator at the "Polish Wool" woolen mill in Zielona Gora;
Marian Wodzislawski, painter and first secretary of the PZPR primary party organization within the "Polish Art" state enterprise;
Jozef Wojtunki, senior foreman at the Jelenia Gora Municipal Building Enterprise;
Ryszard Wosinski, director of the headquarters of the Polish Scouts Association;
Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary;
Tadeusz Wysocki, foreman at the M. Nowotko mechanical plant in Warsaw;
Piotr Zaremba, signalman at Warsaw East railroad station;
Jan Zaryka, miner at the "Moszczenica" coal mine in Jastrzebie Zdroj;
Alojzy Zielinski, first secretary of the Chelm Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jerzy Zwiefka, technician at the wood processing plant in Tuchole;
Zenon Zmudzinski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee.

PAP Correction

AU090825 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

["PAP Correction" -- TRYBUNA LUDU headline]

[Text] An error has occured in the list of PZPR Central Committee members supplied by PAP. One of the Central Committee members is Jozef Florek, coal miner at the "Piast" coal mine in Tychy, Katowice Voivodship, and not, as was mistakenly reported, Eugeniusz Florek. We apologize.

CONTROL, AUDIT COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP REPORTED

AU080754 [Editorial Report] Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish on 4 July carries reports on the composition of the PZPR Central Control and Audit Commission, which follows:

Chairman -- Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak;

Deputy chairmen -- Tadeusz Hupalowski, Bogumil Moraczewski, Tadeusz Nowicki, Malgorzata Skonieczna, and Jerzy Wilk;

Presidium members -- Zbigniew Brunke, Wladyslaw Ciaston, Zygmunt Czarasty, Eugeniusz Dobrzynski, Jozef Drozdziel, Ludwik Dutkowski, Alojzy Gorzawski, Wieslaw Lipowski, Kazimierz Maszerowski, Jerzy Nastalczyk, Andrzej Stawiarski, Henryk Szablak, Jerzy Szulc, Stanislaw Woloszyn, and Leonard Zukiewicz;

Ordinary members -- Krzysztof Abramczuk, Adam Arcimowicz, Franciszek Banko, Adam Bartosiak, Henryk Babka, Jozef Beim, Waldemar Berdyga, Wojciech Biernat, Jerzy Boleslawski, Jan Bublik, Miroslawa Cacak, Teresa Chmielewska, Jaunsz Ciesielski, Wojciech Lech Ciupa, Marian Czaja, Mieczyslaw Czerniawski, Henry Diffenbach, Edward Dobosz, Antoni Dragon, Zenon Draminski, Kazimierz Drozdziel, Tadeusz Ferc, Aleksander Ferenc, Zbigniew Filipiak, Zofia Flak, Stanislaw Fraczek, Wanda Fraczek, Stanislawa Gawryluk, Mieczyslaw Gadek, Wieslaw Gemza, Andrzej Golba, Jerzy Golis, Roman Golebiowski. [list continues]

Ireneusz Gorski, Kazimiera Grabowska, Stanislaw Grzasko, Teresa Grzelczak, Andrzej Guzik, Stanislaw Habczyk, Jerzy Halaskiewicz, Wladyslaw Honkisz, Barbara Jarocinska-Wreczycka, Tadeusz Jemiolo, Eugeniusz Jurek, Sylwester Karczmarek, Ewa Karolczak, Franciszek Karp, Walenty Kmieciak, Tadeusz Kojder, Wlodzimierz Kolodziejczuk, Wiktor Kosmala, Jozef Kosciarz, Edward Kotulski, Wanda Kowacka, Bogdan Kuc, Jozef Kurdzielewicz, Janusz Wieslaw Kusy, Jan Laskowski, Antonina Leonkiewicz, Leszek Lesniak, Roman Machowicz, Marian Maj, Janusz Malinowski, Wieslaw Malujda, Andrzek Marchewka, Urszula Mastalerek, Edmund Michalik, Wieslawa Miller, Danuta Miscicka-Sliwka, Edmund Modrzyk, Henryk Nowak, Maria Olchowska, Henryk Padula, Maria Paprocka, Jerzy Piechocki, Andrzej Pierscinski, Jan Piskon, Wladyslaw Pewniak, Grazyna Pokuc, Bogdan Prus, Zenon Pyda, Waldemar Raczkowski, Marian Rauszer, Roman Rysiewicz, Stanislaw Sawicki, Ludwik Sielski, Bronislaw Sitko, Boleslaw Smagala, Eugeniusz Solecki, Krzyzsztof Sopala, Maria Sulikowska, Halina Suskiewicz, Jerzy Sypek, Antoni Szczucinski, Jozef Szyszkowski, Julian Tutak, Miroslaw Tylinski, Janusz Urbaniak, Jerzy Urbanski, Boleslaw Warchal, Zdzislaw Wasniowski, Celina Wegrzyn, Franciszek Wirski, Mieczyslaw Wlodarski, Henryk Wojtal, Stanislaw Wojtek, Franciszek Wozniak, Marian Wysocki, and Jozef Zyta.

PZPR CONGRESS ADOPTS DECLARATION ON SECURITY

LD031328 Warsaw PAP in English 1216 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, July 3 -- The 10th PUWP Congress adopted a declaration on security and cooperation in Europe which stressed that chances for a peaceful development of the European Continent created by the final act of the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were not, unfortunately, fully used. [passage omitted]

Congress Declaration

LD031558 Warsaw PAP in English 1335 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- More than 10 years have gone by since the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was held. The Final Act adopted at the conference has created a realistic opportunity for a breakthrough in relations between all its participants. In accepting the inviolability of the political and territorial order it outlined a long-term programme of the peaceful development of Europe.

Unfortunately, the chances provided by it have not been fully put to use. Almost immediately following the great meeting, confrontational political forces have undertook attempts, lasting till this day, to weaken its significance and the effectivenss of the act's influence on the state of international relations. In NATO circles, especially in the U.S., efforts have been revived to gain military edge and pursue a policy from the position of strength, to use discrimination and economic embargo, to destabilize the internal situations of various states, including Poland. This facilitated the re-activization of revisionist-revanchist forces in the FRG hitting out at the postwar peaceful order in Europe.

We think that despite setbacks and disillusionments the Final Act and the CSCE process initiated by it remain a significant and positive factor in the shaping of the situation and climate on the European Continent. They still constitute a great chance of reversing negative trends, of strengthening lasting peace and equal security for all its states, of mutually advantageous cooperation. This chance cannot be wasted. Poland, so experienced by the effects of wars which affected our continent, was one of the initiators of this historic conference and has made a significant and constructive contribution to the elaboration of the Final Act. This Poland is today once again addressing all CSCE-member states with an ardent appeal.

Let us return jointly and immediately to the full abidingness by and application of all the principles of this great card of peace in Europe which opens the way to creating an effective system of collective security.

Our continent, despite national, cultural, religious and political system differences, is still our common place on earth. That which ties Europeans together is much richer, stronger and more significant that that which differs them. We are united by, first and foremost, the need to do away with deadly threats and the need to preserve and consolidate peace which is the most profound need for all our nations. At the end of the 20th century we are more than ever doomed to a joint fate.

Let us undertake joint efforts to check the arms race on earth and prevent it from space in order to avert the threat of nuclear annihilation. Let us lend our support to the great idea of Mikhail Gorbachev to free mankind from nuclear arms and other mass-destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century. Let us firmly support the issue of limiting, till complete elimination is achieved, the number of medium-range missiles on Europe's territory deployed there in recent years. Let us support efforts to totally ban nuclear weapons tests accompanied by the most stringent inspection.

Let us unite efforts to remove the threat posed by mass-destruction weapons with a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weaponry in all of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. Warsaw Treaty-member states have created a platform for these efforts through their recent appeal issued from Budapest.

At the same time we speak out for the creation of an all-European mechanism which would serve agreement on the issue of the means and methods of preventing and decreasing tensions and crisis on our continent. This would fortify the means of constructing mutual confidence currently being elaborated within the framework of the CSCE process.

We call on all CSCE-member states to show good political will and to immediately start negotiations on these and any other constructive proposals. We demand that a constructive course of talks within the framework of the CSCE process be guaranteed.

Let us jointly strengthen the infrastructure of peace in Europe through the realization of all the decisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Above all, let us put an end to the regress which has emerged in recent years in economic cooperation and which poses a threat of an economic cooperation and which poses a threat of an ecomonic division of our continent with all the immense damage it could cause to its prospects in the face of the scientific-technological revolution.

Let us return to economic relations already formed and let us search for new forms of cooperation, including the cooperation between CMEA and the EEC. Let us remove barriers and limitations, let us create broader opportunities for exchange and joint action in mastering new techniques and technologies.

Let us create the premises for the possibly most broad cooperation in the field of Europe's natural environment protection, including especially the strengthening of safety precautions and exchange of technologies in the field of nuclear power. Let us support scientific and cultural exchange, tourism and other inter-human contacts, let us abide by the whole Final Act and other broader CSCE documents through lively and increasingly broad cooperation in all fields of life. Poland is a country traditionally open to broad and mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields.

It is in this spirit that we address:

-- All political parties, organizations and social groupings;

-- Let us do all we can to assure that our continent is not a seed of conflicts but that it make an appropriate contribution to the peaceful development of human civilization;

-- To all states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act -- let us do all we can to assure that the 21st century generations live without threat of war, in conditions of lasting security and peace, in an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship;

-- To all Poles -- Let us do all we can to assure that developing, strong and socialist Poland make a worthy contribution to consolidating the peaceful existence of the nations of Europe and the world.

CONGRESS DELEGATES ADDRESS WIDE-RANGING ISSUES

AU081256 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 86 pp 10, 11

[Roundup of summarized speeches made from the floor at the 1 July session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Jan Sokolowski, senior foreman in the "Zamech" plant in Elblag:

The precongress campaign in Elblag Voivodship helped to increase the militancy of party organizations and members and to evaluate more thoroughly our party ranks and our potential for effective militant activities in order to be equal to the 10th Congress tasks.

We were aware of the conditions under which we do our work. Some communities still continue to display doubtful social moods, indifference toward the problems of the community and plants, consumerism, expectations of benefits that are impossible under present conditions, and susceptibility to the influence of our adversaries. [passage omitted]

Krzysztof Rau, stage director and director of the Bialystok puppet theater:

[Passage omitted] The areas outside the large urban centers need cultural investments most of all. Despite all the undoubted achievements of the past 40 years, this is especially true of all the areas east of the Vistula, in which cultural shortcomings are now becoming an insurmountable barrier to the further development of these areas. Of over 120 Polish theaters only 10 are placed in the areas east of the Vistula. No television center and none of the 17 dramatic art schools can be found there, except for branches of two such Warsaw schools. [passage omitted]

Jerzy Wilk, first secretary of the Legnica PZPR Committee:

[Passage omitted] The precongress discussion in our voivodship organization stresseed that the status of the workers class is not high enough and that the backbone of the workers class in the PZPR has been weakened. [paragraph continues]

During the precongress campaign we were also aware of the desire to further reduce this backbone in the composition of the congress delegates, and it seemed that even the workers agreed to this.

I think we must never forget that the party is able to play its leading role only if it is supported by the leading class and if it represents the overall, and not parochial, interests of this class. [passage omitted]

The precongress campaign demonstrated that the critical stream in the party is rather strong and that its distinctive feature is the fact that we have abandoned destructive criticism in favor of constructive criticism.

We continue to stress with satisfaction that members of our party organization level rational criticism against central and voivodship authorities, but we are concerned that their criticism of the immediate environment is feeble. This is so in production enterprises, institutions, and offices at various levels. Criticism of one's own weaknesses is a very rare occurence because people stick to the false principle that one should not speak badly about one's own community and party organization. [passage omitted]

Zenon Slowikowski, machine operator in the Plock oil processing combine:

[Passage omitted] The community I represent is astonished and concerned on account of the fact that neither the draft party program nor the congress theses have outlined any prospects for the oil processing sector of our industry. During the precongress discussion the comrades continued to stress that our basic task in the coming years is to maintain the production capacity of our combine. We want to be completely ready for the greater and more effective processing of crude oil as soon as our economy is able to make larger oil purchases.

For this reason our specialists have devised a specific program, but its implementation continues to encounter various difficulties. We will not be able to accomplish the program tasks on our own. We need the assistance of the central authorities in the form of materials, of foreign exchange so that we can buy the necessary equipment in capitalist countries, and of construction investments.

The precongress discussion also frequently pointed out that we could avoid some of our difficulties through organizational measures. My friends in the combine often ask me why it is that we have to curb the processing of oil because of the lack of storage whereas people continue to wait in long lines in front of gasoline stations. [passage omitted]

Teresa Wozniak, physician and deputy head of the health center in Elk, Suwalki Voivodship:

The adversaries of our system assert that it is impossible to reform socialism. This is political nonsense, of course. However, when we see how the principles of this system are implemented on occasions many of us become thoroughly frustrated. Yet, it is socialism -- the system of social justice -- that creates for everyone the opportunity for self-realization. But why is it that we are unable to take full advantage of this? Why is it that party members are unable to effectively oppose whatever hinders us from enjoying worthy and happy lives?

The answer must come from ourselves because it is our consistency and party perseverance that determine the effectiveness of our work and the speed with which we can overcome our crisis. Our attitude toward criticism is bad: We avoid like the plague anything that upsets our complacency. We are so sensitive to criticism that we never try to improve ourselves, but always try to improve others. When on occasion I listen to party discussions or to the statements made by local wiseacres I no longer wonder why there are so many defects in their socialist plants and institutions. [passage omitted]

Norbert Aleksiewicz, farmer from Klukowo, Pila Voivodship, and chairman of the Main Administration of the National Farmers Union and Agricultural Circles and Organizations:

[Passage omitted] The volume of farm production continues to be curbed by the shortage of production means, services, electricity, and fuels. The flow of mineral and lime fertilizers has been reduced, and we lack pesticides. The situation has been made worse by the permanent shortage and low quality of farm machines and, often, of spare parts. This is responsible for the farmers' poor attitude toward production as glaringly attested to by the precongress meetings. Such are the results of the failure to observe the Ninth Congress' decisions on raising the industry's production capacities in favor of farming. [passage omitted]

I ask the congress to restate in its resolution the cardinal principles of equal opportunities for efficient farmers, of the parity of earnings of farmers and nonfarmers, and of the full flow of production means for farming.

The farmers union is primarily active in the rural areas. It includes party members, the ZSL, nonparty people, believers, nonbelievers, experienced activists, and young farming aktivs. It is soil, toil, national culture, and regional folklore that unite us. [passage omitted] The farm policy of the past few years has inflicted many wrongs on peasants, and this is responsible for the fact that socialism is for the peasant and that the peasant is not afraid of socialism. [passage omitted]

Edward Lukasik, first secretary of the Poznan PZPR Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] Efforts to intensify the dialogue and cooperation with all of the social forces that accept socialist reality and to wage a resolute struggle against the political adversary are to us the road to the necessary increase in the militancy of our own ranks and other milieus. The first telling results are already there: The number of people on the sidelines continues to decrease. [passage omitted]

Our task is to ensure that the people's discontent with the injutices of life, with shortages, and with the individual and collective living standards does not turn into lamentations, wrangles, and claims for more benefits. Let us ensure that the criticism of various wrongs mobilizes the people for militant and energetic actions.

The experience of Poznan people shows that the most difficult task is to keep up the struggle against that which is obsolete -- against conservatism, staleness, dogmatism, and the other features that caused us great losses and that have nothing in common with the Leninist style of party life. Constant efforts to keep ourselves in critical focus should be the permanent motto of our daily party work. [passage omitted]

Exactly 30 years ago we experienced an explosion of the workers protest in Poznan. The fact that, despite the intentions of our adversaries, we are able to recall those events calmly and with dignity and to learn lessons from them is one more proof that we are treading the right road.

Miroslawa Polatynska, brigadier and storage attendant in the Miranda silk mill in Turek, Konin Voivodship:

It has to be clearly said at this congress that despite our various efforts, we have been unable to make progress in solving the problem of housing construction. [passage omitted] This congress should charge the government with the necessary comprehensive tasks of housing construction to be implemented by specific people who are made officially responsible for their commitments. I am so blunt about this problem because my present experience forces me to assume that we have no clear concept in the area of housing construction and that what we have is anarchy. We cannot afford to go on like this. At least not in our country, which is building socialism. [passage omitted]

Bogumil Moraczewski, welder and first secretary of the shop party organization in the cellulose-paper plant in Wloclawek:

The draft party program covers the next 15-20 years, which means that it is the young people's program and that young people must be ready to assume coresponsibility and then full responsibility for the country. [passage omitted]

On the strength of various views I am able to assert that the process of attracting young people to the party program is producing some positive results, but that they are far from what we should expect.

Young people continue to look for their place in life, but we must bear in mind that the view that only the party and government are responsible for the fates of young people is the greatest menace and ideological trap. In enterprises we have to listen to many demands and proposals, the implementation of which, young people allege, will determine their positive or negative attitudes toward work, enterprises, and party and government activities.

On the other hand, they have little to say on how they intend to help build the Poland of the year 2000. How is it that young people who come to enterprises as trained workers do not realize that they should participate in communal life and are not interested in the situation in enterprises? The only thing they are interested in is to get the highest possible wages for the least effort. We all keep on grumbling that modern young people are asocial and consumerist, but we do very little to change this situation. [passage omitted]

Our people are very bitter about the fact that social justice, which is the fundamental principle of our system, continues to be disregarded. It is the duty of the party to eliminate from our life features such as clique-mongering, cronyism, refusal to work, parasitism, and arrogance. These features are nothing new. We have been fighting them for years, but the results are very poor. [passage omitted]

Stefan Lenartowicz, first secretary of the primary party organization, physician, head of the surgical department in the regional hospital in Gryfow Slaski, Jelenia Gora Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] We have made great legislative efforts to counter the results of disturbing social features such as alcoholism, drug addiction, and profiteering. [paragraph continues]

However, we are giving too little attention to the causes of these features and we continue to all but completely ignore their economic and social determining factors. [passage omitted] Nor can I disregard the issue of the protection of the environment. It is true that tangible progress has been made in this protection, especially in that of water, at a great cost, but it is a fact that our activities in this regard are too inadequate and too slow. The pollution of the atmosphere through the excessive emission of industrial dust and gases has caused the ecological disaster in the Sudeten forests. [passage omitted]

RESULTS, REMARKS AT 10TH CONGRESS EVALUATED

PRON Assessment

LD072105 Warsaw PAP in English 1941 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 7: The presidium of the Executive Committee of the national council of the patriotic movement for national rebirth PRON today acquainted itself with information on the course and decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress. The Presidium underscored with satisfaction that the Central Committee report delivered by CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, the PUWP programme and the resolution of the 10th Congress contained valuable impulses for continuing socialist renewal -- the policy of agreement and reform. The aims of PRON were reaffirmed. The decisions of the 10th Congress constitute an inspiration for PRON's activities, for outlining the programmatic tasks of the movement at the 2nd Congress of PRON. PRON wishes to actively participate in putting to life all the initiatives undertaken by the 10th Congress which express social expectations and needs.

Commentary on Gorbachev Speech

AU031043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jul 86 p 11

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary: "Listening to Mikhail Gorbachev"]

[Text] The speech by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, was a very important part of the second day of the 10th PZPR Congress and was received particularly warmly by the congress delegates. For over 12 months we have been monitoring with undiminishing interest his broad political activity and efforts to perpetuate world peace. But this time the Soviet leader's voice was heard in Poland with particular attention and satisfaction.

With attention, because this was the voice of a great socialist power and at the same time, our neighbor, closest friend, and ally, addressed to our party and the whole of Polish society. With satisfaction, because he expressed sincere interest in the success of our intentions and actions and in Poland's being a strong, independent, and socialist country. "The Soviet Communists," he stressed, "understand and support your plans for the future and warmly wish for the fulfillment of all your plans. Your congress proves once again that the PZPR is a vanguard force, capable of uniting Poland's society and leading the country along the road of economic, social, and cultural progress."

Particular attention is deserved by that extensive portion of the speech about the universal, international significance of our experience and about the fact that the lessons stemming from the Polish crisis are important to more people than just Polish Communists because "those problems with which socialism is struggling at a very complex and momentous stage in its development have stood out in sharper contrast."

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev referred to the 27th CPSU Congress, which recognized that an ability to perform self-criticism, to soberly assess one's actions, and to draw the necessary conclusions from past errors and mistakes is also an important form of struggle for socialism. "This is the basic principle behind successful activity by the workers class party which Lenin has bequeathed to us." said M. Gorbachev, and this thought concurs with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's assurance, expressed in his report, whereby our party is in complete solidarity with the innovative achievements of Lenin's party and with the future socialism stream that we in Poland call the line of socialist renewal.

When we listen to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech and compare its contents with those of the Central Committee report to the 10th PZPR Congress, we cannot fail to notice how many assessments and conclusions from these reports that there are in common. For example, both speeches view at the same time the prospects for Polish-Soviet cooperation, the expansion of which serves well the interests of both countries and the entire community. "Close cooperation and alliance between Poland and the USSR, two of the largest European socialist states, is an essential condition for the favorable development of our countries and for stability and peace in Europe," the Soviet leader said.

A further important part of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech dealt with current problems in Europe and the world. He severely criticized the U.S. Administration's moves aimed against detente and disarmament dialogue. He said: "We will put paid to the adventurist and destructive activity of the United States. One cannot let U.S. imperialism decide the fate of the world according to its own whims."

The attention of observers was drawn by the fact that the views of Poland and the Soviet Union are identical as far as an assessment of the present international situation is concerned. The conclusions drawn from this assessment by the Soviet leader are pervaded with principle-mindedness and a determination to pave the way toward dialogue, peaceful international cooperation, and bridgeheads of joint activity wherever possible. He stressed: "We support everything that serves the authentic interests of nations, peace, social justice, and human progress. We firmly reject everything that goes against these goals."

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's Monday [30 June] speech from the podium of the 10th PZPR Congress has confirmed the steadfastness of the bonds joining Poland to the Soviet Union. But the significance of this voice from Warsaw exceeds the framework of relations joining our fraternal parties, states, and peoples. It has become an important international event. It has revealed important truths and correlations occurring at the present stage of socialist and communist construction in our countries. It has thrown new light on a series of important issues concerning international life, in which the countries of real socialism are a decisive factor of peace and progress.

Solidarity Spokesman's Remarks

PM0114112 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Jun 86 p 5

[Undated interview with Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz by Anders Bodegard: "First Party Congress Since Solidarity: 'Ideology Merely Window-Dressing'"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish Communist Party's 10th Congress began Sunday [29 June]. little interest in the event, which is taking place against the background of the recent arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, the leader of underground Solidarity, is to be found among Poles in general.

"The arrest of Bujak has great psychological significance." Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz told SVENSKA DAGBLADET in an interview in Warsaw. The interview with Onyszkiewicz is the first of two items on the situation in Poland today.

"It is characteristic of the current situation in Poland that the authorities are making lots of administrative decisions that are subsequently either not carried out at all or only carried out half-heartedly." So said Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz, giving the example of Solidarity adviser and historian Bronislaw Geremek's position at the Polish Academy of Sciences. He was dismissed from the academy over a year ago but still continues to conduct his seminar.

Onyszkiewicz himself is a mathematician at Warsaw University. Despite constant nudges from the ministry the university's rector refuses to get rid of him. Resistance is thus considerably more widespread than merely that practiced by the active opposition. Onyszkiewicz is part of this, and members live under the constant threat of reprisals.

I asked Onyszkiewicz to comment on the 10th PZPR Congress. (The people I had met so far had shrugged their shoulders and said: "What congress?")

"The congress will not change anything for the population, for us. It is, however, of some significance for the party itself. The Jaruzelski leadership wants to use it to strengthen its position. The consolidation will happen through the abolition of the statute changes in the direction of democratization, which were introduced during the Ninth Congress, during the Solidarity era. For example, it was decided then that the party first secretary should be elected by the whole congress, not by the Central Committee plenum, and that elections at all levels of the party should be secret and that more than one candidate should be nominated. The whole of this new party statute was suspended 13 December 1981 -- without any legal basis, of course -- and on several points it is still in disuse. Thus, it is a return to the norm of the old and so discredited democratic centralism. The aim is to make it easier for the incumbent leadership to retain power and control over the party machine.

"You have to bear in mind that Jaruzelski inherited a Central Committee and a Politburo that do not consist of his people alone. It is true that he has carried out several personnel changes in the government, but as far as the party leadership is concerned he has been considerably more careful. This time Jaruzelski has at his disposal a new means of applying pressure. In the past people have been elected to the position of delegate and to a local position at the same time. This time the congress delegates' future out in the provinces is dependent on their behavior at the congress.

"Another difference from the previous congress is that the party machine's people were not elected as delegates then; it was thus a congress of the party masses. Once again it is chiefly people from the party and state machines that are now being elected. Another new element is that these include many people from the security machine -- 19 people in Warsaw alone. This shows the growing role the police is playing within party and state."

So what sort of decisions can the party be expected to make? The documents and proposals that have been published in advance have, according to Onyszkiewicz, the character of a government program couched in general terms -- more housing, increased production, and so on -- despite the fact that this is a communist party congress. The ideology is pure decoration -- something that it has long been, for that matter, Onyszkiewicz said.

In the last few years the party has played a fairly discreet role -- in connection with the Sejm elections last month, for example. This is because the party is still significantly weakened, Onyszkiewicz said. In the past the party was a tool which controlled all areas of social life. In had its cells and its people in all institutions and associations, in all work places. This tool is now unusable and the control must be exercised through other means, chiefly through the police. This needs a legal base for its activities -- the reason for the "galloping legislation," inflation in the form of new laws.

During the Stalin era Poland had what was in formal terms very liberal legislation, which, however, no one was able to use because the omnipresent party stood in the way. Now, however, the leadership needs formal obstacles, possibilities of threatening legal repercussions. Police reporting has been extended and has at its disposal special units dealing closely with work places and institutions.

I asked how successful the regime had been with recruitment to the mass organizations -- the youth league, the legal trade unions, and so on. The youth organizations are still very marginal. This applies particularly to schools and universities. At Warsaw University with its 20,000 studdents only a few hundred belong to the student association, which is intended as a broad organization with very low ideological demands on its members, and the more politicized socialist youth association has only a few dozen members.

"The situation is somewhat different with the new trade unions. Membership in them is linked to certain material advantages -- for example, the possibility of vacations at reasonable prices. In many places -- in Silesia, for example -- trade union membership is prerequisite for getting a job. Membership, which is now put officially at 50 percent, is thus determined by material considerations and is not the result of a political decision."

However, those who keep their distance from the new trade unions do so for expressly political reasons. In many places membership lists are kept secret, since many people consider it shameful to be a member. In Krakow a study has been carried out by an institution linked to the party.

"The report, which was not intended for publication, has leaked out. The work seems reliable, even though half of those interviewed refused to answer the questions at all. The results show a smaller number of trade union members than in official figures. In a commentary this fact is explained with the argument that there are people who are ashamed to admit membership and that there are any who do not even know whether they are counted as members. It is not Solidarity but a party institution that is saying this.

"The only way of testing members' loyalty to the new trade unions would be to give them the opportunity for choosing another union. I am convinced that if there were such a possbility we would not get the same situation as when Solidarity was formed in the fall of 1980. Then the offcial trade unions fell apart within a few weeks."

I then asked how Onyszkiewicz views the independent civil society that has developed in parallel with official society. He said that there are limits to its development potential. It can only be a partial duplicate of the official structures. The area in which there has been the greatest successes is information. The large number of periodicals and books that appear outside the control of the censor means that the monopoly on information that is necessary to the communist state has been broken. Onyszkiewicz referred to the above-mentioned opinion poll. It showed that 10 percent of Poles have regular access to the independent press and base their view of the situation on this. The figure should in actual fact be higher.

"The parallelism between official and independent society also exists in the fields of culture and, to a certain extent, education," Onyszkiewicz said. The state has lost its exclusive rights as patron for art and culture. This function is now performed in part -- to a limited extent, for very understandable reasons -- by Solidarity, in part, and on a very large scale by the church.

I then asked Onyszckiewicz to comment on the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, Solidarity's underground leader for 4 and 1/2 years.

"The majority of Solidarity's well-known underground leaders are now in jail -- Bujak, Frasyniuk, Lis, and others. I think the arrest of Bujak has great psychological signifigance. Bujak -- still free after 4 and 1/2 years of underground work -- was a living legend needed by the people to the extent that for several days there were rumors circulating that in actual fact it was not Bujak who had been arrested. It was a psychological shock. But this does not mean that Solidarity's underground structures have been torn down. They are very decentralized and rest on the actions and initiative of the individual, on what we call 'self-organization.' The Central Committee is more a coordination and information body than a combat staff for the planning of actions."

The Polish resistance movement is still supported in the West by the trade union movement, by the Trade Union Confederation in Sweden, for example. But interest in Sweden is growing weaker. Events are less spectacular and are losing their news value. I asked Onyszkiewicz how public opinion in the West could influence developments.

"The situation in which we find ourselves could be described as deadlock, where the state leadership has dug into one trench and the population into another. As a result we are very far from any sort of stability. At present Poland is a very unstable country in which the situation could rapidly become explosive. New forces have grown up -- social and professional groups are now represented in a new way. People are in the process of drawing up new programs for the future. As a result the political spectrum in Poland is considerably more varied than the official power structures can permit. The Polish political system lacks self-regulating mechanisms, and that is why it develops and changes only as a result of crisis and pressures from outside. Every crisis in Poland not only has internal effects but also means that the situation in Europe is disturbed. Because Poland, with its 40 million inhabitants living in a strategically important area, is a not inconsiderable country.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI REPORT TO CONGRESS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish on 30 June carries on pages 3 to 8 the 28,000-word PZPR Central Committee report to the 10th PZPR Congress read by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski on the first day of the congress in Warsaw on 29 June. The RZECZPOSPOLITA report has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 1 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G1, revealing the following variations:

Page G6, paragraph two, line three reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA:...construction is expensive,and continues to go up. (changing wording)

Page G8, paragraph one, line one reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA: for equality of initial career opportunities. In the most...(supplying indistinct words and changing punctuation)

Page G11, paragraph three, line three reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA: One can manufacture well and in a...(confirming word);

Page G18, paragraph four, line eight reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA: The involvement of the Scientific Society for Organization and Management, Polish Economic Society, and Supreme Technical Organization (changing wording)

Page G22, paragraph three, line four reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA:...very widely developed infrastructure of various societies, committees, associations, circles, and clubs. (supplying indistinct words)

Page G27, paragraph two, line two reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA:...its impassable limits. Accord does not mean everyone agreeing with everyone else about everything. (changing wording)

Page G36, paragraph two, line two reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA: It was unavoidable to work precisely so, in the form of aktiv groups. (changing wording)

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI'S CLOSING SPEECH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 4 July on page 3 carries the 4,000-word PAP version of W. Jaruzelski's closing speech at the 3 July session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw. The TRYBUNA LUDU report has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 7 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G17, revealing the following variation:

Page G19, paragraph 6, line two reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:...openness or the rationing [DAWKOWANIE] of information,...(changing wording)

COMPARISON OF SIWICKI SPEECH TO PZPR CONGRESS

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 1 July on page 5 carries the 3,000-word speech by PPR Defense Minister Florian Siwicki at the 30 June session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw. The ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI report has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish verion published in the 2 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G7, revealing the following variations:

Page G7, paragraph three, line six reads in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI:...nation to be bartered. (supplying indistinct word)

Page G10, paragraph one, line one reads in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI:...actively present at nonmilitary sections...(supplying indistinct word)

LEADERS CONGRATULATE MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS

LD062300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] In connection with his reelectidon to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed a telegram of congratulations to Jambyn Batmonh. Zibigniew Messner addressed a congratulatory telegram to Dumaagiyn Sodnom in connection with his reappointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DIZDAREVIC ARRIVES FOR VISIT 8 JUL

Holds Talks With Vaduva

LD082224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, July 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Romanian goodneighbourly relations constitute a factor of stability in the Balkans and Europe, thereby confirming their broader international significance, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his host Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva assessed here today.

The two countries' foreign ministers confirmed the readiness to encourage the development of Yugoslav-Romanian overall cooperation, especially in the field of long-term deals and industrial cooperation. The need for completing in time the works on the Djerdap 2 hydro-electric power project, being jointly built by Yugoslavia and Romania on the Danube, was stressed during the talks.

Dizdarevic and Vaduva underscored the importance of expanding border cooperation which, both sides stressed, could be intensified on the basis of contacts, on which negotiations are currently in progress.

The Yugoslav side emphasized the significance being attached to the position of the Romanian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Serbian and Croat nationalities in Romania, setting out from the principled stand that they contribute to friendly relations, rapprochement and the strengthening of good neighbourly cooperation.

Dizdarevic and Vaduva indicated the need for expanding cultural, educational, scientific and technical cooperation, as well as cooperation in the field of information.

Comprehensively reviewing key international issues, the two countries' foreign ministers noted the high level of similarity in their views. It was jointly assessed that progress at the Stockholm Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would be major inportance.

Dizdarevic and Vaduva pointed to the need for expanding and making more dynamic bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans. The Balkans, they said, should increasingly be turning into a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and comprehensive cooperation based on equality.

Dizdarevic invited Vaduva to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Received by Ceausescu

AU081800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1722 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/7/1986 -- On Tuesday, July 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who paid a working visit to Romania.

The guest thanked for having been received and showed he had the pleasant mission of conveying President Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and state leadership a friendly salute and the best wishes on behalf of Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, of the Yugoslav party and state leadership.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed President Sinan Hasani, the other comrades in the Yugoslav party and state leadership a warm salute and the best wishes.

During the interview, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the traditional relations were highlighted of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia which follow a positive course, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level. It was considered that the economic potential of the two countries offered broad possibilities for the further growth of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation, through joint efforts, for the intensification of cooperation in production and on third markets, for the expansion and diversification of bilateral commercial exchanges.

Current problems of the world political life were approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that under the current circumstances, when the international situation continued to be extremely serious, the fundamental problems of our epoch were the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the ensurance of peace on our planet.

The need was underscored to work responsibly to halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, eliminate nuclear weapons from our continent and from all over the world. In that framework, the importance was brought to the fore of turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of creating a climate of confidence and broad cooperation among all Balkan countries.

During the interview, the significance was emphasized of intensified efforts and political and diplomatic actions to put an end to all military conflicts and settle all interstate litigious issues by peaceful ways, through neogitations alone.

In connection with the world economic situation, the need was stressed for a global solution to underdevelopment-related questions, to the problem of the developing countries' extremely high foreign debt included, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Highlighting the role of the Non-aligned Movement in the international life, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that action was needed to overcome divergences among some nonaligned countries, to strengthen those states' unity of action with a view to enhancing their contribution to the resolution of the major problems that face mankind.

Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination was underscored to intensify their cooperation in the international arena, to contribute actively to the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, to the assertion of the policy of detente, disarmament, understanding, collaboration and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

Concludes Visit; Departs

LD082225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, ended his 1-day working visit to Romania this afternoon and left Bucharest for Belgrade. At Otopeni Bucharest international airport, Raif Dizdarevic, Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials were seen off by Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, his assistant Constantin Oancea, and Romanian Ambassador in Belgrade Dumitru Popa. Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador in the Socialist Republic of Romania, was also present.

Shortly before his departure, Raif Dizdarevic was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the Romanian party and state.

'COMMUNIQUE' ON VISIT BY CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT

AU300831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1647 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Communique" on official visit paid by Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, to Romania from 23-26 June at President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1986 -- A communique on the official visit of friendship to Romania of Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde issued in Bucahrest says that his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, were an in-depth analysis of how to expand the friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties and states, covered opinions on the major international problems.

A general long-term cooperation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde was signed during the visit, as well as an agreement of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Cape Verde examined the international political and economic situation and were pleased to note their identity of views on the major problems confronting mankind.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern over the very serious situation worldwide, as a result of the arms race, of the nuclear one more particularly, of the multiplication of the hotbeds of tension in various parts of the globe, of the persisting world economic crisis and the unprecedented deterioration of the economic cessation of the arms race and a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear weapons elimination as cardinal questions of our age, the two presidents stated their belief that international peace and security could be ensured only by a complex general disarmament approach through measures that should include nuclear dissarmament, a substantial reduction of conventional weapons, troops and military spending, and other measures apt to pave the way for disarmament. They are of the opinion that the nuclear powers should step up their efforts at the underway negotiations to come to mutually acceptable agreements on disarmament, on the complete liquidation of nuclear arsenals and the prevention of the deployment of nuclear weapons in space.

The two leaders take the view that action should be taken to stop the location of new medium-range missiles in Euorpe and eliminate the ones in place. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Cape Verde were for the creation of nuclear free zones in various parts of the world. In context, they expressed their support to the initiatives for the creation of such a zone in the Balkans and of a chemical weapons-free zone in the region.

The two heads of state were firmly for the freedom of navigation in the international waters of seas and oceans, and underscored the danger of holding military manoeuvres in those waters.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Aristides Maria Pereira underlined that more insistent action had to be taken to step up the work of the Geneva disarmament conference, to come to concrete agreements at the Vienna talks and at the Stockholm conference, to agree on efficient measures of confidence- and security-building, non-recourse to the threat or use of force in Europe.

Hailing the UN General Assembly's proclamation of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, the two presidents are of the opinion that this initiative should bring substantial changes in the international life -- concrete results on the path of disarmament and peace, a negotiated settlement of conflicts, the non-recourse to the threat or use of force.

On analysing the situation in Africa, the two leaders reiterated their full support to the fight of the African peoples for national independence and liberty, and expressed their concern over the worsening economic and social situation, the persistent hotbeds of tension and the aggressive destabilizing actions of the imperialist forces against the peoples on that continent.

On the situation in austral Africa, the two presidents assessed the anachronistic apartheid system as a source of violence and tension, the chief obstacle to peace, progress and social justice for the peoples in that region. The two heads of state firmly condemned the aggressive actions of South Africa and of the force hostile to Africa against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the neighbouring countries, against the Peoples' Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique more particularly. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Aristides Maria Pereira also underscored the important role incumbent on the Organization of African Unity in rallying the African countries' efforts for a political settlement of differences and states of tension in that continent, the promotion of economic cooperation among the respective states, and the rejection of manoeuvres and acts of aggression undertaken against the African peoples by imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and racist forces.

The communique reiterates the two countries' position on the Middle East and shows that the two presidents stated for the calling, under UN aegis, of an international conference on Middle East issues to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Referring to the war between Iraq and Iran, the two leaders stated for an undelayed passage to negotiations between the two countries with a view to peacefully solving their problems and ensuring their development in conditions of peace and good neighbourliness.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Aristides Maria Pereira expressed their country's support to and solidarity with the fight waged by the peoples in Africa, Latin America and Asia for safeguarding and strengthening their national independence, for ensuring their free, self-reliant development on the road of economic and social progress. They agreed on the need to call an international conference at the UN on global negotiations between developing and developed countries to find ways and means apt to narrow down the ever wider gap between them and lay the foundations of a New International Economic Order.

The two heads of state consider that corresponding, firm steps are needed to find a global solution to the foreign debt problem of developing countries, more particularly, of the least developed ones. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Aristides Maria Pereira also considered as highly important the expansion and deepening of economic cooperation among developing countries, the consolidation of their solidarity and unity of action in the efforts for the development and establishment of relations of equality and equity in the world economy.

Referring to the recent UN General Assembly special session on the critical situation in Africa, the two presidents underlined the necessity that the international community should show its support to the endeavours made by the African countries in their fight against underdevelopment, especially against the disastrous effects of a long drought, of desertification phenomena and other natural calamities.

It was agreed that the two countries should closely cooperate at the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare so that it may substantially help the resolution of problems in southern Africa, of those concerning the economic situation in Africa and of present-day issues.

The two presidents assess that action should be taken for the strengthening of the UN role and its higher efficiency in the consolidation of peace and security, in the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, in support of socioeconomic development and international cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Aristides Maria Pereira decided to intensify collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cape Verde in the international life, within the UN and its specialized agencies, the Group of 77 and the Non-aligned Movement, with a view to enhancing their contribution to solving the major problems of the contemporary world, promoting international peace, security and cooperation.

Aristides Maria Pereira and Carlina Fortes Pereira invited Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Cape Verde. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date of the visit is to be set subsequently through diplomatic channels.

RCP GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO 13TH LCY CONGRESS

AU070954 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] On behalf of the RCP; its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; and all the Romanian people we extend to you, to all the Communists, and all the working people in the SFRY cordial, comradely greetings together with our message of warm friendship and best wishes for fruitful activity and complete success to the congress proceedings.

The Communists and the whole Romanian people are familiar with the creative activity carried out by the working people in Yugoslavia and with the deep socioeconomic changes they brought about, led by the Communist League in the years of the socialist construction, and sincerely rejoice in the undeniable achievements attained in developing the country's material and cultural base. We believe that by implementing the decisions that will be adopted by the 13th LCY Congress you will successfully resolve the problems brought about by the continuous development of the economic potential and the cultural heritage of the country, and will give an impetus to the passage to the revolutionary process of building a new society in the SFRY, for the well-being and prosperity of all the peoples and nationalities in friendly Yugoslavia.

We notice with particular satisfaction that relations of solid friendship and cooperation, based on equality, esteem, and mutual respect have been established between the RCP and the LCY. The meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito played a particularly important role in developing these relations.

The mutual visits and the Romanian-Yugoslav summit talks held during the past years have stressed that the broad possibilities, the traditional relations of friendship, and the relations of good neighborliness provide for amplifying the mutually advantageous cooperation and they have reasserted the joint determination to further develop cooperation in various fields of activity, for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Romania and Yugoslavia are also very interested in cooperating closely in the international arena in order to establish a climate of trust, cooperation, and peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Under the leadership of its Communist Party, the Romanian people have attained outstanding successes on the path of building the new system, increasing the productive and scientific-technological potential of the national economy, developing and modernizing the production forces, increasing economic efficiency, and making science, education, arts, and culture flourish.

Today, Romania is a country that is firmly engaged in implementing a great program of peaceful construction. In the 1981-85 5-year plan period, our country traveled another very important stage on the road of socioeconomic development and increasing the whole nation's standard of living. A number of difficulties caused by the international economic crisis and by some contradictions that emerged in developing various sectors of activity had to be overcome. As a result of the activity carried out, industrial production increased by 21 percent, agricultural production by over 10 percent, and national income by more than 24 percent. On this basis both the overall development of the production forces and the increase of the working people's real income by 8 percent have been ensured. The other branches of the national economy have also developed adequately. Science, education, and culture have greatly developed.

The successes attained in all fields of socialist construction are the result of the whole Romanian people's work and of the RCP policy, which acts to apply the general truths of scientific socialism and the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical concept about the world and life to the concrete conditions prevailing in our country.

The working people in our country act to unflinchingly implement the policy of the RCP -- which is celebrating the 65th anniversary of its creation this year -- and they firmly act to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions. The Romanian people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are firmly engaged in fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, whose fundamental objective is Romania's progress to a new, superior stage of socioeconomic development and the implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism.

In order to achieve all these important objectives, our party works to confer a new quality in the work and life of the entire society. We attach the greatest attention to continuously developing the production forces on the basis of broadly applying science and modern technologies, achieving a thorough agrarian revolution, perfecting consistently the forms of organizing and managing society, and developing the revolutionary workers' democracy, self-management, and self-administration by expanding the democratic framework of the working people's participation in formulating and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state.

The international situation continues to be very serious as a result of the arms race, of the accumulation of new and increasingly more perfected types of weapons, of the worsening of some conflicts in various parts of the world, and of the manifestation of the policy of force and dictat. All these lead to the increase of the danger of a new war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe with the most serious consequences for the existence of life itself on our planet. Therefore, the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu consider that, today, the fundamental problem of the international situation is to defend peace, halt the arms race, and pass to concrete disarmament measures and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Romania believes that it is necessary that a comprehensive disarmament program should be formulated, focusing on nuclear disarmament, but which would also be aimed at reducing conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures. We believe that all countries should act firmly to solve all problems confronting mankind, including the serious problems of underdevelopment and foreign debts, solely through negotiations. The economic development programs and social progress of peoples can be achieved only under conditions of tranquility and peace and by broad international cooperation.

As a country situated in the Balkans, Romania carries out sustained activity to turn this region into a zone of peace, cooperation, and good neighborliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and free of foreign military bases.

Our country actively militates for accomplishing security and cooperation in Europe. We believe that everything should be done in order to conclude successfully the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing force and weapons in the central part of the continent, and to attain positive results at the Geneva disarmament conference.

Romania pays particular attention to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with its neighbors. We also work to expand cooperation with developing countries, with developed capitalist countries, and with all countries regardless of their social system, based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, respect, and mutual advantage.

We firmly speak out for strengthening solidarity among developing countries, nonaligned countries, and small- and medium-sized countries, which, by acting in unity, will be able to bring about solutions to economic problems and the achievement of an international economic order.

The RCP carries out a broad activity to strengthen solidarity and the unity of the communist and workers international movement, based on respect for the independence of each party and its right to independently formulate its political line, in accordance with the concrete conditions under which it carries out its activity. We firmly believe that, by increasing cooperation among communist, workers, socialist, and social-democratic parties and progressive, democratic, and people's forces everywhere, we can ensure a happy future for mankind.

We extend to you once again, esteemed comrades, sincere wishes for success in the 13th LCY Congress proceedings and in implementing the decisions to be adopted for the benefit of friendly, socialist Yugoslavia's development and progress.

GREETINGS CONVEYED TO 10TH PZPR CONGRESS

AU060615 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] On behalf of the RCP; its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; all the communists; and all our people, we convey to the delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress, the communists, and all the Polish people revolutionary greetings with wishes for complete success in the proceedings of your congress, an event of particular importance in the life of the party, the people, and the socialist Polish state.

The communists and all the Romanian people hail and highly value the tireless efforts made by your party and people on the road of socialist renewal to overcome obstacles along the path of achieving important successes in the socioeconomic development of the homeland and in raising the material and cultural well-being of the working people. We also value Poland's active participation in international events. As close friends, we express our profound joy for your successes and we extend to you our warmest congratulations.

We wish you full success in fulfilling the important tasks that will be adopted by your congress for Poland's firm advance along the road of socialism.

We take this opportunity to recall, with particular satisfaction the positive course of the relations of friendship and cooperation in various fields between the RCP and the PZPR and between our countries and peoples. A decisive role in deepening and strengthening these relations, with old and long-standing traditions, was played and is still being played by the frequent meetings between the leaders of our parties and countries -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski -- and by the agreements reached on these occasions, agreements which give a strong impetus to developing economy, science, technology, and culture as well as to increasing contacts and exchanges of experience between our parties and mass and civic organizations.

Strongly mobilized by the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, all the Romanian people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are taking forceful actions to commendably implement the party program for building a comprehensively developed society and the country's advance toward communism, says the message, and it stresses the priority concerns during the 8th 5-Year Plan period, the objective of which is Romania's passage from the stage of a developing country to the stage of an averagely developed country.

We act to increase the leading role of the party in all fields of socioeconomic life and to strengthen, in every possible way, its indissoluble ties with the people. At the same time, we are concerned with strengthening the workers revolutionary democracy and with perfecting the framework of the working people's direct participation in the management of the whole socioeconomic life and in formulating and implementing the internal and foreign policy of our party and state.

In order to be able to fulfill their objectives, the Romanian people -- as all other peoples -- need peace. The international situation continues to be very serious as a result of the continuing arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, increasing military conflicts, and the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that "we are living in such time in the history of mankind when the fundamental issues are to halt the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe, to determine the passage to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to do everything possible -- before it is too late -- to save mankind from destruction and ensure the people's existence, freedom, independence, and life.

Romania hailed and actively supports the disarmament program to be achieved by the year 2000 in several stages proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the decision of the Soviet Union to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. We believe that everything possible should be done to reach, as soon as possible, an agreement on halting the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to move on to the elimination of those already in place.

The achievement of the proposals included in the appeal of the Warsaw Pact countries, recently addressed to the NATO countries and to all European countries, would mean an important step toward this goal.

Our country also speaks out for the adoption of a comprehensive general disarmament program, focusing on the nuclear weapons, which should include chemical and conventional weapons and should envisage a cutback of up to 50 percent of all weapons and military troops, the corresponding cutback on military expenditures, and the limitation of the manufacturing and selling of weapons.

Romania believes that increased efforts should be made so that positive results are reached at the Stockholm Conference on Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, at the Vienna negotiations for reducing troops and arms in central Europe, and at the disarmament conference in Geneva. Likewise, of great significance would be the setting up of nuclear-free and chemical weapons-free zones in the Balkans, in the center and northern parts of Europe, as well as in other regions throughout the world.

In its overall foreign policy our country devotes particular attention to deepening relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries and to strengthening unity among them. We act to implement the decisions adopted at the economic summit meeting of the CEMA countries and the long-term program of scientific-technical cooperation.

At the same time, we develop our relations of cooperation with developing countries and with developed countries.

We consistently base our foreign policy on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and respect for the right of each nation to independently decide on its development path.

We firmly militate to eliminate the use of force in international relations and to solve all conflicts and interstate disputes only by peaceful means, through negotiations.

Romania calls for concrete measures to eliminate the great gaps which separate developing countries from developed countries and to establish a New International Economic Order.

The RCP increases cooperation and militant solidarity with the communist and workers parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, and with democratic parties and progressive forces everywhere in the struggle waged for social progress and peace throughout the world.

We convey to you, the communists, and the fraternal Polish people friendly wishes for complete successes in the implementation of the decisions that will be adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress and success in your activity devoted to the continuous progress of socialist Poland, to the happiness and well-being of the Polish people, and in the struggle for peace and cooperation among nations.

DASCALESCU CONGRATULATES MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

AU042053 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Sodnom Damaagiyn, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of his reinvestiture to this office. The cable conveys congratulations and wishes for his success in fulfilling the high mission bestowed upon him. In the cable the belief that the relations of cooperation between the two countries' governments will continuously expand and develop in the interests of the Romanian and friendly Mongolian people is expressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT

Mikulic Dinner Toast

LD062133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Toast by Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and member of the State Presidency, at dinner for PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, in Belgrade on 6 July 86]

[Text] [no dateline as received] Greeting to the high-ranking guest from the PRC, Branko Mikulic, the FEC president said:

Your visit comes at a time when (?relations) and cooperation between our two countries are developing very successfully and when new prospects are opening up for their further comprehensive development.

The authentic revolutions and ktheir achievements, the aspirations and determination to build socialism in their own ways in accordance with their own conditions and needs, are a firm link between Yugoslavia and China. There are no open questions between us and we have identical or similar views on international questions.

Yugoslavia attaches special importance to the further development of friendly relations with the PRC.

Since President Tito's visit to China, our relations have entered the stage of intensive and comprehensive cooperation. We are maintaining a continuous dialogue at all state and party levels and are carrying out an exchange of experiences in many fields of economic and social development. The meetings between the most senior leaders of our two countries during the last few years have given an impetus to the furthering of the acquaintance and the strengthening of the friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China on a stable and long-term basis.

Comrade Premier, we are following very closely the achievements that the PRC is attaining in socialist construction on the basis of its specific conditions and experiences, undertaking reforms that have far-reaching significance. It is our wish that you achieve even greater successes on this road.

With the same attention we are following the active, constructive, independent and peaceful policy of China on an international level. This involvement of the PRC represents a great contribution to the efforts toward the positive development of international relations, broad and equitable cooperation, the relaxation of international tensions and lasting peace and progress in the world.

Comrade Premier, the international situation continues to be very complex and dangerous for peace in the world. Negative tendencies are continuing, particularly in East-West relations, which are based on an unstable balance of forces.

The possibility for a rapid return to detente is not being perceived. Yugoslavia has always advocated a policy of relaxing tension, stressing that detente should be universal in accordance with its essence and in terms of the area it covers. Without universal detente neither real peace nor full security can be realized.

The fundamental problem of today's world is the halting the arms race and making a transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The only way to solve this problem is through negotiations and understandings.

The nonaligned and other developing countries are most frequently on the receiving end of the policy of force and military intervention. As a result, the Nonaligned Movement has long since advocated the military disengagement of the great powers and blocs from the field of the nonaligned countries. In this way there would be a restriction in the space for bloc confrontation and the nonaligned countries would strengthen their security.

We are very concerned, Comrade Premier, about the failure to solve old crises and the outbreak of new ones in various areas of the world.

The rascist regime of the Republic of South Africa is continuing to implement even more brutally, the policy of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia.

We have condemned in the harshest terms the aggressive and violent acts of the Republic of South Africa both against the majority of the population and against neighboring countries.

Yugoslavia advocates an equitable and lasting solution to the crisis in the Middle East, based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and the securing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. We support the idea of an international conference on the Near East, under the auspices of the United Nations, and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yugoslavia continues to be worried by the situation in the Mediterranean, where a particular threat is posed by the increasingly intensive operation of the military factor and the increased interference and conflict of forces and factors outside the Mediterranean. Yugoslavia offers full support to the independence and sovereignty of the countries of the Mediterranean and is actively advocating that this region become a zone of peace and cooperation and that the countries of the Mediterranean have sovereignty in deciding on what happens in this region.

We are concerned by the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, in which both countries are suffering great human and material losses. We support peaceful initiatives that could lead to the cessation of bloodletting and the initiation of negotiations between the two nonaligned countries.

We are for a just and lasting political solution to the problems of Cambodia and Afghanistan on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and the creation of conditions for the peoples of these countries themselves, without outside interference, to decide on their own future. The 8-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we believe to be useful in reaching a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

We also support the actions and proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful unification of Korea.

Comrade Premier, the economic crisis affecting all countries, especially the developing countries, is a source of tension and general instability in the world. International economic relations are of essential significance for the position, development and security of the nonaligned and other developing countries. The problem of debts has grown into the most direct threat to the development and security of many countries and thus become a prime political problem of today's world. It can be solved only if the further economic development of the developing countries is ensured.

Yugoslavia is investing great efforts in finding a solution to the problems in North-South relations and in strengthening South-South cooperation. Our strategic orientation is that all burning problems should be solved through constructive dialogue between the developed and the developing countries.

In the present complex international situation, the movement of the nonaligned countries, as a global and independent factor in international relations, has an irreplaceable role in coming up with peaceful and equitable solutions to international problems. We are convinced that the forthcoming summit in Harare, too, will be a significant stage inthe development of the movement and policy of nonalignment and that it will give a new impetus to their further affirmation on the international scene.

On this occasion, too, I wish to stress, Comrade Premier, that Yugoslavia highly values the appreciation that the PRC has for the policy and movement of the nonaligned countries.

Being guided by the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia is advocating that in the interest of stable development, security, and peace in the world, relations among states be built on a basis of equality, and that all forms of inequality, the politics of force and pressure, interference and intervention, domination and hegemonism, be removed from international relations. The preconditions for the preservation of peace are the renunciation of the use of force and the peaceful solution of problems, the development of relations of trust and the strengthening of equitable international cooperation.

We attach great importance to the expansion of cooperation in the Balkans and support the initiatives for its transformation into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation -- without nuclear weapons. Comprehensive cooperation with neighboring countries is the enduring orientation of our foreign policy. Yugoslavia is constantly trying to enrich cooperation with its neighbors -- in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, the Final Act of the Helsinki Agreement, and other international documents.

Comrade Premier, considering this fairly bleak picture of the world, both countries and peoples need to blaze new trails, roads to peace, understanding, mutual solidarity, and the building of a better tomorrow. This is also a function of your friendship mission, a mission that links the states and nations from the different parts of our world. I would once again like to wish you a very pleasant visit in our country and hope that you will acquaint yourself with our achievements and feel, this time as well, the friendship which the nations and nationlities of Yugoslavia have for the PRC and the Chinese people. I am sure that your visit will give a new stimulus to the strengthening of friendship and the expansion of cooperation between our peoples.

Hasani Receives Zhao Ziyang

LD081638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and his aides.

The talks were also attended by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Ibrahim Tabakovic, member of the FEC; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Zvone Dragan, SFRY ambassador to China.

The head of the Chinese Government extended greetings from PRC President Li Xiannian to Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency. It was jointly assessed during the talks that both China's and Yugoslavia's goals as well as their views on many issues of internal development and foreign policy are very close thus providing ample scope for comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that the talks in Belgrade over the last few days were very useful. They outlined the paths and specific forms of further development of friendly cooperation between China and Yugoslavia.

When discussing topical international issues, particular reference was made to preparations for the conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries to be held in Harare. The Chinese premier expressed his belief that the conference in Harare will further help to promote the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and that this important international gathering will make a specific contribution to the efforts to resolve urgent international problems.

In his response to the statement by the Chinese premier to the effect that China has a high opinion of the Nonaligned Movement's positive role and, by implication of Yugoslavia, in international relations, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that Yugosalvia sets great store by China's positive attitude to the Nonaligned Movement.

Final Talks Held

LD082119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, met in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade today. During the meeting, they exchanged views on issues of interest to both countries. They were later joined by their aides who also took part in the dialogue.

The final round of the Yugoslav-Chinese talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and full openness, was used to sum up the previous meeting as well as the meetings between departmental ministers.

The talks reaffirmed the very high level of friendly relations and cooperation existing between Yugoslavia and the PRC. It was agreed that there were no obstacles in Yugoslav-Chinese relations and that cooperation between the two countries should be further developed and promoted. Both sides expressed readiness to devote full attention to the development of economic cooperation so as to raise it to an even higher level. This also applies to industrial and agricultural cooperation as well as to cooperation in all other sectors of the economy. It was stressed that some classical forms of cooperation should be abandored and a new phase in tune with the high level of political relations should be found. In the context, agreement was reached on the need for various groups of experts to meet to develop cooperation on a more modern basis, particularly scientific-technological cooperation and joint ventures in third markets.

In the course of today's talks, particular attention was focused on the issue of how to further expand trade between the two countries. To this end, sides are planning to organize meetings at the level of ·inisters, both as a means of providing fresh stimultus to the development of bilateral relations and cooperation. It has been agreed that the next session of the mixed committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation will take place in Yugoslavia.

The two heads of government supported the idea of a conference on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. The conference is expected to take place in Ljubljana in November, and will be attended by representatives of the scientific institutions involved in monitoring various trends in international economics as well as representatives of work organizations from the two countries. The conference is expected to outline some new directions for the development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PRC.

The two prime ministers heard and approved the reports on the separate talks that took place between Milos Miloslavljevic, vice president of the FEC and Lu Dong, minister in charge of the PRC State Economic Commission. The talks concentrated on the state of economic relations between the two countries. They also heard and welcomed the report on the talks between Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Gian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs. These talks dealt with the international situation. On that occasion, emphasis was placed on the proximity and identity of views on many issues concerning international relations, on disarmament efforts and the realization of universal detente. The exchange of views also covered other topical issues on the international scene.

Arrival in Slovenia

LD082121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1851 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Brdo Kod Dranja, Yugoslavia, July 8 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and members of the Chinese delegation, who arrived in Ljubljana this afternoon, held talks at Brdo Kod Kranja this evening with President of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Dusan Sinigoj.

Within the framework of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation, Slovenia has developed particularly extensive contacts with the Chinese Province of Sichuan, primarly in the field of economic cooperation, it was assessed during the talks.

Good results have also been achieved in the fields of transport, tourism, banking and medicine and in specific-technical and cultural-educational cooperation. During the talks, special attention was devoted to possibilities for expanding economic cooperation, primarily commodity trade and cooperation in transport and banking.

The Chinese permier and members of the Chinese delegation will tomorrow tour the smelt working organization in Ljubljana and the port Kopar.

SFRY PRESIDENT CABLES WALDHEIM ON INAUGURATION

LD081428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- The following telegram has been sent to the Federal President of the Republic of Austria by the president of the SFRY Presidency:

"On the occasion of your taking up the office of president of the Republic of Austria, we express our desire for relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Austria to develop successfully in the spirit of friendship and good-neighborliness."

RENOVICA GREETS JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

LD032048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1849 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TAJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has extended cordial greetings and best wishes to Wojciech Jaruzelski, on the occasion of his reelection at the 10th PZPR Congress as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The telegram also expresses conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR will continue to develop successfully.

SECRETARY DIZDAREVIC RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

AU082003 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] We have just received the report that our federal secretary for foreign affairs has returned to Belgrade. Raif Dizdarevic and his associates were welcomed at Surcin Airport by Marko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

MIKULIC RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR PRESSLER

LD082320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Larry Pressler, chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee for Europe Affairs.

MIKULIC MEETS WITH ALGERIAN MINISTER 8 JULY

LD082313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, FEC president, today received Mohamed Rouighi, Algerian Minister of Hydraulics, Environment, and Forests, who is heading the Algerian delegation at the Yugoslav-Algerian mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. In cordial and friendly talks they examined questions of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria in light of the conclusions adopted during the recent visit by Branko Mikulic to Algeria. It was stated that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria is developing well and that the mixed committee session, which is in progress, should be used to strengthen and expand the friendly relations beween the two nonaligned countries. Also taking party in the talks were Andrej Ocvirk, member of the FEC and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and the ambassadors of Yugoslavia and Algeria, Bora Milosevic and Abdallah Fadil.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 30 JULY

LD081751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TAJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Milanko Renovica, has decided to convene the next session of the Central Committee for 30 July 1986. At this session, the Central Committee will consider the draft program of its work and the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and materials on urgent problems and measures relating to the implementation of economic and development policies this year. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ADDRESSES TO LCY CONGRESS

Popit Speech to Commission

AU061821 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 p 5

[Report on the opening speech made by France Popit at the first meeting of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the 13th LCY Congress on 25 June -- capitalized passages appear in boldface]

[Text] -- In this very place we concluded 4 years ago that the main battle for strenghtening our defense and self-protection capability must primarily be fought in terms of achieving economic stabilization; developing socialist self-management; strengthening the equality, brotherhood, and unity of our peoples and nationalities; making the functioning of the political system more efficient; and strengthening the international position of and respect for nonaligned Yugoslavia.

Considering the complex economic and political trends in our society and the expression of tendencies that are menacing the sources of the strength of our defense and security, today we have even stronger reasons to arrive at such a conclusion.

This was stated by France Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee, in his introductory speech in the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection at the 13th LCY Congress. Let us also use this occasion to say that the worsening economic crisis, the country's huge debt, the enormous increase in inflation, the falling of the standard of living of the working class and of a great number of working people and citizens over a number of years, the inefficiency in the functioning of the political system, the strengthening of statist and bureaucratic tendencies, the phenomenon of disunity and federalization in the LCY, the slowdown in the implementation of self-management and production relations, and other distortions and subjective weaknesses are all reducing the moral force and material capacities of all-people's defense and are weakening the efficiency of our social self-protection. The defense and security of our country in the past several years has been particularly negatively affected by more and more overt non self-management tendencies and by various kinds of divisions in more or less all spheres of social life, and in this connection, by the more frequent phenomena of the statist way of solving socioeconomic problems.

This is where great dangers lurk for the whole of our security and the territorial integrity of the SFRY.

Security in Our Hands

In his introductory speech France Popit stressed that the interests of strong defense and security require a faster and more energetic solution to the problems and contradictions in society, a solution that would be based on the principles of self-management. Our efforts in this respect must be much greater than they have been up to now. We must be more efficient in overcoming indecisiveness and stagnation in following the policy of consistently implementing planned policies; we must change our own behavior faster and find ways which will lead us out of the current economic and sociopolitical difficulties. Let us always bear in mind that the revolution can be most firmly defended through the constant development and improvement of our attained achievements. It should be clear to all that the stability and security of our country primarily depends on us alone.

In this period of crises in our socioeconomic development, by using the weaknesses, passivity, and opportunism of organized socialist forces, some ideological and class enemies of our system and revolution have found room for conducting more frequent, organized, and arrogant attacks on the revolutionary achievements, foundations, and the vision of development of the self-managing Yugoslav society. In their attacks they are sometimes and in some places using legal institutions and means.

We must be particularly aware of great dangers to the internal strength and cohesion of our society stemming from the strengthening of nationalist consciousness and the increasingly more aggressive expression of nationalism. Our experience in fighting both Albanian nationalism and irredentism and Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism in Kosovo shows the destructive effects of nationalism on the entire organism of our multinational communty and thus on its ability to successfully protect the achievements of the revolution. We know from experience that the unity of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia is the first condition for our historic victory and the most essential supposition of unity and efficiency in our defense.

The security of the socialist self-managing Yugoslav society is the joint as well as the indivisible interest of the workers class, working people, citizens, and all our peoples and nationalities. This kind of interest in defense and self-protection is based on the consciousness that the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia are tied by fate and on the implementation of the constitutionally established socialist self-managing relations.

The worsening of the military and political situation in the world also necessitates greater LC involvement in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection. There are no signs of a calming down in international relations, particularly in the relations between the big powers and blocs. We are the witnesses of a sharp increase of the military factor's role in international relations. A very intensive arms race continues to be pursued, reaching almost limitless proportions and recently spreading into space. Advances in science and technology have made possible the continual introduction of new and the improvement of existing kinds of weapons. The increasingly more frequent use of military power began to assume new forms including the form of so-called state terrorism.

The Consequences of Antisocialist Ideologies

In developing our all-people's defense and social self-protection and in its theoretical, doctrinal, and practical parts we must start from those factors and real dangers that affect the security of our country. In doing so, as the development of events has shown, we must take into account the fact that the space that our country occupies is the space where the interests of great power and blocs cross and intertwine, and that the focus of confrontation in Europe is shifting toward its south-eastern part and the Mediterranean region. In the long run we must also consider the territorial pretensions of some of our neighboring countries.

The underestimation of these and other dangers and the failure to understand the rationale of our defense and self-protection efforts is also present. There were even some attempts that contested some of our conceptual choices regarding defense. This is not only a matter of not understanding the conditions in which we live. The cases mentioned are to some extent the result of a deeper penetration of antisocialist ideologies and forces and constitute a part of the whole of their activities. I think that we can say that the LC has not recently been active enough in preventing these phenomena, said France Popit.

The Yugoslav People's Army is, it is understood, open to constructive criticism and is ready and willing to overcome weaknesses that exist even in its ranks.

On the other hand, we in the whole of our society and in the LCY must be more decisive in rejecting unacceptable ideological and political concepts about our Army and the defense of our country.

We have recently passed a large number of doctrinal documents and normative acts in which many essential questions of the organization and functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection were worked out on a unified bases. New republican and provincial laws on all-people's defense have been passed, the strategy of combat fighting and the study regarding the attained level of the realization of the national defense concept were produced, while the work on a document of a conceptual and doctrinal character entitled "The Strategy of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection" is going through its final stage. The methodology of planning has also been improved, and our defense plans have been updated and expanded in all communities.

At the heart of the achieved results primarily lies the strong patriotic conciousness of a great number of the working people and citizens, youth, members of the Yugoslav People's Army, the organs of internal affairs, civil defense, and the continuous care of the working and other organizations, sociopolitical communities, and organized socialist forces with the LC caring above all about the security and defense capability of the country. It is thanks to this that we succeeded in these unfavorable socioeconomic conditions in securing the continuity of defense preparations and in further improving the country's defense capability.

In connection with the assessment and results of preparing society for defense and protection we must be critical and must overcome the existing phenomena of complacency and idealization of the state in this field. The demands stemming from this complex political situation and from the character of a war and a battle fought under modern conditions are becoming greater, while material, organizational, and other preparations for the conduct of an all-people's defense war are becoming more and more complex.

Only those systems of the economy and of other activities which are well-prepared and which operate without much disturbance in peacetime will operate successfully in war and under the extraordinary conditions.

We must bear in mind that the defense preparations do not run evenly and equally in all the communes, local communities, and associted labor organizations. All the elements of the defense system also do not develop evenly. Economic problems unfavorably affect the defense preparations in the economy and social activities and make the materialization of wartime production plans difficult especially in underdeveloped communes, and in some hilly and mountain and border regions.

To Strengthen Social Self-Protection

The draft resolution rightly stresses that the focus of the LC activities should be on the further socialization [podrustvljavanje] of defense and security and on an even greater involvement of associated labor and the working people and citizens in making decisions regarding essential questions in the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and in the direct realization of the tasks in that area. We must create organizational and other conditions for the more massive and creative involvement of the working people and citizens, particularly youth and women, in defense and protection. The battle for the broadest defense and self-protection front should be primarily fought in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, and in other self-management organizations and communities.

Despite the network of defense institutions, the fact is that our society does not sufficiently protect some basic values. This is evident from the data about economic and other kinds of crimes, the usurpation of social property, damages caused by fires, the widespread phenomena of the illegal behavior of individuals and groups of individuals, the usurpation of self-management rights, public nationalist incidents, and other events that are causing public disturbances and the justified dissatisfaction of the working people and citizens.

Considering the state of our economy and society as a whole, economic crimes more than ever before threaten socialist self-management and the achievements of our revolution. This is why one of the prime objectives of the LC is, through ideological and political action, to secure a more efficient eradication of all forms of crime and the causes that enable the emergence of these crimes. The organs of investigation and judicial organs have special responsibility in that area, as they are the most expert part of the system of social self-protection in solving tasks in this field.

The need has evolved to work out and expand certain systemic solutions that would contribute toward the implementation of self-protective organization and activity to all cells of our society in exactly this way, and that is directed toward concrete conditions and needs. It is therefore understandable why solutions should not be searched for in the great institutionalization of social self-protection. Starting from the fact that the protection of the society's basic values is the right and obligation of every working man and citizen, it is necessary to develop and affirm the forms of man and citizen, it is necessary to develop and affirm the forms of activities which will enable their continuous, coordinated, and efficient self-protective activities.

It was pointed out that striving to continuously strengthen the all-people's, workers and working class, and pan-Yugoslav character of our Armed Forces is in the center of LC activities.

We will continue to follow the policy of not lagging behind the armies of neighboring countries as far as the technical modernization of the Armed Forces is concerned, and will, in equipping our Armed Forces, take society's objective material capabilities into account. Technical modernization must continue to be primarily based on the development and production of weapons and equipment by the home military industry which under current conditions emerged as an important factor in the technical and technological development of the country as well as in the implementation of the policy of stabilization. The LCY supports the initiative to secure more permanent and stable sources of financing the programs and plans of developing our Armed Forces in accordance with the economic capabilities of our society.

We must invest greater efforts and work out concrete measures in order to secure as proportional a representation as possible of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and of republics and provinces in the officers' ranks of the Yugoslav People's Army, particularly from those areas in which the number of young people wanting to go to military colleges and academies is still small, France Popit said.

UNACCEPTABLE DIFFERENCES

IT IS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE THAT WE MORE CONSISTENTLY WORK TO OVERCOME UNACCEPTABLE DIFFERENCES IN QUALIFYING AND ASSESSING THE DANGERS OF NATIONALISM, PARTICULARLY IN OVERCOMING THE PHENOMENA OF DISUNITY, OPPORTUNISM, AND INDECISIVENESS IN A PRACTICAL IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE, AND COURTING NATIONALISTS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE LC, EVEN IN SOME OF ITS LEADING ORGANS. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT RIGHT AT THE START WE REMOVE ALL CAUSES THAT INDUCE NATIONALISM AND OTHER SOCIALLY DANGEROUS PHENOMENA BOTH IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS AND THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

WE CAN FIRMLY SAY THAT THE LC HAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY LEARNED THE LESSONS OF THE KOSOVO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY EVENTS, AND THAT ONLY RECENTLY IT STARTED, JOINTLY WITH THE RESPONSIBLE ORGANS OF THE PROVINCE, THE SR OF SERBIA, AND THE FEDERATION, TO MORE RESOLUTELY UNDERTAKE MEASURES TO CURB HOSTILE ACTIVITIES OF NATIONALISM AND IRREDENTISM, TO HALT THE EMIGRATION OF SERBIAN AND MONTENEGRINS, AND TO CURB THE RELATIVELY WIDE-SPREAD FORMS OF THE ENDANGERED CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND CITIZENS OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO. TO A GREATER EXTENT SUCH ACTIVITIES ARE THE RESULT OF THE FACT THAT WE HAVE FINALLY BECOME AWARE THAT SOLVING PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO SHOULD BE APPROACHED AS AN ALL-YUGOSLAV PROBLEM IRRESPECTIVE OF THE FACT THAT THE GREATEST RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE BORNE BY THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL SUBJECTIVE FORCES OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND THE SR OF SERBIA.

THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY -- THE IRREPLACEABLE FORCE

THERE ARE SOME CASES WHERE THE CONSTITUTIONAL ROLE AND THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY HAVE BEEN CHALLENGED. SOME INDIVIDUALS EVEN CONTEST THE NEED FOR ITS EXISTENCE. IT IS CLEAR THAT SUCH THESES ARE UNACCEPTABLE AND THAT THEY WERE PUSHED BY THOSE FORCES THAT HAVE DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE CONCEPT OF OUR ENTIRE DEVELOPMENT AND WHO, JUST BECAUSE OF THAT, FIND THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY TO BE A STRONG FACTOR OF STABILITY AND SECURITY OF OUR SOCIETY THAT ENDURES.

THE BEST ANSWER TO THE ADVOCATES OF SUCH VIEWS HAS BEEN GIVEN BY OUR WORKING PEOPLE AND CITIZENS, THE WORKER'S CLASS, AND ALL PEOPLES AND NATIONALITIES WHO SEE OUR ARMY AS THEIR OWN AND WHO SEE IT AS THE IRREPLACEABLE FORCE FOR DEFENDING THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGING YUGOSLAVIA.

Stojanovic Speech To Commission

AU061819 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on opening speech by Nikola Stojanovic at the first session of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 25 June]

[Excerpts] In his opening speech in the Commission for the Development of Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and the Economic and Scientific and Technical Development, Nikola Stojanovic first recalled that the LC in the past faced the task of finding solutions for a way out of the present crisis situation. It therefore embarked on clearing up the ideopolitical differences and determining unified positions on the further development of the economic and political system. The results did not fail to appear. The Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program was adopted, based on direct and lasting interests of the workers class and all working people and citizens of Yugoslavia. The worst consequence of the crisis were mitigated in the field of foreign liquidity. Regular repayments of foreign debts were assured. Shortcomings were overcome in the supply of basic foodstuffs and electricity. In a democratic discussion within the delegate system, many of the changes to the economic system were carried out in conformity with the requirements of economic stabilization, while many dilemas were clarified and differences of opinion were overcome.

However, Stojanovic stressed, it is obvious that we did not exert comprehensive and efficient effects on all the essential causes of economic instability and other great difficulties in our development.

Above all, there have been no essential changes in the field of implementing the constitutional position of workers in associated labor in controlling the entire income and overall social reproduction resources, and this objectively weakened the material basis of self-management and the front of the struggle for its development, and enhanced the economic and social basis of bureaucracy and technocracy that offer a very strong resistance to a consistent implementation of the Constitution, the LCY policy, and the Long-Term Program. Under such conditions, the manner of conduct and of business operations generating inflation penetrated deeply into all the corners of social reproduction.

Under such conditions, accelerated increase in inflation and serious disturbances in the process of social reproduction, low efficiency and business operations and a fall in the productivity of labor, still unsatisfactory exports, and increased unemployment have come about. The social stratification continues bypassing the results of work, and the economic and social position of workers deteriorates. A large part of the workers class and of the working people struggle with great difficulties to meet their basic daily needs, while on the other hand tremendous personal and social resources are spent uneconomically.

The LCY Program unequivocally says that lack of respect for the law of value and other market laws does not strengthen the socialist elements in the economy, but weakens them, hampers the initiative of individuals and enterprises, holds back the development of production forces, and generates forces outside production that do violence to this production. These warnings are still valid and will be valid as long as commodity production is historically objectively conditioned by the level of development of the production forces of society depending on this development.

Hidden Dangers Threaten

We must work resolutely toward enabling the organizations of associated labor as self-managing goods producers, not only to independently decide about their work and development but also to bear economic responsibility for their decisions. In seeking this goal, we ought to secure their emancipation from the pressures of noneconomic elements, redistribute social funds in favor of those who are creating them, strengthen the reproductive and accumulative abilities of associated labor organizations and their self-managing pooling of labor and resources based on economic interest, and develop self-managing socioeconomic relations in all organizations of associated labor so that the workers decide about all essential questions regarding development and business, so that the self-managing role and function of workers' councils is strengthened, and that managing and other expert organs are trained for the responsible fulfillment of their tasks. Affirming these positions of the LCY program and statute we must in practice break the dogmatic and bureaucratic, statist, technocratic, and other resistances of the surviving consciousness and autarchic behavior which want to erect barriers to the self-managing integration of our economy and society. We must finally realize and plant deep into the consciousness of the workers class, working people, and citizens the fact that this is the hiding place of great dangers that question Tito's course of our revolution, the dangers which both the LCY and our society as a whole try to render incapable of effectively fighting with the historically given external and internal conditions of the development of our revolution.

At the 17th LCY Central Committee session, the LC adopted a clear ideopolitical positions on the realization of the anti-inflationary policy. We must proceed from the premise, and persist with it, that there will be no lasting results in the struggle against inflation unless we comprehensively implement the Stabilization Program.

This means that we cannot achieve a lasting success in the struggle against economic instability either through a restrictive policy or through partial measures, especially not when the solutions and the measures being adopted depend on the relationship of forces at a given moment and the possible blocking moves, and when the adoption of new measures envisaged in the Stabilization Program is uncertain.

An efficient struggle against inflation is possible only through increasing socially profitable production, especially production for exports. At the same time, unless distribution according to work is carried out more consistently and unless all aspects of consumption grow more slowly than income created on this basis, real results in the stabilization of the market and prices cannot be expected. This means that we must for once stop the practice of spending beyond our material means, which has been going on for years.

There is no struggle against inflation unless rigorous financial discipline is established in the country, the socialization of inefficient business operations is stopped, and the attitude toward loss-makers is essentially changed. It is untenable that we have a very large number of loss-making associated labor organizations whose production does not sell in the domestic market, and even less in the world market, but the number of such organizations that have been liquidated or were forced to redirect their production, to make it more profitable, and to adjust it to the requirements of the market is very small. On the contrary, the situation continues to be supported for all kinds of reasons, most frequently with the blessing of sociopolitical factors, through the use of the accumulation funds which are meager anyhow, or through an uncontrolled increase in the money supply. It is likewise necessary to eliminate the shortcomings in the system and in economic policy that generate losses even in the associated labor organizations whose production is modern, competitive, and has good prospects.

The Federal Executive Council has just come to the public with a proposal of measures for the implementation of the goals and tasks of the economic and development policy in 1986 fixed by the resolution. The measures are directed against inflation. They should stimulate the development of production and exports and contribute to the realization of other goals and tasks of the medium-term plan this year. These Federal Executive Council activities are along the line of the requirements of the Stabilization Program and the LCY policy in general. A part of these measures is now being adopted, and all other measures envisaged by the Long-Term Stabilization Program and under intensive preparation. The LC and all the socialist subjective forces must be fully engaged in implementing these and other measures on the lines of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

A quicker escape of our society from the present situation must also be based on a resolute restructuring of our economy on modern foundations, which is to say through production programs which will contribute to a more successful inclusion in the international divisions of labor, or rather to higher exports, accumulation and income.

All this indicates a clear answer must be given to another very important question, which is that solutions for our big economic and other problems must be looked for in the Yugoslav sphere. It is only through unified action in the LCY and in society as a whole that we can efficiently combat and prevent bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies, and the domination of partial interests over common interests. We must develop consciousness in the LC and in society and must change the behavior primarily of the members and leaderships of the LC, to the effect that positions cannot be formed and realized only on the basis of the criteria prevailing "in one's own community," but along the line of promoting one's own community, but along the line of promoting one's own interests synthesized in a self-managing way within the framework of the overall strategy of implementing the interests of the workers class and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

On the premise of an exclusive defense of one's partial interests without responsibility for self-managing constitution [konstituisanje] and implementation of common interests, and in the belief that it is possible to implement responsibility for the development of one's republic or province without responsibility for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole, bureaucratic and technocratic relations and positions have increased. Not only that on the one hand the conviction has been widely created that advocates of such premises are the true fighters for the development of their community, and on the other hand, at the same time, as a reaction to the situation in society provoked in this way, the belief has been spread that the main problem of our development is the existence of the republics and provinces.

This has also been made possible by the fact that the LCY in its ideopolitical activities has not helped to differentiate the republican and provincial bureaucracy from the constitutional function of the republics and provinces, nor has it clearly labeled this bureaucracy. It has been, and it is particularly now, necessary to defend the role of the republics and provinces -- developing and successfully implementing their functions in the system -- from the assaults of both republican and provincial bureaucracy and from centralist bureaucracy.

We must also resolutely continue and implement our lasting policy of equality of all the peoples and nationalities, the republics and provinces, as an essential property of the strategy of our overall development. In this connection, the LC must resolutely advocate a consistent implementation of its tenets regarding an accelerated development of economically underdeveloped republics and the fastest development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL DISCUSSES SECURITY

LD082041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed at today's session the current political-security situation in the Republic. According to the Information Office of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, an introductory report was submitted by Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Presidency. The report stressed that the political-security situation in the Republic was favorable, and that it should be further consolidated through a speedier solution, on the basis of a long-term program of economic stabilization, of the problems and contradictions in the republic's economic life. Efforts are currently being undertaken to accelerate the drawing up and adoption of necessary measures, and to mobilize all social factors in the action to overcome the problems now emerging.

The enemy, external and internal, is trying to take advantage of the complex economic situation by directing its activity toward undermining our constitutionally established order as well as our revolutionary achievements. The Republic is constantly reassessing the situation, and, accordingly, is taking measures that will have a positive effect on the consolidation of the overall security situation.

In the course of the discussion, support was given for the assessment of the political-security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and a number of proposals were put forward to enhance it.

Mehmedalija Tufekdzic has suggested that in the struggle against the enemy, political action must be intensified and the public denunciation of nationalism should be implemented. [passage omitted]

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RABOTNICHESKO DELO MARKS CPC ANNIVERSARY

AU081427 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 86 p 5

[Mirolyub Todorov article: "The 65th Anniversary of the CPC"]

[Text] The establishment of the CPC on 1 July 1921 marked a new stage in the revolutionary movement which started in China under the influence of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, inspired by the ideas of Marxism among the progressive strata of the Chinese working people. The CPC emerged in the period of national revolution in China, which was distinguished by its democratic, antiimperialist and antifeudal character.

During the last 65 years, the CPC has covered a long and difficult path, a path of glorious victories and of difficulties.

Thanks to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the Chinese people, thanks to the selfless efforts of the communists-internationalists, thanks to the international assistance of the CPSU and of the Comintern during the hard times of revolution, the CPC succeeded in preserving its leading role and in leading the armed struggle to victory.

The defeat of Hitler's Germany and of militarist Japan, with the decisive role played by the USSR, was of exceptionally great importance. In the 1945-49 period, in liberated Manchuria, where the center of the Chinese revolution had been transferred, the necessary prerequisites were established for a successful conclusion of the struggle waged by the people's masses under the leadership of the CPC, and China proceeded along the path of socialist construction.

Following the proclamation of the PRC, the CPC faced the task of organizing the struggle to overcome the centuries-old semi-feudal backwardness of the country, the task of building up a new society. Under the CPC leadership, with the selfless and fraternal assistance of the USSR and of the other socialist countries, with the support of all progessive forces, the Chinese people successfully began to build up their new life.

The present tense international situation, created as a result of the intensified arms race, provoked by the United States and NATO, demands decisive actions. Specific measures are necessary for a transition to genuine disarmament and for the elimination of military threats, for the consolidation of the situation in the Asian-Pacific area, which is assuming an ever-growing political, economic, and military importance. This is the basic task of all communists, of all progressive and peaceloving forces on our planet. With its great economic potential, China, which is one of the 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council, has the opportunity of making its contribution to the preservation of peace, to preventing war.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomes the process of expanding relations with the PRC, which has begun in recent years. Our country is in favor of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sectors between our two countries, in favor of cultural and sports relations, which are creating a favorable atmosphere of further development of relations. From the rostrum of the 13th BCP Congress, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows in this respect: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses its readiness to further develop our bilateral relations with the PRC. We are ready to cooperate with the PRC in the struggle for peace and socialism, against imperialism." This certainly is in accordance with the interests of both peoples, as well as in the interest of peace and security.

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the CPC, the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people wish comprehensive successes to the Chinese people are confident that the PRC will contribute to the prevention of war and to the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

USSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrives 7 Jul

AU070936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions on 7 July a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions led by Stepan Shaleyev, chairman of the Central Council, arrived in Sofia. The delegation will take part in events related to the 10 days of Bulgarian-USSR trade union cooperation.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and Kostadin Andreev, secretary of the Central Council.

Talks Reported

AU071913 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Soviet trade union ties are stable. The fraternal relation between the two countries' working people and labour organizations are in full harmony with the letter and the spirit of the line of further promotion of cooperation and increasing closeness between the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples, implemented by the BCP and the CPSU. That was emphasised here today by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, by Mr Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions. The guest arrived here at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions for the days of Bulgaro-Soviet trade union cooperation, held here from July 1 through 10.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov and Mr Stepan Shalayev spoke in favour of a still better and more efficient contacts between the two organisations in all spheres of trade union work. An emphasis was held on the importance of close businesslike cooperation between individual workteams. A positive example in this connection is the current days devoted to interaction in techno-scientific progress.

Information was exchanged on the activities of the two trade union organisations in carrying out the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 7 July 1986 adds the following information, after reporting the talks:

["The Soviet trade union guests, accompanied by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, arrived in Blagoevgrad later in the day. They visited the cigar factory of the town and were briefed on the automation and on the highly productive technologies of the factory. At a meeting with the economic management, the party, and trade union leadership, Kiril Buchinski, director of the combine, briefed the delegation on the production tasks, on the work of the trade union organization, and on the implementation of the social program of the collective."]

SOFIA TALKS FOCUS ON YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC TIES

LD082346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers responsible for cooperation with CEMA countries and socialist countries; Belcho Belchev, minister of finance in the Bulgarian Government and cochairman of the Bulgarian side in the Yugoslav-Bulgarian mixed committee; and Ivan Delchev, deputy trade minister and deputy chairman of the Economic Council of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, today held separate talks with Abdulah Mutapcic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Chamber of Economy, and Vukota Visnjevac, president of the Republic's Committee for Energy and Industry.

The talks dealt with the ways of realizing Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation and the part which organizations of associated labor from Bosnia-Hercegovina could have in it. The two sides noted mutual commitment to the development of this cooperation, agreement on which was reached by the two countries' top representatives. They also agreed there is every opportunity for the volume of economic exchange to be realised within the planned $380 million this year, which is also the first year of the current medium-term period. It was stated that if all the jobs already concluded are realized the planned volume will be reached.

Both Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, placed particular emphasis on the need to realise the long-term forms of cooperation, especially in industrial cooperation, business and technical cooperation, joint investment in and work on large projects.

In the course of all these talks, attended in part by the Yugoslav ambassador in Bulgaria, Ilija Djukic, the need was particularly stressed for joint efforts in acquiring new technologies and for increased bilateral cooperation, particularly in energy industry, ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, engineering industry, electrical industry, robotics and automation. Both sides expressed an interest in the development of and increased trade in consumer goods.

Within the framework of the discussion about Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation a positive assessment was made of the exhibition Bosnia-Hercegovina Economy on display to Bulgaria. A similar exhibition is being planned for next year in Sarajevo which will present the achievements and potentials of the Bulgarian economy.

CHNOUPEK LETTER TO UN HEAD ON SPACE ARMAMENT

AU081200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] New York (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Javier Perez de Cuellar, Un secretary general, a letter in which he explains the Czechoslovak stand on issues of averting feverish armament in outer space.

In the letter he states that, like most countries Czechoslovakia is deeply alarmed by the threat of an expansion of feverish armament into outer space, which would emphatically increase the danger of unleashing a nuclear war and would lead to an extensive destabilization on a worldwide scale. It would stimulate feverish armament further, and it would create a serious obstacle on the path of disarmament, security, economic development, and peaceful cooperation in the use of space.

Czechoslovakia judges that, in the nuclear and space age, security can be ensured for everybody through nuclear disarmament and by averting the militarization of space. For this reason it fully supports the line aimed at establishing a comprehensive system of international security, and the Soviet Union's program of 15 January 1986 on the total liquidation of nuclear arms by the end of the present millennium -- a program which organically combines steps toward gradual nuclear disarmament with measures which would prevent the launching of weapons into outer space.

Together with all Warsaw Pact states, the CSSR is prepared for broadest possible cooperation with other states in the interests of halting feverish armament on earth and averting it in space; this was once again affirmed in the communique on the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session on 10-11 June 1986 in Budapest.

The letter stresses that the CSSR proceeds from the thought that the trends toward space militarization can and must be halted. A significant partial step in the direction of this goal would be the conclusion of an international agreement on the inviolability of the earth's artificial satellites, and on banning the development, tests, and deployment of new antisatellite systems and simultaneously on the liquidation of the existing systems. We also attribute supreme significance to the halting of all nuclear explosions on the basis of mutuality; and speak in favor of consolidating the 1972 Soviet American treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems.

We see the main direction of the efforts made by all states to halt the militarization of space in a strict ban on the development, tests, and deployment of offensive space arms, accompained by efffective control, including the accessbility of appropriate laboratories.

In our opinion, the avert the militarization of space also means to establish the basic prerequisite for the peaceful utilization of outer space for the benefit of all peoples, on the foundations of a broad, open, and generally advantageous international cooperation without any discrimination whatsoever. We are convinced that the gradual program of common political actions for the peaceful utilization of outer space, contained in the message of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, of 10 June 1986, material, political-legal, and organizational foundations for a "star peace" and we speak in favor of comprehensively discussing it in the United Nations.

We support the proposal to convene an international conference or a special UN General Assembly session on the issues of outer space by 1990 at the latest, or else to discuss these issues comprehensively in some other suitable forum.

We speak in favor of such a discussion leading to the foundation of a World Space Organization, to the elaboration of principles for a qualitatively new universal cooperation in the peaceful conquest of space, and to the adoption of a long-term common program of states' practical activity in this respect. The CSSR regards this program of "star peace" submitted by the Soviet Union as an extremely significant, realistically elaborated, and highly humane initiative, which corresponds to both the current and the future needs of ensuring the peaceful life and prosperity of all peoples living on our world. It is also prepared to contribute to the maximum toward realizing this program.

CHNOUPEK, HALEFOGLU DISCUSS MUTUAL RELATIONS

AU081435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, and Vahit Halefoglu, Turkey's foreign minister, conducted negotiations on Friday [3 July] in the Cernin Palace in Prague. The topic of their talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of constructive exchange of views and mutual understanding, was the assessment of the state of Czechoslovak-Turkish relations and of the possibilities of their further development, as well as the discussion of the topical issues of international life.

The ministers stated with gratification that the relations between the two countries are stable, viable, and unburdened by any problems. They are developing on good and firm foundations, on the principles of mutual advantage and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The ministers stressed the significance of political dialogue and of personal contacts between the representatives of governments and parliaments. They affirmed their governments' interest in raising the mutual contacts in the political sphere to a yet higher level. They called the continuation of consultations between the leading staff of the two countres ministries of foreign affairs useful.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vahit Halefoglu also exchanged views on the possibilities of further intensifying economic cooperation, using all its modern forms, including that of establishing and expanding production cooperation and cooperation on third markets. The Czechoslovak side expressed its preparedness to realize further deliveries of investment equipment for the rubber and chemical industries, and particularly for the power industry. The two ministers also pointed out their bilateral interest in establishing cooperation in the agricultural sphere. They concurrently stated that the exchange of cultural values is a significant and lasting part of Czechoslovak-Turkish relations; it aids the acquisition of mutual knowledge about the rich traditions and the current level of cultural life in the two countries, and is a significant contribution to the development of international cooperation and to the rapproachement of the peoples. They called the program of cultural exchanges for the period 1986-88 a solid foundation of cultural contacts. The two ministers also assessed the paths of developing mutual cooperation in mass communications media.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vahit Halefoglu also exchanged views on the main issues on which the two countries' attention is focused. They concurrently stressed that, regardless of Czechoslovakia and Turkey belonging to different military-political alliances, their people are linked by the effort to achieve a turn from a policy of confrontation and armament to a policy aimed at averting the danger of a nuclear war and at preserving peace, international security, and disarmament.Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs briefed his Turkish guest on the main tasks of the CSSR's foreign policy and called the active and intensive support for the USSR's peace program -- aimed at building a comprehensive system of international security and calling for specific steps in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres -- the core of this policy. [paragraph continues]

He stressed that the realization of this system would quite certainly yield the so greatly desirable turn in international relations already in the very first, initial stage. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek also expressed the opinion held by the Czechoslovak Government that, were the other side also seriously to react to the series of significant initiative steps recently undertaken by the USSR -- from the specific plan for the liquidation of nuclear arms and the moratorium on nuclear explosions up to the proposals on Soviet-American Geneva negotiations of 11 June 1986 -- this would contribute toward alleviating and accelerating this turn.

The ministers briefed each other on the stands taken by their governments on the problems of European security and cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. They concurrently spoke in favor of reviving, consolidating, and further developing it in the sphere of military detente. In this connection the Czechoslovak side stressed the appeal launched by the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee, in which the Warsaw Pact member-states propose to the NATO member-states and to all European countries a radical reduction of all components of ground troops and conventional armaments, as well as of nuclear operational-tactical equipment with a range of up to 1000 km.

The two ministers also appraised the suggestions to be dealt with as the follow-up Vienna meeting in the interests of normalizing the political atmosphere in Eurpoe. They exchanged opinions on the course of the Stockholm conference to date, and spoke in favor of a successful culmination of its first phase.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vahit Halefoglu also exchanged views on the topical problems connected with developments in hotbeds of tension and with conflicts. They concurrently spoke in favor of a peaceful and just settlement of the Mideast situation, and affirmed the necessity of resolving the Palestinian issue as the core of the problem. They expounded their governments' stands on the Cyprus issue and spoke concurrently in favor of an immediate conclusion of the Iranian-Iraqi War.

BILAK RECEIVES AFGHANISTAN'S SARBOLAND

LD041326 Prague CTK in English 1240 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here today 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy premier and chairman of the Afghanistan-Czechoslovakia Society.

They informed one another about the activity of the two fraternal parties and the situation in their countries, and exchanged views on some international topics.

DPRK PARTY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY HAMAN

AU081236 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Prague -- Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, received on Monday [30 June] the delegation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK), led by Pak Song-bang [name as published], first deputy head of the WPK Central Committee Department of Engineering Industry, at the conclusion of the delegation's study visit to the CSSR. The Korean guests have been acquainting themselves in our country with the experience acquired in party work while ensuring the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of nuclear energetics.

During their comradely talk they also exchanged experiences in the activity of party agencies acquired in ensuring the development of the fuel and power complex. They also devoted attention to the issues of rationalizing the consumption of fuels and energy.

The reception was attended by Karel Erbes, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department. Kim Kwang-sop, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, was also present on the occasion.

BILAK HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

LD091455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave a festive luncheon in Prague today in honor of the delegation of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia, headed by its Secretary-General, Alexander Grey Zulu. Also taking part on the Czechoslovak side were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Mikulas Benk, secretary of the party's Central Committee; and other representatives. On the Zambian side those present included the members of the Zambian entourage.

In his address, Comrade Vasil Bilak praised the satisfactory relations between the CPCZ and the UNIP and between the two states as well as the unity of views on the main questions of international development.

He said that our people deeply sympathize with the effort of Zambia to protect the true sovereignty and independence of the country, while respecting the fact that it stands univocally on the side of progress and peace on the African Continent and in the world, struggling against apartheid and neocolonialism.

Alexander Grey Zulu conveyed the cordial and friendly greetings of President of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda as well as all the Zambian people and expressed the conviction that the so far successful political economic and cultural contacts can be further developed for the benefit of the two countries. He went on to condemn the aggressive policy of the Republic of South Africa, which prevents free development in this part of the world, and highly praised the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states aimed at halting the arms race and disarmament.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES RENOVICA ON ELECTION

AU011146 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 86 p 1

[CTK Report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) — Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Milanko Renovica on his election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional friendship and broad cooperation between the CPCZ and the LCY and the people of the two states will continue to develop successfully and deepend for the benefit of the nations of the two countries, in the interest of the common struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress in the world.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE MONGOLIANS ON ELECTION

AU060635 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. The telegram states:

Dear Comrade Batmonh,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the people of the CSSR, as well as on my own behalf, I am sending you most cordial congratulations on the election to the function of chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. Your reelection to the highest state function is the demonstration of the Mongolian people's trust and respect for you as the leading representative of the MPRP. On this occasion we again express our appreciation for the results achieved in the socialist construction of fraternal Mongolia and for your personal merit for the development of an all-round cooperation between our two countries. I am profoundly convinced that the firm relations of fruitful, comradely cooperation between our two fraternal parties and the people of our countries will continue to develop in the interest of the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, peace, and security in the world. Dear Comrade Batmonh, I wish you good health and many new successes in your meritorious and responsible work for the well-being of the people of your country and the cause of socialism.

At the same time, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Dumaagiyn Sodnom on his appointment to the function of chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, on his reelection to the function of chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH UK SIGNED

AU071422 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] The 14th Session of the Czechoslovak-British joint commission for trade, scientific, technical, and industrial development, which was held within the framework of the cooperation agreement between the two countries, concluded on Friday [3 July] in Prague with the signing of the protocol. The protocol was signed by Zdenek Padevet, department director of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and by Alistair Hunter, deputy minister of trade and industry of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The commission had discussed the possibilities of further developing mutual trade, production cooperation, cooperation in third markets, and scientific-technical cooperation. Alistair Hunter, head of the British delegation, was received by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade; and by Bedrich Culik, CSSR's first deputy minister of general engineering.

LENART NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN SPEECH TO CPSL CC

AU091328 Bratislava PRAVDA In Slovak 4 Jul 86 p 3

["For a Creative Approach, High Degree of Organization and Discipline; Excerpt from Comrade Jozef Lenart's Speech at the Session of the CPSL Central Committee on 26 June 1986"]

[Excerpts] In addition to assessing the results of the elections to representative bodies, the CPCZ Central Committee devoted itself at its third session to issues pertaining to raising the party's action capability, and in this connection to the further development and improvement of the membership base. It assessed the results achieved since the 16th CPCZ Congress, and in the spirit of the line of the 17th Congress it adopted a resolution aimed at the further growth and improvement of membership ranks. [passage omitted]

We value the responsible approach of the party's regional and district committees to assimilating and elaborating the resolutions of the 17th Congress. This approach is characterized by striving for pragmatism, adopting a critical attitude toward shortcomings, and exposing the causes of failures and searching for solutions to improve the situation. [passage omitted]

The party's district committees are searching for more effective ways of achieving a unification of forces and coordination procedures in the decisive directions of fulfilling the socioeconomic program. [passage omitted] However, despite certain positive achievements, one cannot but see that this endeavor has thus far not yielded the desired results. One of the reasons for this is the fact that a part of the functionaries and ranking personnel are marked by unwarranted skepticism about our possibilities. There are quite a few instances where one pays lip service to new approaches, but in practice things are done the old way. And it frequently happens that in striving for new approaches one searches far too long, one drags one's feet far too long. [passage omitted]

The results up to now in fulfilling the tasks of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan show that although we have, on the whole, been fulfilling the volume indicators, we have been lagging behind the requirements of the 17th Congress in realizing the quality indicators. We are not progressing fast enough regarding the growth of production effectiveness, the reduction of costs and of material and energy consumption, and the growth of labor productivity, a matter that has a negative influence on the overall creation of profits. The profitability of the economy managed by the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] is below the planned targets. [passage omitted]

In foreign trade the desirable turn has also not occurred; in the first 5 months the proportion of the annual tasks in exports to the nonsocialist states has not been achieved. We also cannot be satisfied with the effectiveness of foreign trade as expressed by the profit margin. This is evidence of the slow growth of the technical-economic and innovative standards of the majority of products. [passage omitted] We also cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that in the first 5 months of the year the plan of adjusted value added in the centrally planned industry of the SSR was underfulfilled by 0.7 percent. In particular, the chemical and light industries, the wood-processing industry, and engineering are to blame for this. A total of 125 enterprises are not fulfilling their planned tasks, with the shortfall amounting to more than Kcs800 million. The imblance in the fulfillment of the plan continues, and this causes grave difficulties in supplier-user relations. This makes the conditions for the fulfillment of the annual tasks difficult.

In this respect the situation in capital investment is also unsatisfactory, above all in the vital projects of the state plan. There are lags in the work on projects such as the nuclear power plant in Mochovce, the Povazske Engineering Works in Banska Bystrica, the Bratislava Automobile Works, and on other projects. [passage omitted]

The 17th CPCZ Congress devoted exceptional attention to the issues connected with the party's activity, to raising its action capability, and to enhancing its leading role in society. [passage omitted]

We note with satisfaction that since the 14th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL's membership base has almost doubled. Members and candidate members enrolled after 1971 constitute more than half of the membership base. The party's workers core has been significantly strengthened. It amounts to more than 43 percent, and 64 percent of the accepted candidate members are workers. In the party ranks more than one-third are young people; the average age of members and candidate members is around 43 years.

At the same time, however, the number of elderly comrades over 55 has increased; they constitute almost a fourth of the membership base. [passage omitted]

Since the 14th Congress the proportion of women organized in the party has increased from 13.7 percent to 22.1 percent.

The party's international character has been strengthened. Its composition in Slovakia almost corresponds to the population's nationalities composition.

Today, the CPSL has more than 436,000 members and candidate members, which means that every eighth inhabitant over the age of 18 is a party member. [passage omitted]

We are facing the tasks of achieving a condition where truly all communists see in the party statutes the fundamental law of party life, to which they must unflinchingly adhere. [passage omitted]

The statutes demand that we Communists be a model when it comes to safeguarding socialist property; observing socialist legality and discipline; consistently fighting for a just, differentiated remuneration; combating egalitarianism, speculation, and unearned incomes; and strengthening good comradely relations in collectives and among invididuals. And what does life reveal?

Numerous letters reaching the CPSL Central Committee and other party agencies show that some Communists' conduct is at variance with the statutes: They look at their own ways without self-criticism; they suffer from megalomania; have big-shot manners; misuse their positions; and there are frequent cases where they violate laws and engage in criminal activity.

Facts show that in the past 5 years 1,426 party members were expelled from the party for criminal activity, theft of socialist property, drunkenness, rowdyism, and other transgressions.

Party agencies and organizations must oppose such practices in the spirit of the statutes and forestall them by means of a critical and demanding atmosphere. The struggle for the party's quality must be connected with the struggle for its purity. [passage omitted]

HORST DOHLUS RECEIVES PCI REPRESENTATIVE

AU071425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [4 July] Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] headed by Aldo Amati, Central Committee member and secretary of the Marches Province PCI. During its stay in the GDR the delegation acquainted itself with experiences of the SED in implementing the 11th Congress resolutions, in particular in utilizing scientific-technological progress under the conditions of socialism.

Horst Dohlus reported on the resolutions of the 11th Congress to further shape the developed socialist society in the GDR. He stated that the tested course of the main tasks in the unity of economic and social policy has found the broad approval of the working people and has initiated new creative initiatives. The close combination of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism and the comprehensive application of top technologies are to the benefit of the people. The SED's work concentrates on man, the development of his creative capacities and the active development of all social processes through the working people.

In this connection Horst Dohlus stressed the growth role of the party of the workers class and the high responsibility of every communist. The universal strengthening of socialism in the GDR is a decisive contribution to safeguarding peace and averting the danger of a nuclear war.

The head of the PCI delegation expressed appreciation for the significant economic and social successes of the GDR. He stressed the interest of the Italian communists in studying the experiences of the SED and praised the active peace policy of the GDR. He reported on the efforts of the PCI to implement the resolutions of the 17th Party Congress.

The partners in the talk reaffirmed the joint interests of the SED and PCI in deepening the trustful cooperation between both parties.

The meeting was attended by Heinz Mirtschin, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee department for party organs.

HONECKER GREETS PEOPLE'S POLICE ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081451 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Message From Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the German People's Police]

[Text] Comrades sergeants, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals!

Comrades civilian employees and voluntary helpers of the German People's Police!

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the German People's Police, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations.

You are honorably fulfilling the class assignment reaffirmed by the 11th SED Congress to protect the socialist order and the peaceful life of the citizens. Together with the citizens and in comradely cooperation with the other protection and security organs, you guarantee the public order and security, you work to implement law and order everywhere. With a high awareness of responsibility, you are facing the new tasks decided by the 11th Congress.

The SED Central Committee expresses thanks and recognition to all members of the German People's Police and the other organs of Ministry of Interior, the civilian employees, voluntary helpers of the People's Police, and other honorary staff members for their conscientious service and their high readiness for performance.

The qualitatively new phase in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, introduced with the resolutions of the 11th SED congress also sets higher yardsticks for the work of the Ministry of Interior and its organs. The efficiency linked with the working people, of the police work at all offices and in all collectives is of great significance. It is an important prerequisite for protecting the creative work of the people, their dignity, freedom, and social safety, and thus developing the relationship of trust between the people and their police in an even closer way.

Respectful relations between the superior and the people entrusted to them, convincing political-ideological work and constant care for good service, working, and living conditions promote the initiatives of the comrades.

We are certain that the members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior, as well as the honorary staff members, will use all their strength to guarantee the protection of our worker-peasant power at any time.

The SED Central Committee wishes you every success, health, and creative vigor for that.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

The council of Ministers has also conveyed congratulations.

ADN. HONECKER, CARLSSON DINNER TOASTS REPORTED

LD261119 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 86 p 3

[Report on speeches given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson at a 25 June Stockholm dinner given by Carlsson in honor of Honecker]: "For a Europe of Trust and Good-Neighborliness"

[Text] Dear Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends:

Allow me, Mr Prime Minister, to once again thank you very cordially for the invitation to visit the Kingdom of Sweden. I am much obliged to you for the friendly reception and your kind words at the welcome.

We spoke together today for some time. Among the numerous topics we dealt with, the question of securing peace understandably took up a good deal of time. There was agreement in affirming that in today's dangerous world the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples must have priority.

If peace is to be presented so that mankind survives, political and philosophical differences in international relations must move into the background. In a word, there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. It is the essential prerequisite for stability, continuity and predictability in international politics. The GDR, like Sweden, acts according to this principle; we confirmed this in our exchange of views. With its policy of nonalignment, Sweden is a factor recognized as important in East and West for trust-building and security in Europe.

Mr Prime Minister, you have firmly stressed that Sweden will continue to do justice to its responsibility for preserving a peaceful world. I would like to say once again that the GDR, too, will always act in this spirit. Our people wish nothing greater than the preservation and the securing of peace. This striving is the basis of the 11th SED Congress decisions directed at economic dynamism and the welfare of the people, aims which can only be achieved in peace.

In recent history the name of your capital Stockholm is closely linked with significant historic activities in the struggle for peace, and to prevent a third world war. On 19 March 1950 the historic 'Stockholm Appeal' was adopted here. By its signing over 36 years ago, millions of people of all countries and continents called for an absolute ban on nuclear weapons as a weapon of horror and mass destruction. It also declared that the government that is the first to use the nuclear weapon against any country commits a crime against humanity. These warning and admonishing words are more topical than ever in today's world, which is threatened by the danger of a nuclear catastrophe of an unimaginable extent. But more than ever before the extent of this danger unites our peoples and all peace-loving forces in the struggle for the fate of the world and of mankind. This was also clear in our exchange of views.

At their Budapest meeting a few weeks ago the Warsaw Pact states confirmed their goal of a world without war and without weapons, and put forward further proposals to this end. It is, so to speak, a flawless disarmament program. It encompasses all weapon types, whether nuclear or conventional, and it includes the necessary control measures. The GDR sees in this program a solid basis for the search for mutually acceptable solutions. The greatest danger, which threatens all peoples without exception, stems from nuclear weapons. For this reason an end to nuclear tests -- so far unilaterally practiced by the Soviet Union -- by all states possessing nuclear weapons, is a priority.

The striving for a comprehensive nuclear test ban is part of Olof Palme's political legacy. Together with the heads of state and government of India, Mexico, Tanzania, Greece and Argentina, he devoted his last international work to it. The work continued by you, Mr Prime Minister, in the framework of the six-state initiative meets with sympathy and strong support in the GDR.

An old Swedish proverb says: "In war everyone suffers a defeat, even the winner." But in a nuclear war there would be neither winners nor losers, it would be the self-destruction of mankind. Precisely in Europe, where more weapons have been amassed than anywhere else in the world, the responsibility of statesmen and politicians is all the higher. It must be our concern as Europeans to clear weapons from this continent, and not to acquire new ones, be they nuclear, chemical or other. The efforts of the GDR and Sweden to bring about the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones are in line with this. We regard the proposal for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the north of Europe, promoted by Sweden, as realistic and more topical than ever. The GDR works actively to bring about a start to negotiations on the realization of the Swedish proposal for the creation of a corridor free of theater nuclear weapons in Europe along the dividing line between the two alliances.

A noticeable reduction in military confrontation in Europe would be brought about by a reduction in the armed forces and conventional arms, as proposed by the Warsaw Pact states to NATO states and all European countries in their appeal of 11 June 1986. It would increase security for all our peoples and reduce the arms burden, if, at the start of the nineties, from the Atlantic to the Urals, the armed forces facing one another were reduced by over a million.

The GDR attaches great importance to the Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures, so attentively organized by Sweden. We will continue to do everything possible to bring about a viable compromise which is beneficial for all sides. We have repeatedly made clear our fundamental interest in an agreement. What is now needed is the political will on the part of all negotiating partners to bring about a first and also possible settlement about new measures to create trust and mutual security.

With a view to the forthcoming CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, I would like to stress that the GDR consistently supports the continuation of this process through the further realization of the Helsinki Final Act. Europe requires the revival and the consolidation of detente. Only in this way is it possible to reliably maintain the security of all European states and peoples, and to overcome the division of the continent. It is necessary to create through active efforts an atmosphere of friendly cooperation, trust, and good-neighborliness throughout Europe.

Mr Prime Minister, the GDR's relations with the Kingdom of Sweden are marked by the friendly feelings our people have for the Swedish people. Our relations are free from contentious questions. They breathe the spirit of good-neighborliness and are developing dynamically on a solid basis.

The intensive political dialogue for peace and disarmament, to which both states have devoted themselves, and the beneficial development of diverse cooperation go hand in hand, and stimulate one another. Personal talks promote mutual understanding and mutual respect. In the relations between our two countries, the extensive and increasingly close cooperation in the economic field occupies an important place.

This is proved by the positive development in trade in recent years. The program due to be signed on the development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and Sweden will be an important international basis for the further shaping of economic cooperation. It is now necessary for the possibilities thus created to be used quickly and purposefully by the concerns and firms of the two countries to mutual advantage. The GDR will continue to do everything to promote the constant and long-term stable development of trade and economic relations with Sweden.

The results of our discussions will provide a new impetus to the relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden, and give them good and secure prospects. It is my belief that these exemplary relations of peaceful coexistence will contribute effectively toward turning Europe into a continent of peace and security.

I would like to stress with satisfaction in this connection that in our relations the cultural, scientific and humanist traditions and values, which have come about in the long history of our two peoples, and also in joint work, are being continued and cultivated. The promotion of them furthers understanding and friendship between our peoples, who are linked by the Baltic.

Mr Prime Minister, I would like to thank you sincerely for the pleasant and trusting atmosphere in which our exchange of views took place. It was prevaded by concern about the fate of mankind and marked by the desire to make a contribution to solving the vital question for mankind, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and securing a lasting peace, in line with the opportunities open to us and the requirements of our time.

With these considerations, Mr Prime Minister, I raise my glass to

Peace and the good-neighborliness of our peoples,

The well-being of the Swedish people,

Your personal well-being, Mr Prime Miniser, and to the well-being of all those present.

In his toast, Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson warmly welcomed Erich Honecker and his accompanying delegation. He continued:

There are many things which unite our peoples. We are neighboring countries bordering on the Baltic Sea. Our languages have the same roots. We both belong to the European cultural area and our peoples have a shared historical past which extends over several centuries.

Today our peoples are united in their longing for lasting peace. This wish for peace has found eloquent expression in the Helsinki Final Act. The principles set out in it for interstate relations are especially important in a period which has been marked by distrust and increasing differences.

There are also important differences between the GDR and Sweden.

The GDR and Sweden have chosen different paths for the development of society and for security policy. However, in our view, these differences do not represent obstacles for friendship, respect and cooperation. On the contrary, they are a stimulus and an important motive for expanded contacts between our peoples and governments.

In this connection I would also like to express our great respect for the policy of dialogue and cooperation which the GDR is pursuing under your leadership in its relations with other countries. This policy represents an important contribution to stability in Central Europe, and thus promotes efforts to reach detente between East and West in the long term. These efforts are also aided by the positive commitment which characterizes GDR policy in the sphere of international disarmament.

Swedish policy too is aimed at the promotion of peace and disarmament. The policy of neutrality, which rests on a strong national defense, contributes to calm and stability in Northern Europe. Our foreign policy also has the aim of maintaining a dialogue between East and West, and achieving disarmament and a lessening of differences between the leading superpowers.

The CSCE in Europe has given the European states a unique opportunity to discuss, on an equal basis, questions of security and contacts over and above bloc borders. In our view the CSCE process offers the best path for continued dialogue on Europe's future. Last year, however, produced certain setbacks in various sectors. It is therefore important that the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures should be brought to a successful conclusion.

In the latter half of this year it will then be an important task of the follow-up conference in Vienna to attempt to maintain and inject vitality into the CSCE process. We hope for progress in all areas included in the CSCE documents; security, economic cooperation, as well as human rights and contacts.

Mr State Council Chairman, there are no significant problems in the relations between our countries. Our relations are good, stable and friendly.

Our contacts have recently been intensified, and our cooperation has been expanded and deepened in many spheres. Cooperation now incorporates the most varied spheres in which personal contacts have been established, including at a high level.

Your visit to our country at this time represents a highpoint in the course of these increasingly intensive relations between the GDR and Sweden. Before the visit we had an opportunity on both sides to take stock of the possibilities for cooperation in many areas.

Trade between our two countries is deeply rooted in history. Here, geographical proximity and other factors of nature have had a favorable effect on development. We see on both sides promising prospects for an expansion of economic trade. An expression of this is the program for the development of trade and economic relations between Sweden and the GDR which will be signed during this visit. We hope that this program will serve as a spur, and aid to strengthened cooperation to mutual use and benefit.

Environmental protection is a further obvious area of cooperation between two neighboring countries such as Sweden and the GDR. As for the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic region, great and important tasks await to be solved. Over the past few years, several signs of increasingly serious damage to the Baltic Sea have emerged.

On the Swedish side we intend to strengthen our action to remedy this damage and to try to prevent fresh damage. A challenge to all littoral states exists here. The same applies not least to work on improving safety in nuclear power accidents, both as far as information and help is concerned.

Cultural exchange plays an important role in spreading knowledge and promoting understanding between states. The foundations of the interest in expanding cultural exchanges with the GDR are, as far as we are concerned, in many respects the rich historical memories which link our two countries and peoples. The exhibition of art treasures from the noth of the GDR, now being held in Stockholm, is an eloquent testimony to these traditional ties.

Mr State Council Chairman, I have attempted very briefly to shed light on our present-day mutual relations. It is, gratifyingly, a very positive picture which emerges. I hope, and am at the same time firmly convinced, that the future development of relations between Sweden and the GDR will continue to run a similarly propitious course. Allow me, in this hope, to propose a toast to the continued friendship and cooperation between Sweden and the GDR to peace and process for our two peoples, and to your personal well-being, Mr State Council Chairman.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS BEZIRKE CHAIRMEN ELECTED

AU071238 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 24 to 27 June and 3 July carries various individual reports, having an average length of 400 words, on the first meetings of the various Bezirk assemblies at which the individual chairmen of the Bezirk councils were elected.

According to the reports, the chairmen of the Bezirk councils were elected as follows:

Berlin, Erhard Krack; Cottbus, Irma Uschkamp; Dresden, Guenter Witteck; Erfurt, Arthur Swatek; Frankfurt/Oder, Siegfried Sommer; Gera, Werner Ullrich; Halle, Alfred Kolodniak; Karl-Marx-Stadt, Lothar Fichtner; Leipzig, Rolf Opitz; Magdeburg, Siegfried Gruenwald; Neubrandenburg, Heinz Simkowski; Potsdam, Herbert Tzschoppe; Rostock, Eberhard Kuehl; Schwerin, Rudi Fleck; Suhl, Arnold Zimmermann.

HONECKER GREETS KULIKOV ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

AU071319 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Georgiyevich Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations:

Dear Comrade Kulikov!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the National Defense Council of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on your 65th birthday.

Your day of honor today is for us an occasion to express to you the sincere thanks of the GDR party and state leadership for your great personal share in the successful development of the Warsaw Pact military organization. You have made a decisive contribution to making it a reliable bulwark for the protection of the peaceful construction work in the countries of the socialist community and for the safeguarding of world peace. As a communist and internationalist the universal deepening of the inseparable ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, peoples, and armies has always been a matter close to your heart.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Viktor Georgiyevich, much success and creative vigor in your responsible work for peace and to strengthen socialism as well as the best of health and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings

[Signed] E. Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

W. BERLINER SENTENCED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE CRIMES'

AU071428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- on 4 July 1986 the Berlin city court sentenced the Berlin (West) resident Uwe Langenbach who had participated in organizing subversive crimes against the GDR as a courier of the Kraemer agency of the criminal Lampl association that is known to the court. Kraemer is a criminal who is dealing with drugs in West Berlin circles and who committed an insurance fraud with Langenbach. Personally instructed by Kraemer, he abused the generous entry and visitors' regulations for the GDR capital.

DAILY REJECTS WESTERN REPORTS ON SUBWAY INCIDENT

AU031422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 86 p 2

["The Horror Stories of Mr Landowski"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A new story coming from the dirty poison kitchen of Mr Klaus Landowski, general secretary of the West Berlin CDU, is at present being spread by some West German and West Berlin mass media. With a considerable lag in time, a subway train of empty passenger cars that caught fire on 7 May 1986 is to be turned into a western. As was published then, it was on its way through the subway overpass tunnel between Klosterstrasse and Alexanderplatz, a route which has no connection at all to West Berlin. Of course in the western Colt revolvers and executions, just like in the time of Al Capone, must not be left out. The nice Mr Landowski would do better to resign from his function in the West Berlin CDU and start to write westerns. For his very "human actions" he lets the cat out of the bag, by stating on Tuesday [1 July], according to DPA, thet one must not "play down" these events "because of a wrongly understood policy of detente." This speaks for itself. Any denials are superfluous. The best thing would be to put the one who makes up such horror stories into the madhouse.

BRIEFS

FELFE PRESENTS AWARD -- This evening a collective at the AGRA-86 exhibition received the Banner of Labor award from Werner Felfe, Politburo member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, for its outstanding work in the preparation and shaping of AGRA-86 in Markkleeberg. The high award was conferred by the GDR State Council Chairman. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 9 Jul 86 LD]

KARPATI ISSUES SPEECH AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU070601 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 June 86 pp 5-6

[Speech given by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, defense minister, at the National Assembly session in Budapest on 26 June: "Ferenc Karpati's Address"]

[Text] "I fulfill my honorable task when, on behalf of the government, I report on the implementation of the defense act created and adopted 10 years ago and on its major experiences" -- the minister said in his introduction. "A decade provides an adequate basis for drawing well-founded conclusions even concerning a state and public task of such great importance. I would like to stress that there is no special reason for placing the issue on the agenda today. It is well-known, however, that for some time now we have been constantly living under international conditions that have required and still require our state to pay special attention to the development of defense and to its maintenance at an adequate level.

"In passing the Defense Act, the National Assembly was led by the desire to bring the defense responsibilities of the state bodies, the economic and public organizations, and the citizens into harmony both with the achievements of the social-economic development and the requirements of the changes in the concepts of warfare. The National Defense Law sought to create an adequate legal basis for our country to assure the joint and efficient activity of the political, economic, and intellectual forces aimed at defending our fatherland's sovereignty and its socialist achievements by uniting these forces, and to ensure that, in accordance with our strength and possibilities, we contribute to the defense capacity of the socialist coummunity, which safeguards the peace and security of mankind.

"Now, considering the experiences of the past decade, we can state with satisfaction that the defense law serves well the cause of the defense of the fatherland in all respects and assures a high level and efficiency in our defense capacity. In this period, it has become even more accepted in our entire society that the defense of the fatherland is the affair and responsibility of the entire nation. It has been proven that our national and international obligations connected with the defense of the fatherland are based on firm pillars. Today the main source for our ability to report on a considerable development of our national defense and on its adequate level is the fact that the construction of the socialist society in our country is being carried out through the collaboration of the widest strata of our people and through the constant strengthening of our national unity. Our achievements in the industry, agriculture, transportation, telecommunications, and last but not least, in the area of public education, guarantee the conditions for our national defense capacity.

"The fact that the law has beem modified only once in the past decade -- to reduce the duration of the compulsory military service from 24 to 18 months, to everyone's satisfaction -- also shows its regulations are durable and that they can be carried out.

"In the meantime, we have carried out the corrections required to make the law more clear-cut and to ensure the better implementation of its requirements through regulations that assure the implementation of the law.

"The defense management system has been established and strengthened in accordance with the regulations of the defense law and it is functioning well from government organizations to local councils.

"The National Assembly and its Defense Committee have regularly and genuinely dealt with the issues of the implementation of the defense law in the past years. In the course of the discussions on the 5-year plan law and the annual budget plans, the National Assembly determined the material-financial provisions available for national defense.

We Guarantee the Interests of National Defense

"Last year, the National Assembly discussed important issues like the strengthening of our country's participation in our joint defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact.

"There have been 26 sessions of the Defense Committee of the National Assembly in the past 10 years where the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior reported annually on achieved results, on further tasks, the utilization of the budget, and on development and maintenance issues. The system of National Defense Committee sessions held outside its headquarters has stood the test as it efficiently contributes to the on-the-spot evaluation of the situation of preparation and training, the extensiveness of the construction and investment activity, and of the efficiency of the activity aimed at helping the people's economy.

"Taking realistic demands into consideration, the National Assembly has regularly taken a stand in favor of guaranteeing every aspect of the Army's training and development, as well as of the defense budget and defense readiness. The National Assembly has recently adopted measures aimed at ensuring defense interests in the area of production also amidst the further development of the system of economic management.

"The Defense Committee of the National Assembly has consistently coordinated the activity of ministries and supreme authorities in the implementation of the stipulations of the defense law and of the decisions of the Council of Ministers. The activity of the committee has been an important contribution in solving the tasks connected with national defense.

"On the basis of the stipulations of the law, considerable progress has taken place in all areas of the activity of the state administration in working out the genuine tasks of the issues connected with defense, in determining the spheres of authority, and in coordinating the activity in practice.

"The municipal and county defense committees, as well as the organs of the county and local councils play an important role in the uniform system of management. They play an outstanding role in the defense preparation of the population, the institutions and the economic units, in solving the tasks of civil defense, in organizing the preliminary defense training, in precisely keeping in evidence the population liable to military service, in qualifying them from the point of view of their health, and in the state administration activity connected with national defense.

"The adequate operation of the mechanism of management requires skill and adequate training. The central, county, and town leaders are successfully and well trained in the military knowledge necessary for the implementation of the tasks at the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy.

"This well-organized system of management, which covers everything, has today become indispensable in the defense preparation of the country, a preparation that the current concepts of warfare make inevitable. Therefore, we must devote adequate attention to this in the future too, asserting in this way the demand citing national defense as the affair of the entire nation, of the entire society."

Then, Ferenc Karpati spoke about the state, preparation, and activity of the Armed Forces and troops.

"As part of the evaluation of our society's reality, an appreciative formulation was heard at the 13th MSZMP Congress last year: Closely cooperating with each other and enjoying the support of our people, the Armed Forces and troops of the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Army, the border-guards, the police, the workers' militia, and the other armed units successfully contribute to safeguarding peace and ensuring our internal order.'

"This concise formulation is based on the careful consideration and analysis of numerous factors. I can report to the esteemed National Assembly that there is good-minded and intimate cooperation between our Armed Forces and troops and there is a coordinated and appropriate division of labor in their activity, This includes the issues of development and training and covers various tasks to be solved jointly such as, the defense of the country's borders, the tasks of rear and civil defense, as well as police activity when necessary. The mutual confidence and respect toward each other increase our strength and often also help in solving our problems."

Safeguarding and Defending Peace

Then, the minister stated that the defense policy of our socialist state is based on firm principles, the content of which is to protect our country's independence, and safeguard its socialist achievements and peace. The development and training of the Hungarian People's Army and of the border guards is also based on these principles. We are carrying out both our foreign and defense policy in harmony with the fraternal socialist countries gathered in the Warsaw Pact, and we are coordinating our activity.

"Over the past decade, we have continued to modernize our People's Army and to assure its qualitative development. As a result of the planned and resolute work, our Army today possesses modern weapons and military techniques. Our professional staff and the training of the commanding staff are of a high level and fulfill their vocation with great skill. As a result of their self-sacrificing work, the training, preparation, and combat readiness are on an adequate level.

"Our People's Army is an recognized and appreciated member of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. In evaluating our Army, we regard its moral and political unity, its devotion to our country and our socialist social order, and its unity with the people as determining factors. All these derive from the socialist character of our Army and we will always place the assertion of this character and the promotion of this character in first place among our tasks.

"It also derives from the nature of our Army that in addition to he strictly military tasks, our working people can always count on the responsibility of our soldiers and the work of their hands too if the prosperity of the country and of society require it. As in the past, we continue to regard it as a natural responsibility both in the present and in the future to come to the aid of the population in avoiding natural diasters, in the course of railway or other catastrophies, and in all cases when there is need for the organized strength and quick contribution of the Army.

"In addition to this, our People's Army also takes part in carrying out the tasks of construction. The construction and engineering corps are taking part in the implementation of outstandingly large investments with some fifty enterprises. [paragraph continues]

The reconstruction of the railway and public road networks, the development of telecommunicatins of the Paks Nuclear Power Station, and the construction of Budapest residential districts, the subway system, the Ferihegy II Airport terminal, and health institutions are being carried out with their cooperation. The building solider is part of our social reality. While he contributes to the prosperity of the country, he also prepares fo this particular military tasks. Other troops help with the agricultural work in some seasons and some cases, on the basis of the agreement signed with the farms and enterprises. During the peak time of agricultural activities, for example at harvesting time, all the combine drivers from among the soliders take part in the harvesting and during the autumn agricultural season several thousand soldiers and numerous vehicles of the Army work in the fields.

The Educational Activity of Our Army

"It is also our honorble duty to continue the socialist education of the growing young generation during military service. During their military service, we educate the young people in love for their country, devotion to the people, conscious acceptance of order and discipline, and for the development of their socialist human values. As a result, the political commitment of youth toward our socialist goals becomes stronger and their responsibility and willingness to act for the socialist society and for the cause of peace increases. We are striving to make the majority of discharged soldiers able to think in terms of the people, of the nation.

"The KISZ, whose operational conditions and sphere of authority are also ensured in the Army, plays an important role in the education of young soldiers. We also endeavor to strengthen the increasing influence of the KISZ organizations by advancing their activity of interest representation.

"The majority of our soldiers, after overcoming initial difficulties, fulfill their duty devotedly and in an orderly way. More than 70 percent of the soliders voluntarily take part in competetive movements aimed at facilitating training and order, and several thousand soldiers attain once, twice, or even three times in the 1 and 1/2 years of their military service the rank of 'Outstanding Solider of the People's Army,' a rank connected with very high requirements.

"We also devote a lot of care to the development of the young soldiers' general and professional training. Within the Army, there is a significant system of skilled and semi-skilled workers training and of special machine-handling courses. Annually some 3,500 young people obtain skilled and semi-skilled workers qualifications during their military service. Many of them who enlist in the Army with 8 years of general schooling behind them, leave the Army as railway or road foremen or perhaps as brigade leaders. To our satisfaction, the competent ministries recognize and appreciate the professional skill of discharged soldiers and their favorable attitude to work.

"In the case of those who for some reason have not completed the 8 years in general schooling, we make it possible for them to study during their military service, in addition to their military training, in order to make up for their backwardness, all this in a system that has been developed jointly with the Ministry of Education.

"We also devote special attention to developing the intellectual values of young people enlisting for compulsory military service. This is guaranteed by a network of youth clubs, amateur artistic groups, study circles -- including large numbers of linguistic, video, and computer study circles -- as well as the well-stocked troops' libraries.

"No doubt the question occurs to many of you: Do we have any problems in training the soldiers? Yes, we have, and we have to speak honestly about these. Although a large proportion of the young people enlisting have an adequate education and professional training, at the same time today's young people in their twenties do not have much experience of life. For this reason their education is thoroughly considered a serious task demanding attention and a high degree of competence on the part of educators.

"There is a growing number among the new recruits who have already committed acts that are against the law. Dealing with them causes many problems for the professional staff which is considerably strained as it is.

"In spite of the regulations and the health instructions brought into effect so far, there is frequent drinking among soldiers and the troubles arising from this are increasing. This occurs mainly outside the service, on leave and travel, and this naturally gives rise to a bad reaction from the population. I must mention that it is a misconception on the part of the relatives and friends of the soliders when they offer drinks to the soldiers on leave, or when visiting them in the barracks they add drinks to the home-made food parcels. Unfortunately, this sometimes leads to serious problems.

"We have not yet been fully able to overcome phenomena which have their roots in bygone days, such as the so called bad-taste tricks which occur between the so called 'old soldiers' and the recruits. Although these tricks are more and more rare nowadays, they are nevertheless harmful and therefore we take a determined stance against them.

The Role of the Natinal Defense Education

"I would like to mention here the problems connected with the soldiers' state of health too. There is a significiant number of young people, who when recruited, are given the qualification 'unfit for service', or are suitable only to a limited degree and have to be exempted from strenuous physical training, and in the course of their service, a further 3 to 4 percent of these soldiers have to be discharged for health reasons. With these young men the illnesses take the forms of mainly nervous or mobility disorders, cardiovascular and digestive complaints. This causes serious problems which are social and at the same time also have an effect on national defense. Therefore, we also extensively support the endeavors of the government of the KISZ to considerably widen and develop the mass sport movement compared to its current state by placing the student sports movement on new bases. We ourselves wish to increasingly participate in this endeavor to promote a more healthy lifestyle of the growing young generation and its physical and bodily fitness.

"Social development has raised further demands in military life and service too. Taking them into consideration, we have to provide more modern accommodation, food, clothing, and health care. We have achieved significant and concrete results although the implementation of our targets is often limited by financial and material means. It is also a significant achievement that the conscripts' pay was increased by 100 percent as of 1 January 1986.

"The national defense education whose system and necessary personal and material conditions have been established in the past years plays a considerable role in preparing the youth for military service. Significant work is being carried out in this respect by the Hungarian National Defense Association [MHSZ], partly in helping the educational institutions and partly on its own. The almost 4,500 clubs of the MHSZ in their majority contribute to the activity of the secondary and vocational schools, universities, and colleges. [paragraph continues]

I can also speak with sincere appreciation also of the activity carried out by the Pioneers Association and the KISZ primarily in the national defense subunits of the Pioneer and youth guards aimed at the conscious and physical preparation of the youth prior to their military service.

"We are witnessing as a whole the activity of a crowd of many thousands of general and secondary school and higher education institution teachers, MHSZ educators, and movement activists who are laying the foundations of the youth's national defense readiness. Their joint activity helps many young people overcome the difficulties of military training in the first weeks of military service. However, we can only truly achieve our goals if we are more successful in instilling the conscious acceptance of military service in today's young generation and we can better prepare them not only in their patriotism but also in the moral and physical stand required by the complex tasks of military service.

"The overwhelming majority of the teachers of general and secondary schools today are women who naturally need greater help in this respect. Together with the Ministry of Education we are seeking a solution to this task. We regard it as possible and useful if a part of the national defense hours in the curriculum are used by visits paid to the adjacent military and border guard units where the children can receive personal impressions and experiences."

Then Ferenc Karpati concluded that general compulsory military service is enforced in Hungary in accordance with the regulations of the military service law. Under the law, men are obliged to do military service in a regulated way. Women, however, do unarmed military service in certain fields only in the event of war. Their conscription is not followed by the obligation to serve."The duration of conscript military service today is a uniform 18 months. There is need for that much time partly to acquire the more and more complex military knowledge and partly to be able to maintain combat readiness and preparation of the troops. It is well known that maintaining the combat readiness of the armies organized on the basis of general conscription requires the presence of adequately prepared conscripts and reserve soldiers at all times. In the profesesional armies -- there are still such armies in numerous capitalist countries -- jobs demanding greater training and skill, like tank drivers, are naturally filled by professionals.

"An 18-month military service is also mandatory in the case of university and college students. Among them, the admitted university students fulfill their military service in part prior to commencing their university studies and in part after graduation. In order to better coordinate individual interests with those of society, we are jointly studying with the Ministry of Education ways to enable the students admitted to universities that prepare them for professions that are directly useful to the Army to choose to fulfill their military service either prior to their university studies or after graduation.

"Reduction of the duration of military service is basically possible only from social considerations. Soldiers who have 2 children can be discharged after completing 12 months of military service and when a 3rd child is born, the soldier is discharged irrespective of the time he has served before the birth of that child. In addition, in order to help the people's economy, the conscrips working in certain sectors of the economy for example, the mining industry, serve a military service of shortened duration.

"This system has worked well so far. It is possible, however, that in the coming years we will have to considerably reduce the circle of conscripts who serve less than 18 months. We are obliged to do this because we have to ensure the supply of new contingents to the army even after the nineties when, due to the demographic situation, there will be considerably fewer people at our disposal.

"It is also part of the exemptions that the constrips who are married and are in a more difficult situation for other reasons will be recruited to units close to their residence. It is true, however, that, due to national defense interests or simply because there is no unit stationed in the area of a soldier's residence, this requirement will not be filled.

"Men of military ago who have not fulfilled their conscript military service canbe recruited for reserve duty, and those who have fulfilled their military service caub e recruited for reserve training in a way regulated by law.

Civil Defense Is at an Adequate Level

"The majority of recruits called up in the reserves in the last 10 years served no longer than 20 days -- in accordance with the stipulations of the National Defense Law -- except for some reserve officers and warrant officers. We regard it as very important to regularly inform the reserves about the expected time and duration of the planning summons in order to enable them to settle their personal problems in time. We depart from this rule when military interests do not allow it and then we summon reserves on the basis of immediate notification.

"In the course of planning and organizing exercises and reserve needs, we strive to proportionally share the burden among the various countries and we take into consideration their outstanding tasks in the people's economy. We summon only the absolutely essential staff and technical means for the planned military exercise. However, under our conditions, the summons, training, and further training of the reserves from time to time is inevitable.

"Our experiences show that the majority of the reserves display a high level of civic responsiblity in the way they fulfill their national defense obligations. The summons causes problems to everyone since they have to stop their work, leave the family, perhaps even postpone a planned trip or vacation, and so on. Nevertheless, the majority of the reserves fulfill their responsibility with understanding, discipline, and devotion. There are, of course, also justified cases that cannot be postponed and we take these into consideration.

"I can also report another brilliant manifestation of the way the citizens fulfill their obligations. As I have already mentioned, the National Defense Law also stiuplates the obligation for the women to serve in the Army in the event of war. On the basis of this requirement in the past years we have conscripted women with health care skills. The more than 100,000 women obliged to show up for conscription fulfilled this obligation in time and with understanding and only 21 of them raised objections.

"The National Defense Law contains important regulations for the organization and operation of civil defense. The state organs, cooperatives, public organizations, as well as the Armed Forces and the armed associations and law and order organs fulfill their civil defense tasks at an increasingly high level: the preparation of the population and of the civil defense organs for the defense and protection of life and property.

"The role played by civil defense in the whole of the society -- both in the residential districts and at work -- has become well-known. The civil defense organizations and the population have always taken part with self-sacrifice and a commendable attitude in the domestic and international civil defense exercises and in the elimination of damage caused by natural disasters. Therefore, I can report with satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of the population is completely fulfilling its civil defense obligations."

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Our Interests Concur With the Efforts of Our Allies

Then the minister recalled that 10 years ago, when the National Defense Law was passed, the world lived in a period after the Helsinki Final Act characterized by detente and its development, and hoped that detente would also include the military sphere.

"The socialist world, particularly the fraternal countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact have made great efforts in order to turn this hope into reality so far, however, the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact have not met with a favorable reception or understanding. Instead of seeking an agreement, the responsible circles in the United States and NATO have concentrated their activity on the creation and utilization of possibilities for confrontation. Instead of disarmament, they have embarked on an even more accelerated arms race which the U.S. Government tries to extend to outer space too.

"As always, the socialist countries, the fraternal socialist community, acted with responsibility this time as well. Starting from the premises that there are possibilities for halting the increase in the danger of war and blocking the road leading to a nuclear catastrophe, the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Budapest on 11 June submitted further initiatives to the United States and the other NATO countries. In addition to the proposals to halt nuclear tests, mutually and fully eliminate intermediate-range missiles in Europe, halt space armament, and eliminate chemical weapons and their industrial bases, this time the Political Consultative Committee also initiated the significant reduction of the armed forces and conventional weapons stationed in Europe.

"The interests of the Hungarian People's Republic fully coincide with the efforts of our allies. For socialist Hungary, peace, security, friendship, and cooperation are not only words; they represent a long-term policy based on firm principles and terrible historical experiences. Hungary has no claims from anyone. Together with the other fraternal nations constructing socialism and in cooperation with them and enjoying the support of progressive countries and nations, we wish to construct socialism and prosper here, on this land. We believe that, in the current world situation, there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence. We adopt the jointly formulated and published concepts at reducing armaments because the road to confidence and lasting peace leads through these concepts.

"Our people's opinion is also included in the concept that the socialist countries do not wish to achieve military superiority but they do not allow anyone to achieve it, either. Therefore, as long as the responsible circles of the United States and NATO do not realize the realities of our age, it is our duty to adequately assure our security.

"The National Defense Law passed 10 years ago provides an adequate framework for our further tasks which derive first of all from the current international situation. In this context, we hold it important to maintain the standard of our Armed Forces in compliance with the readiness of our opponents and our brothers-in-arms alike. Industry, the production units, state administration, and public education have a great share in this task.

Thanks to Families Rearing Good Soldiers

"It is particularly important to make the patriotic and internationalist education of society, and primarily of the youth, more efficient. Love for one's country, patriotism is the ideal that enables the armed defender of the fatherland to overcome the most difficult situation, and keeps him alive in the most difficult circumstances.

Literature and the arts play a great role in shaping the patriotism of the youth. We are expecting them to take a greater share, in accordance with their best traditions, in strengthening the human values indispensable for military service, like commitment, steadfastness, discipline, realiability, and responsibility to the community.

"It is our conviction that this is also the basis of that fact that an ever increasing number of people suitable for it embark on the career of a professional soldier fully aware of the goal and point of their activity: to safeguard peace. We, for our part, wish that this good and important mission is orderly and attractive from all points of view.

"An adequate social judgment on the reason for our activity is indispensable in order to maintain the good general feeling of the Army. Public opinion often voices the demand to provide better and fuller information on the activity and internal life of the Armed Forces. The same demand -- perhaps an even increased one -- is also present on the part of the Armed Forces and troops, particularly on the part of the professional staff, to make sure that the population receives the most realistic picture of their determination and defense preparation. This demand is justified on both sides. Therefore, we ask the press organs to take this into consideration more than hitherto in their activity.

"Nowadays, the social recognition of military service is based on realizing the fact that the most precious value of mankind today is peace and the staff of the Armed Forces and the soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army have an important role in our present peaceful life and activity."

In conclusion, Ferenc Karpati thanked the families rearing soldiers and those who contribute, through their self-sacrificing work, to the fact that their sons can fulfill their obligations toward their fatherland and their people with honor. All the citizens who, fulfilling their personal national defense responsibilities, are directly involved in national defense deserve respect and appreciation, he stressed.

"I express my thanks to the leaders and workers of the state administration, public organizations, economic organizations and institutions, and to the teachers who, with their activity, strengthen our national defense. In conclusion, let me thank the political and state leading organs of our country, the National Assembly, and our poeple for their efforts for our country's security and defense and for the care they provide us, on behalf of the staff of the Armed Forces."

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DECORATES USSR'S SOKOLOV

AU071421 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] In appreciation of his outstanding achievements in deepening the friendship between our peoples, in strengthening cooperation between our armies, and in serving the cause of socialism and peace, the Presidential Council decorated Marshal Sergey Sokolov, Soviet defense minister, with the Order of the Banner Adorned With Rubies of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

POLITBURO CONSIDERS CONGRESS CONCLUSIONS

LD091751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] We have just received news about a session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. At its first postcongress session on 9 July, the Politburo addressed the most important conclusions ensuing from the Central Committtee report and the discussions and decisions of the 10th Congress -- implementation of which should begin without delay. Jointly with the government Presidium, the Politburo made an initial evaluation of the main problems broached at the congress. This included inter alia discussion of a draft schedule of implementation work, with particular attention devoted to a review and modernization of the organizational structures of the economy and the state, in addition to those of work places, with utilization of certification methods.

PZPR LEADERS DISCUSS CONGRESS WITH WORKERS

LD081401 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Members of the highest party authorities, the Politburo and the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat, have today [8 July] gone to the factories to meet with the work forces and party organizations and to listen to opinions on the 10th Congress decisions and to workers' remarks on the matter of implementing the congress resolutions. These meetings are the fulfillment of the announcement of the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, which he made during his closing speech at the 10th Congress.

Wojciech Jaruzelski today went to the Mera mechanical and precision engineering enterprise in (Lona). He familiarized himself with the history of the enterprise and talked with workers at their places on the shop floor in the main tool shop, the machining department, the sheet metal shop and the assembly shop. Wojciech Jaruzelski was informed that production in this enterprise in the first 6 months of the year was 25 percent higher than last year. Exports also rose considerably. Janusz Kubasiewicz visited this enterprise together with Wojciech Jaruzelski. [passage omitted] In turn, Sofia Stepien visited work places in Czestochowa.

KRAKOW OFFICIAL ADDRESSES 2 JUL CONGRESS SESSION

LD021149 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0752 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Speech by Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee, during the PZPR Congress plenary debate in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrade delegates: The expectations and hopes of all society are focused on the deliberations of our congress as never before, that is, hope for a politically stable and economically prosperous future.

The past and the mistakes have often been analyzed. There is a need to remember the resulting conclusions, but we cannot dwell exclusively on the past. We are a young and educated society. Thanks to alliances we have lived in peace for 40 years. These values are undeniably the real achievement of our party. But, comrades, we have to translate them here, in this hall, into wise and honestly considered resolutions and into a specific program of action that not only addresses problems but also resolves them to the benefit of our state and its place in the world.

This is the greatest need of our time, our nation, and our party.

In practice, almost everything depends on restoring the strength of our party and on regaining the ability to really influence the importance processes of public life. We have had to deal with everything. We had to deal with chaos and conflicts within our ranks, which considerably affected Krakow and other regions. There was a period when, unfortunately, we also had these problems in the party. These phenomena are mostly behind us. While combatting them we did not give them great publicity. We attempted to avoid perfunctory assessments and qualification of attitudes. We discussed, we tried to convince, and we showed great patience. Today it has paid off. Some people who had lost a personal sense of direction and who were misled by the demagogy of enemies or apparent friends began to stand on their feet again. The consistently implemented idea of national accord together with the initiatives by Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary, which showed farsightedness, openness, confidence, patience, and indulgence, have been extremely important. This changed awareness and social attitudes.

Esteemed comrades, the proof and expression of the rebirth in the party and the enhancement of its position are that the deadlock in the development of party ranks has been overcome. I will say briefly that in Krakow, as in the country as a whole, the previous and current years have been marked by a dynamic growth in the party ranks. This process is slower in the rural areas of Krakow, although the new agriculture policy has undoubtedly created conditions for the development of party ranks in the rural areas also. Most difficult, and in effect still unresolved, is the party's status in the academic environment, particularly among students. In this we are not only doubling our efforts but are also creating a new concept of our party activity because, to put it briefly, the present approach has not passed the test. [passage omitted]

We have also done a great deal to normalize the situation in creative circles. In principle we have behind us the stage of negation, of the boycott of state institutions, and of brutual persopnal pressure. But the political struggle in the sphere of culture will surely continue for some time. All the forces and centers opposed to us, opposed to us because of their politics, ideology, and world view, are not giving up. In the Krakow writers' circle for quite some time now political common sense has prevailed. The atmosphere there is determined by the quite numerous, authoritative creative party and nonparty. In the actors' circle the process of creating attitudes of political discretion is still in progress. The creation of creative unions and the undertaking of public activity in the artists' circle encountered great difficulties and recalcitrance. All in all, despite constant pressure and attempts to win people over by elements politically opposed to us and by extreme clericalists, it is a success for our party, at least in Krakow that creative people -- though not all of them -- are increasingly close to us. They are collaborating increasingly closely with us and are also undertaking tasks that are most important to us at present. Our aim is to creat a creative climate for work and for creating new works and achievements increasingly often linked with the socialist transformations in our country.

Esteemed delegates, I have reminded you of the antisocialist activity of clerical circles. There was such activity in Krakow as well as in many centers in Poland. We tried not to aggravate the situation and to show restraint and patience both in party activities and in our mass media, particularly in our GAZETA KRAKOWSKA. We put to the test of public opinion the political adventurism carried on under the banner of the church. We should support and promote these trends and eliminate every sign of intolerance, of exploiting religious feelings for antistate and, as a result, anti-polish activity.

We realize that the whole country often looks at Krakow. This has recently been the case because, together with other centers, our city has been the object of still concentrated activity both by domestic and foreign political centers hostile to us. [passage omitted]

CONGRESS DELEGATED ADDRESS NATIONAL ISSUES

AU091554 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jul 86 pp 3-6

[Roundup of summarized speeches made from the floor of the 10th PZPR Congress at the 2 July session in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Krystyna Lasek, farmer in Okopy, Chelm Voivodship: [passage omitted] Experience shows that private farmers will not be able to solve the problem of developing neglected farmlands by themselves. They will never return to the villages that have already been deserted. A resettlement campaign will also be useless. That is why new socialized farms must be established in such areas on the farmlands owned by the State Land Fund, and the state should help do it.

Perhaps it is strange that a private farmer is in favor of state farms, but there is no other way out. Our state farms continue to pass test and win the rural community's praise for their good farming results.

Farming results of the past few years are the best proof that farming investments give us a good return for our money. However, when we have to waste our time and energy in trying to obtain fertilizers, fuels, spare parts, and pesticides, and wait in long lines for hours on end in front of the procurement stations, we begin to doubt whether all departments are really aware of the needs of farming and whether their determination to implement the correct lines of farm policy does not falter as the food situation continues to improve.

I am certain that if our farmers could devote the time lost in this way to their own farming tasks, our agriculture would be among the leading performers in Europe. [passage omitted]

Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the ZMS Main Administration:

[Passage omitted] Not all our difficulties are behind us. We are still absent from some communities of young people. We lack the necessary resources and aktivs, and we are not always able to translate the party program and our own program into specific tasks for our branches. Not all of our members comprehend and correctly discharge the duties posed by ZMS membership. In some communities ideoeducational work does not extend beyond mere declarations. Some ZMS members still enjoy indolence and inactivity. [passage omitted]

Young people in the ZMS keep asking: Is it true that we have succumbed too much to ideological compromises, tactical silence, and political procrastination? Is it true that we have been too quick in proclaiming the stabilization and normalization of our ranks? Have we not done this in a situation when we still have around us various ideological fixers and opportunists as well as people who are afraid of any risk lest it may upset their self-complacency and who attempt to go back to the system of bureaucratic and command management generations? [passage omitted]

Zygfryd Kwiatkowski, skipper of the Korab fishing boat in Ustka, Slupsk Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] At every meeting of our party organization party members criticized the shortcomings of our fishing base because they cost us millions and millions of zlotys in losses. The reason for this is a lack of necessary processing facilities in the maritime area, the poor standards of mechanization, and the incompetence of the Central Fishing Agency. It is with great pain that we continue to watch how our fishing efforts are being wasted. Human labor is being frittered away for the sake of simulated activity. At the same time great masses of fish are being lost. We keep wasting our time in ports with fully loaded holds, and large containers full of fish continue to occupy space on wharves because we are somehow unable to provide transportation to take all this fish into the country's interior for sale. [passage omitted]

Henryk Marciniak, head of the horticultural station in Petryki, Kalisz Voivodship:

The experience of the past few years shows that the practical implementation of the party's food policy continues to encounter many material and socio-organizational barriers.

I think farmers are right when they say that not all creators of economic reform understand the specific nature of farming. They are also right when they point to the many examples of corrupt activities by some sectors of industry and economic administration. Let me cite no more than the frequent price hikes for spare parts and finished products, the worsening quality of products, as well as the usually effective efforts not to supply farming with what has been decreed by party decision. [passage omitted]

Alicja Kostrzewska, head of the Regional Office Internal Affairs in Wrzesnia, Poznan Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] The disciplined attitudes of Wrzesnia workers, peasants, and intellectuals are responsible for the fact that our political adversary is unable to develop the activities that endanger state security and public order. This was signally reaffirmed when, on 29 June, on the 30th anniversary of the Poznan events, attempts were made in Wrzesnia to organize political provocations and hostile actions and to disturb public order. The local sponsors of these actions, who were assisted by people from other voivodships, wanted to exploit for this purpose a church function that was attended by a large crowd of believers. However, these designs ended once again in a defeat for our adversaries. All functions took place in an atmosphere of seriousness and calm. [passage omitted]

Aleksander Ference, foreman and secretary of the primary party organization in the Przeworsk transportation equipment plant, Przemysl Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] The workers class and other people as well continue to point to the fact that more and more individuals get rich by illicit means. These individuals give up their jobs in state establishments, buy and sell, smuggle, act as fixers, speculate, act as intermediaries in various deals, bribe, take advantage of legal loopholes, and laugh in the face of authority. At the same time, we will continue to assert that the struggle against all this in ongoing, that we will never permit such practices, and that we have made progress in this struggle. We also appeal to the conscience of partiotic Poles.

It is only too often that we tie our hands with regulations and laws that frequently protect the cunning and not the interests of the socialist state and the workers class. Young people see this and assume that they can achieve nothing through normal and honest work in industrial enterprises. [passage omitted]

There are many examples to show that we are inconsistent in implementing appointed resolutions and programs. It is true that this does not obscure the genuine achievements we have scored, but there is no doubt that this inconsistency makes an unfavorable impact on the economic results we obtain and on the political atmosphere among the working people, who become apathetic and distrustful of our party's decisions. [passage omitted]

Leszek Lesniak, chairman of the ZMW National Administration:

It is true that young people have many faults, but, as experts say, previous generations had about the same faults. It is also frequently said that, unfortunately, the present young generation has little belief in socialism and in the party. Today we are building new foundations for this belief, but, let us be frank: Where could young people find this belief, considering their practical experience and the defects of their thinking in terms of history? It is natural that they take for granted all the achievements of the material and social base of socialism. On the other hand, they regard as abnormal the fact that the system, which we tell them is the best and most equitable system and one that guarantees equal opportunities for everyone through effective work, is full of shortcomings, failures, and defeats.

Young people are not against authority and the party as such or against socialism. They are against a weak authority and its failures. They are averse to the party that has to spend so much energy to make good previous losses and to rebuild its authority. Young people would like to see the authority, the state, the party, and socialism as victors. It is only natural that one loves a winner. [passage omitted]

The ZMW wants to be a social force in the rural social front; it is such a force in many communities. Unfortunately, we are still weak in many communities, and the activities of the ZMW circles and the interests of young people continue to be centered on having a good time in discotheques and other places of doubtful recreation. [passge omitted]

Ryszard Wosinski, head of the Polish Scout Union:

[Passage omitted] The Polish Scout Union tries to participate in transforming the system of our education and upbringing. The concern we display for Polish education is a result of our sense of responsibility for the fate of this education. We are concerned that the modernization of education often involves crowding out the school curricula with new study commitments, which are supposed to be forced on us by scientific and technological development. This bunching up of study commitments often results in extremely superficial study and in the discontent, frustration, and overburdening of students. [passage omitted]

The struggle for the heart, minds, and trust of young people goes on all the time. Unfortunately, this struggle is also being waged by the people who are motivated by ideologically alien reasons and who believe in tolerance for their own convictions and religious practices, but are intolerant and hostile toward other convictions, especially those that are socialist. Unfortunately, all this takes place despite our traditional tolerance and despite the assurances and declarations made by the party and the state. [passage omitted]

Norbert Krawczyk, journalist and head of the newscast department of the Bydgoszcz radio studio:

It is not always that a section of our society is positively disposed toward the term of propaganda. Is it really true that we are able to induce most of our people to accept the party program? My frequent impression is that the press, radio, and television try to induce those who are already in favor of the program. The fact is that a large section of our people are outside the mainstream of sociopolitical life and that we should direct our methods of persuasion primarily toward them. We are also too modest in presenting the arguments that are different from ours, but that are not at all hostile to socialisms. [passage omitted]

From time to time it happens that we are too late or too imprecise in supplying the people with various items of information, especially in the situations that theaten increased social tensions. [passage omitted] The reports, especially press reports, on various conferences and so-called obligatory official meetings are not of the best. At times one is under the impression that Poland is a counry where people do nothing except eternally confer and engage in discussions in various meetings and symposia. The present model of propaganda is not consistent with people's expectations and does not fit 1986.

The introdution of satellite television will create a new phase of not only idelogical, but also propaganda-information confrontation. Although we are still without the technological potential of most modern Western countries, our programs, especially those that propagate culture and affect the attitudes and awareness of viewers and listeners, can and should be competitive.

However, we should bear in mind the average viewer will be more interested in the events of his voivodship, township, or precinct than in the satellite television programs, for example. That is why the development of the regional mass media in the next few years is so important. [passage omitted]

Kaimierz Kolakowski, manager of the state farm combine in Pezin, Szczecin Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] I am unable to agree with those who want to belittle the socialized economy under the pretext of their concern for social aims. What such people really want to achieve is to hinder socialist transformations in farming. The disturbing thing is that they are often recognized scientific authorities. Is it a fact that state farms are the vanguard of social progress in rural areas and are equally interested in production and in improving living conditions, child care, and the cultural base? [passage omitted]

Wladyslaw Janusz, lathe operator, brigadier, and first secretary of the shop party organization in the Archimedes farm equipment plant in Wroclaw:

[Passage omitted] Many of us have no idea of the meaning of contracted prices. We do not know who contracts what. What is the connection between contracted prices, the individual share of work, and producion costs? Such prices can serve as a cover for all kinds of waste and bad management.

There are more and more crafty dodgers among us and more and more of those who get rich at the expense of the community. The groups of the so-called newly rich are getting bigger and bigger. Some people, expecially young inexperienced people, may find it attractive to make big profits for little effort. Getting rich quickly is an attractive prospect, but the socialist state and the workers party are surely not interested in it.

[paragraph continues]

It is high time that we separate honest tradesmen from crafty dodgers. Let the tax system and the treasury become real factors in the state's control system over the private sector.

The fact that the university and secondary school graduates rush to get jobs in the private sector is a disturbing phenomenon. The engineers, economists, and teachers who have been educated in socialist schools often work in jobs that have nothing to do with their training. We young workers are pained by this fact, especially since it is all our people that pay for the education of these individuals. [passage omitted]

Antoni Dragan, chairman of the ZSP [Association of Polish Students] Supreme Council:

[Passage omitted] Each year about 50,000 young women and men graduate from universities, and the party and society cannot be indifferent to the question of their academic qualities. To fully evaluate this situation it is necessary to answer first of all the questions of how it is that university graduates often represent poor standards of professional skills in public life. A great deal has been done to change this state of affairs in the past few years, but we must solve outstanding problems within a more extensive social and economic context. [passage omitted]

Training in special skills and upbringing are the tasks of universities. The process of upbringing is something out of the ordinary because it is young adults who are subjected to it. Our adversaries have maintained that the process of upbringing in universities should be confined mainly to a good program of studies. That is why the party had to wage an especially difficult struggle for the socialist character of upbringing in universities. The necessary legal enactments adopted last year have created better conditions for the party and youth organizations to influence the processes taking place in universities. [passage omitted]

GROSZ SPEAKS TO WARSAW FACTORY WORKERS

AU060645 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[MTI report on speech by Politburo member Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, delivered on 1 July at the Radwar radio factory in Warsaw: "The Path Covered by Poland Calls for Recognition -- Karoly Grosz' Speech at the Radwar Radio Factory in Warsaw -- The PZPR Congress Continues Work at Committee Sessions"]

[Text] "Please allow me to greet the highest forum of Polish communists from here and, fulfilling my mission, to convey to you and, thus, to all Polish workers, the friendly and comradely greetings and good wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee, of the membership of our party, of the Hungarian workers, and particularly of Janos Kadar," began Karoly Grosz in his speech. He continued as follows:

"One of the most difficult periods in the history of socialist Poland, full of serious tensions, afflictions, and struggles, had also been followed with anxiety by our public opinion. We regard it as a historical and internationally important action that, on its own, the PZPR, under the leadershp of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and with the active collaboration of the Polish communist and patriots, blocked the way to dangers threatening the achievements of the people's power, managed to overcome anarchy, and created an opportunity for socialist development that shows the way out of the crisis. The experience of recent years proved that the PZPR, was right to call for a policy of renewal, which has been asserted in everyday life with consistence and flexibility.

"We have followed with great attention the congress speech by Comrade Jaruzelski, which gave a varied picture on reality and analyzed it with academic exactitude. Other speeches have also reflected responsibility for the nation's fate, a determined internationalist attitude, and anxiety over the peaceful future of mankind. Based on all this, we can conform the following: There has been progress in socialist consolidation, and the Polish communists have a Marxist-Leninist program to completely remove the results of the crisis and to employ the general laws of socialist construction by taking into consideration the country's characteristics and historical experience. They can rely on tested allies, and a growing number of people in society and its sensible majority have accepted and are ready to give active support to their efforts aimed at the progress of the entire Polish nation. Poland is again a firm link in the socialist community and has been successful in opposing imperialist aims to impose diplomatic isolation on the country.

"The path covered by Poland under the leadership of the PZPR arouses all people with common sense to express honest appreciation. We know that there are still unresolved problems, difficulties, and tensions. The principled policy conveyed by the speech, by other congress documents, and by frank and plain-spoken debates is an expression of clear intentions to avoid social shocks and to further regain the confidence of the society."

Next, Karoly Grosz spoke about the construction taking place in our homeland. Among other things, he said:

"We are at present working on the implementation of resolutions decided upon by the MSZMP Congress last March. However, the tasks facing us are not only great and complex, but are in certain fields also urgent.

"Our efforts rely on your tested political guidelines, on the active support of the masses, and on the public consensus manifested in our basic national goals. These goals rest on firm foundations. In line with our plans, we can increase our socialist achievements through disciplined labor and the mobilization of our financial and intellectual resources. We know that in our efforts we can rely on the strength of the socialist community and on the further exploration of possibilities inherent in CEMA.

"In spite of persistent joint efforts, no perceptible improvement was registered in international conditions for our socialist construction. The extremist forces of the capitalist countries, the military-industrial complexes, are striving to increase the arms race and are constantly refusing our proposals for disarmament and international peace and security."

Speaking about the foreign policy of our country, Karoly Grosz said: "The Hungarian People's Republic proclaims jointly with its Warsaw Pact allies that it is possible to arrive at equal security with a significantly lower level of weaponry. It supports and, according to its opportunities, promotes the implementation of those significant and consistent disarmament proposals that have been submitted to various forums by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, namely, the Warsaw Pact Organization. We are convinced that all sensible people will respond with active support to our persistent and enduring peace initiatives, which were also expressed at the recent Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee. Our foreign policy is determined by strengthening the unity of socialist countries. In order to maintain the process of detente, we consider it important to promote dialogue among countries with different social systems and confidence-building cooperation based on mutual advantages. No country can consider a task more important today than to consolidate peace and to provide a guarantee for security. This needs political goodwill, negotiations, and extensive cooperation."

Next, Karoly Grosz mentioned the issue of Hungarian-Polish cooperation, and among other things, he underscored that this cooperation, nourished by the friendship between our nations for centuries, has in recent years increased in many respects. Karoly Grosz said: "The fact that our cooperation stood the difficult test of recent years shows the strength of the bond among the peoples constructing socialism. Our political relations are characterized by mutual understanding and confidence, as well as by sincere interest in each other's experience."

Concluding his speech, the head of the MSZMP delegation voiced his wishes for a lot of success and productive work in the implementation of the PZPR's new program, and presented a medallion of Budapest to director general Migdalski. The leaders of the factory gave a present to Karoly Grosz, a textile work depicting the Sigismund Column sympbolizing Warsaw. Next, Marian Migdalski awarded Karoly Grosz the Eminent Worker Decoration of the Radwar factory as an expression for the promotion of close cooperation between the Warsaw factory and the Hungarian precision mechanics enterprise.

BARCIKOWSKI VIEWS SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY FOR PRESS

LD301906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report on the statement by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Political member and deputy chairman of the Council of State, on strengthening socialist democracy; made at a 30 June press conference at the press center of the PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Barcikowski] "As you are well aware, ladies and gentlemen, our state is emerging from a deep breakdown at the beginning of the 1980's. The mistakes of earlier years and an anarchic lack of restraint resulting from this caused disruption in the functioning of the state. This is why it was necessary to take extraodinary measures to maintain constitutional order. The problem we have been trying to solve for some time now is how to overcome the bad consequences of the breakdown so as to emerge from the crisis with a stronger state and a stronger party. This is the question that also faces the 10th Congress and is, in essence, the question to which Comrade Jaruzelski replied yesterday [29 June] at length.

"The construction of democratic relations in the party and state is an important element of our positive reply to the events of that time. The thing is that citizens should have a real say regarding important decisions and that as many citizens as possible should take part in decision making processes and find out in practice what the difficulties are when making decisions -- for instance, which solution to select when resources are limited. The thing is that, by means of the broad participation of citizens in the execution and holding of power, one should also counter the danger of the bureaucratic degeneration of authority and counter the lack of respect for human needs, etc., etc.

"In all of this there is, of course, the enormous role of the party, which should enliven and animate these processes."

[Announcer] At this point, the speaker presented the activities that have been undertaken since the Ninth PZPR Congress for the democratization of the practice of power. He included among them the appointment of the supreme administrative court, the state tribunal, the constitutional tribunal and also the passing of a number of bills, including the laws on the cooperative movement. He went on to say:

[Barcikowski] "In sum, millions of citizens, without any exaggeration, fulfill various functions by choice, in other words, by their own agreement, or their own free will, and from social trust -- well at least the trust of their closest friends, work mates, electors, up to and including the Sejm. These citizens participating today in the exercise of power at its various levels were chosen in the course of democratic elections. On the other hand, that which the moralists from outside attempted to demand from us is to allow an unconstrained functioning in Poland of anti-socialist forces, which our constitution and model of democracy does not want to see."

[Announcer] In turn, Kazimierz Barcikowski recalled the decisions to appoint new institutions, functioning for the sake of democracy, contained in the speech given by Wojciech Jaruzelski. In conclusion he said:

[Barcikowski] "The question of the leading role of our party as a force constructing the political system of the country rests, among others, on her members in institutions and social organizations and in the echelons of the authorities, appropriately influencing the implementation of civil tasks and rights."

GOOD OF STATE GUIDES ATTITUDE ON RELIGIONS

LD301927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

["Excerpts" of the statement by Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs, on religious policy at a 30 June press conference at the press center of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] The religious policy of the PPR laid out in political documents of the Marxist-Leninist party has permanent foundations in the Constitution and the laws of the PPR. Speaking of the Constitution, I have in mind the regulations of 1952, which have not yet been changed and are not planned to be changed. As you know, our religious policy is based on the principle of freedom of conscience and religion. That means freedom of activity for churches and denominational associations within the scope of performing their religious functions, equality of all churches and denominational associations, and separation of the church from the state, which in turn means treating religion as a private matter and the state as a lay organization. These principles constitute the permanent guideline in our state's activity in the field of religious policy.

I want to emphasize that the state or relations among the churches and denominational associations depends not only on the state and its policy. It also depends on the attitude of churches and denominational associations toward the state and toward the issues the nation faces.

As you know, Poland is commonly considered a Catholic country, but in reality this is a multidenominational country. There are 35 churches and denominations acting legally in Poland. Obviously, the Roman Catholic Church is, however, the greatest denomination among them, and its activity in the country's life is of the greatest significance.

I want to emphasize that the relations with non-Roman Catholic Churches and denominational associations are entirely normal. These churches and denominational associations acquired a place for themselves in the existing political system. They respect the Constitution and the laws and they have confidence in the state authorities. In return the state treats them with respect and ensures their freedom to practice their religious beliefs.

The relations with the Roman Catholic Church are in the process of being shaped. This process could be described as the process of the gradual entry of the church into the socialist system. This process is still far from finished, however, although we have already come a long way. Two tendencies are still visible in the Catholic church. The dominating one is the tendency toward dialogue and agreement and constructive participation in the life of the nation and the country, while the other is a tendency to support the struggle against the political system and oppose the existing legal order, frequently attacking the authorities with slander and insulting arguments. The authorities are convinced that the tendency toward dialogue and cooperation will win. The state, as a matter of fact, does not ask a lot of the Roman Catholic Church, or other churches. Namely, it does demand that the church, that is the clergy and its hierarchy, observe the Constitution and (?its) place and respect the reason of state of the PPR. In the most important matters they should be guided by the good of our country and the state.

Questions on Religious Policy

LD301935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikouski and Adam Lopatka replied to questions put by journalists at the 10th PZPR Congress press center today [30 June]. Most of these referred to religious policy. Here is an example by Editor (Wilczynski) from DPA:

[Begin recording with (Wilczynski) question in progress]... recently expressed concern and fears that a new subject, religious studies might be used in the conditions of Poland in the fight against religion. What is (?your) stance on this matter?

[Lopatka] It would be a strange tale indeed if the very fact of popularizing knowledge about religions were to harm religion. The thing is that, in a country such as Poland the Catholic Church really does dominate among churches and denominations in the world. I think nothing bad will happen if young people also see that, apart from things that devide the individual denominations, there are also several things that link them together. Perhaps this will serve to produce more tolerance among people. [end recording]

FILIPOV READS GREETINGS TO PZPR CONGRESS

AU060610 Sofia RABOTINICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 86 p 7

[BCP Central Committee greetings message to the 10th PZPR Congress read Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at a meeting with the workers of the Warsaw "Georgi Dimitrov," high-voltage equipment plant on 1 July 1986]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear Polish friends,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its general secretary; on behalf of the Communists and working people in our country we convey the most sincere greetings to you. It is a particular pleasure for us to meet you, the working people of the Warsaw high-voltage equipment plant, which is named after Georgi Dimitrov, the glorious son of the Bulgarian workers class, the first builder of socialist Bulgaria, the oustanding leader of the international Communist and workers movement.

Our delegation, which is participating in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress, listened with great attention to the remarkable report read by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. [paragraph continues]

This report contains a thorough analysis of the results achieved by the Polish people, under the PZPR's leadership, in the struggle to overcome the difficulties, in protecting and consolidating the socialist achievements in your country. We're glad that, during the last 5-year period which has elapsed, considerable progress was achieved in all spheres of your socioeconomic life. The prestige of the PZPR has grown. Its policy is increasingly supported by the working people and by all people in your country. The Polish People's Republic strengthened its position within the socialist community, while the efforts of imperialism to isolate your country on the international scene did not succeed. We highly appreciate the peace-loving foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, as well as its active contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries in the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The results of the period under review, which your congress is assessing, are truly positive. The tasks of the forthcoming 5-year plan period and of the period up to 1995 are of exceptional importance. The socialist transformations will be intensified through the implementation of the tasks mapped out in the draft documents and through the adoption of a party program for the future. The dynamic acceleration of economic growth will increase and better conditions will be created for raising the Polish people's living standard. Your plans naturally reflect the characteristic features and the complexity of the problems as well as the methods of their solution. The common traits which characterize both our activities and your activities are the striving to work better and to achieve a more rapid progress. The comprehensive work of your congress justifies the conclusion that it will be of historic importance for the Polish People's Republic.

Comrades,

As a result of the aggressive policy conducted by the United States and its NATO partners, the threat of a world war has increased as never before. The United States is striving to disrupt the military strategic balance in the world, is increasing the arms race, and is preparing to transfer this race to outer space. The United States is committing inadmissible actions of state terrorism, steps aimed at the total destabilization of the international situation; it is committing gross acts of violation against other nations. The refusal to observe the SALT II treaty is also an expression of this policy conducted by the United States.

We consider the declaration by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev regarding the liberation of the planet by the end of this century from mass destruction weapons and from nuclear arms above all, and the program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress for the establishment of an all-around international security system as actions of historic importance. The Soviet Union once more demonstrated its good will, and through the unilateral moratorium pertaining to nuclear tests, through its proposals submitted to the UN as regards the gradual, joint, practical actions for the peaceful utilization of space, the USSR confirmed this good will. The appeal to the NATO countries and to all European countries for reducing armed forces and conventional weapons on our continent from the Atlantic to the Urals is an important, new contribution of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact states. This appeal was adopted at the recent Budapest meeting.

As the 13th BCP Congress pointed out, under these circumstances the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as an inseparable part of the socialist community, is conducting an active and consistent foreign policy; it does everything within its power to ensure possibilities for our people so that they may work under conditions of peace and security.

Being closely linked with the principles of internationalism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to make its contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, to the implementation of our common, peace-loving policy. The line of friendship and close cooperation with our common ally, the Soviet Union, and with the other, fraternal, socialist countries is the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

We attach the greatest importance to the initiative of transforming the Balkan peninsula into a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for the development of good-neighbor relations of mutual trust and understanding among the Balkan peoples, for cooperation and peace.

Comrades,

The relations between the BCP and the PZPR are built upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, upon the basis of common goals and tasks. These relations are characterized by extensive cooperation in all sectors of social life. The meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski play a particularly important role in the development of all-round Polish-Bulgarian relations; they contribute to the development of these relations to a new level. In recent years the relations between the BCP and the PZPR particularly expanded. We are linked together by the Bulgarian-Polish Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty, by our common Warsaw Pact membership, and by our membership in CEMA. Active cooperation is developing between our sociopolitical organizations, between the sister okrugs and voivodships, and among the working people of both countries. In implementing the accords reached, numerous agreements were signed for specialization and production sharing in the machine-building sectors, in the production of electronic calculating equipment, in chemical industry, and so forth. The scientific-technical cooperation program signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic for the period up to 1990 opens new opportunities in this respect. Favorable prerequisites exist for the intensification of integration links through the use of more effective forms and methods of work, through the establishment of joint enterprises, and through direct production links with the participation of hundreds of thousands of working people.

All this demonstrates our cooperation is entering a new stage in its development. We are ready to continue to make our contribution to solving the growing, ever more complicated new tasks which the BCP and PZPR congresses are assigning to us.

Permit me, in closing my speech, dear comrades, to wish the working people in your plant, the working people of Warsaw, the Communists, and all fraternal Polish people great successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress.

Long live the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and countries, between our two peoples!

Long live peace and socialism!

LIST OF VISITING DELEGATIONS PUBLISHED

AU091154 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 30 Jun p 11

[Text] Warsaw, June 30 -- The 10th PUWP Congress is being attended by delegations representing fraternal communist and worker parties from socialist countries.

Also present are other foreign delegations representing communist and worker parties, national-liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties from all the continents. Following is the list of chairmen of the foreign delegations:

Socialist Countries

Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia -- Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee first secretary
Socialist Unity Party of Germany -- Willi Stoph, Politburo member, chaiman of the GDR Council of Ministers
Bulgarian Communist Party -- Grisha Filipov, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary
Hungarian Socialist Workers Party -- Karoly Grosz, Politburo member, Budapest first secretary
Romanian Communist Party -- Emil Bobu, Executive Political Committee member, Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Cuba -- Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission
Communist Party of Vietnam -- Chu Huy Man, Politburo member, vice-president of the Council of State
Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party -- Demchigiyn Molomjamts, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary
League of Communists of Yugoslavia -- Milan Radovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, Montenegro LC CC chairman
Korean Workers Party -- Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Lao People's Revolutionary Party -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers
Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party -- Mat Ly, Politburo member, vice-chairman of the National Assembly

Western Europe

French Communist Party -- Giselle Moreau, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Austria -- Franz Hager, Politburo member
Communist Party of Belgium -- Jean Debrouwere, Politburo member
Danish Communist Party -- Bo Rosschou, Politburo member, Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Finland -- Erkki Kauppila, Politburo member
Communist Party of Greece -- Grigori Farakos, Politburo member
Communist Party of Spain -- Simon Sanchez Montero, Executive Committee member, Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Ireland -- Eoin O'Murchu, vice-chairman
Communist Party of the People's of Spain -- Miguel Naveros, Central Committee member
Communist Party of Luxembourg -- Francois Hoffmann, Politburo member
Communist Party of Malta -- Anthony Vassalo, general secretary
Communist Party of Norway -- Hans I. Kleven, chairman
San Marino Communist Party -- Luigi Forcellini, Central Committee member
Communist Party of Turkey -- Ali Ilieri, Central Committee member
Communist Party of Great Britain -- Jack Ashton, Executive and Political Committee member, Scottish Committee member
Malta Labor Party -- Dalli Renald, Politburo member
German Communist Party -- Hermann Gautier, Board Presidium member
Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Greece -- Spiros Kaloudis, CC member
Portuguese Communist Party -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary
Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus -- Michael Olympios, Central Committee member

Swedish Workers Communist Party -- Rune Pettersson, Politburo member, CC secretary
Social Democratic Party of Germany -- Ulrich Gembardt, member of the editorial staff of the NEUE GESELLSCHAFT monthly
Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin -- Harry Flichtbeil, board member
Workers Party of Switzerland -- Mathias Bonert, Central Committee member
Italian Communist Party -- Pierro Fassino, leadership member

Africa and Middle East

African Liberation Party of Guinea and Cape Verde -- Mario Cabral, Central Committee secretary
Zimbabwe African National Council-Patriotic Front -- Sidney T. Sekeramayi, Politburo member
Mozambique Liberation Front -- Armando Guebuza, Politburo member
Bahrain National Liberation Front [BNLF] -- (Mahmood Aziz), BNLF committee member
Communist Party of Iraq -- 'Aziz Muhammad, general secretary
Yemen Socialist Party -- (Salim S'alih Muhammad), deputy general secretary
Communist Party of Jordan -- Samir Haddad, Central Committee member
Egyptian Communist Party -- (Kamal Muhamad Magdi), Politburo member
Communist Party of Israel -- Ruth Lublitz, Central Committee member
Congolese Labor Party -- (Dominique Bouhouayi), Central Committee member
Lebanese Communist Party -- (Saadallah Hazrani), Politburo member
Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- (Kundi Payama) Politburo member
South-West African People's Organization -- (Kaveke Antony Katamila), Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
Palestine Liberation Organization -- Jamal As-Surani, Executive Committee Secretary
Palestine Communist Party -- (Na'im Asa'b), Politburo member
National Liberation Front (Algeria) -- (Chafik Laroussi), member of the Permanent Secretariat
Congress Party for Malagasy Independence -- (Arsene Ratsifehera) Politburo member and deputy general secretary
Socialist Constitutional Party (Tunisia) -- (Mohamed Salah Ouni), general secretary of the Regional Committee
Senegalese Independence Labor Party -- (Semou Pathe Gueye), Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
Party for Progress and Socialism (Morocco) -- 'Ali Yata, general secretary
Revolutionary Party (Tanzania) -- (Patrick Qorro), member of the National Executive Committee
Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (Iraq) -- (Hassan 'Ali Nassar), member of the National Command and member of the Revolution Command Council
Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (Syria) -- Fayiz al-Nassier, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command
South African Communist Party -- Britan Bunting, Central Committee member
General People's Congress (Libya) -- 'Abd al-Razzaq al Susa'a, assistant to secretary-general of the General People's Congress
Workers Party of Ethiopia -- Fischa Desta, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
Socialist Progressive Party (Lebanon) -- (Salah 'Abd al-Husun), Central Committee member
Sudanese Communist Party -- (Muhammed Mahgoub Osman), foreign department head
Communist Party of Syria -- 'Umar Siba'i, Politburo member
Tunisia Communist Party -- Ahmed Brahim, Central Committee member
United Nations Independence Party (Zambia) -- Ruben C. Kamanga, Central Committee member

America

American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (Peru) -- Cesar Lopez Silva, Executive Committee secretary
Brazilian Communist Party -- Almir Nevez, Politburo member
Dominician Communist Party -- Jose Antonio Riva Tavarez, Central Committee secretary

Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Revolutionary Democratic Front (El Salvador) -- Marco Lopez
Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) (Nicaragua) -- Victor Tirado Lopez, commandante of the revolution and FSLN national leadership member
Communist Party of Colombia -- Gilma Valencia, Politburo member
Communist Party of Argentina -- Oscar Ares, Central Committee member
Communist Party of Bolivia -- Walter Morales, Politburo member
Chilean Communist Party -- America Zorilla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
Communist Party of Honduras -- Randolfo Banegas, Politburo member
Communist Party of Canada -- William Stewart, Central Executive Committee member
Communist Party of El Salvador -- Jaime Barrios, Political Commission member
Communist Party USA -- John Pittman, Politburo member
Communist Party of Uruguay -- Eduardo Viera Ruiz, Politburo member
Communist Party of Venezuela -- Trino Melean, political secretary of Portuguesa district
People's Party of Panama -- Cleto Manuel Sousa Batista, Politburo member
People's Progressive Party (Guyana) -- Danals Ramotar, Executive Committee member
People's National Congress (Guyana) -- Pairs Malcolm, Executive Committee member
Paraguayan Communist Party -- Rogelio Gonzales, Central Committee member
People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica -- Francisco Gamboa, Politcal Committee and Secretariat member
Costa Rican People's Party -- Miguel Sobrado Chavez, Political Committee member
Peruvian Communist Party -- Cesar Jimenez, the party's representative in THE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW
Puerto Rican Socialist Party -- Carlos Gallisa, secretary-general
Workers Party of Jamaica -- Elean Thomas, Politburo member
Socialist Party of Chile -- Maria Elena Carrera, Central Committee member
United Party of Haitian Communists -- Rene Theodore, secretary-general
United Socialist Party of Mexico -- Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary
United Left (Peru) -- Alfonso Borountes, Central Committee member

Asia and Pacific

Indian National Congress - Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, minister of parliament and member of the Committee for Policy and Atomic Energy
Bangladesh Communist Party -- Saifuddin Ahmmed Manik, Politburo member
Communist Party of India -- Kali Shankar Shukla, Executive Committee member and chairman of the party's Central Control Commission
Communist Party of India, Marxist -- Samar Mukherjii, Politburo member and secretary-general of the Indian trade union
Communist Party of Sri Lanka -- Peter Jayasekera, Politburo member
People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) -- Ali Khavari, Central Committee first secretary
People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan -- Solayman La'eq, Politburo alternate member
Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand -- David Arthur, Central Committee alternate member
Socialist Party of Australia -- Alan Miller, vice-secretary general

PROBLEMY POKOJU I SOCJALIZMU [PROBLEMI MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] -- Roland Bauer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and member of the editors board of THE WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

DEPUTIES REVIEW STATE FINANCIAL REPORTS

LD090823 Warsaw PAP in English 0035 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 8 -- The Sejm (Parliament) committee for Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, met here today [9 July] under the chairmanship of deputy Jan Kaczmared to review a report on the accomplishment of the state budget, balance of payments and the accomplishment of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-85. The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda.

The meeting opened with a report by Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz on Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank) last June.

"Poland's membership in these organizations," stressed the minister, "should be viewed in connection with our debt problem. On last June 1, Poland's debt amounted to 31.4 billion dollars. We view the IMF membership as one of the factors supporting the settlement of our problems. However, the key to overcome them is in our hands, and this is first of all a considerable growth of exports."

The committee also reviewed and adopted a report on the accomplishment of the state budget in 1985. The deputies emphasized the strengthening last year of the role and significance of the budget in the system of centrally controlled economy. However, 1985 was another year of unbalanced state budget. The deficit of 35.2 billion zlotys included the central budget deficit of 127.3 billion zlotys and a surplus in local budgets of 92.1 billion zlotys. The central budget closed with results better by 11.7 billion zlotys than planned. The report on the accomplishment of the plan of credits and the balance sheet of money incomes and expenditures of the population in 1985 shows that planned levels were not reached. The planned credit levels were exceeded by over 3437 billion zlotys and the money incomes levels by 368 billion zlotys.

The committee reviewed and adopted Poland's balance of payments along with an assessment of the accomplishment of the plan of foreign financial turnovers last year, emphasizing that the economic solutions in foreign trade were not satisfactory. The committee also stressed the lack of a long-term programme to balance the payments and repay debts.

The committee also reviewed and passed reports on accomplishments of plans of the central fund for development of culture and the state labour reemployment fund. Assessing the report on the accomplishment of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 together with realization of the austerity programme, the deputies underscored the consistency in carrying out the policy of social shield to protect the socially weakest groups.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

LD010223 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Purchasing prices paid for agricultural produce are going up as of today [30 June]. The aim of the increase is to maintain the profitability of agricultural production, to make up for the increased production costs that agriculture has no influence over, and to improve the economic conditions of milk and sugar beet production. The principles of the increase were outlined during a press conference in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy.

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

AU302007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 30 Jun 86

["Statement of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES Related to the Support Given by the USA to the Counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1986 -- The Romanian News Agency is empowered to state:

The public opinion in Romania has received with feelings of deep concern the decision of the U.S. Administration, recently passed by the House of Representatives, to grant an important financial support to the counterrevolutionary forces that fight against the legal regime in Nicaragua. This measure gravely trespasses the principles of international law, represents a direct interference in the domestic affairs, a threat at the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua, an act of a nature to aggravate further the complex explosive situation in the Central American region. Likewise, such a decision affects the political climate in general, enhances tension and places new obstacles in the way to good live-together in the region, to building a climate of peace and collaboration for which the Republic of Nicaragua, the Contadora Group, the Support Group, and other Latin American countries militate.

Consistent in its foreign-policy principles, with the spirit of understanding, of solving by way of negotiations all the states of conflict, the Socialist Republic of Romania disapproves firmly of this flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state member in the UN, and considers it to be an act aimed against the order of international law, against the Nicaraguan people's legitimate right to freedom, sovereignty and independence, the right to choose by itself, self-dependently the way of life and the path of its economic and social development.

Expressing its solidarity with and support to the cause of the Nicaraguan people, the Romanian people stands firmly and calls for an end to be put to any actions of interference in other states' domestic affairs, and sternly condemns the violations, of any kind, of the norms of international law and jutice, of the principles of the UN Charter.

The USA ought to heed the rightful protests of world public opinion, as well as of public opinion at home renounce the support to the Contras in Nicaragua and make a constructive, negotiating spirit prevail, which should underlie the actions of all the states, be they big or small, in the international arena. A just and lasting resolution of the complex problems in Central America cannot be found by way of the policy of force and interference in those states' internal affairs, but only by way of a political, peaceful settlement, based on the unanimously accepted norms of international law. This is the only solution that meets the requirements of peace, the cause of detente and understanding throughout the world.

SCINTEIA EDITORIAL MARKS 65TH CPC ANNIVERSARY

AU060600 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 86 p 5

[Editorial: "An Outstanding Moment in the Life of the Friendly Chinese Communists and People"]

[Text] On 1 July the Chinese Communists and working people celebrate an event of great significance for China's multimillenia-old history: the 65th anniversary of the CPC's founding.

In the past 65 years the Chinese people, led by their Communist Party, have covered a glorious road of struggle. Being a faithful spokesman of the people's strivings and interests and a continuer of their rich revolutionary traditions, the CPC has organized and led the anti-imperialist and antifeudal struggle and has mobilized and guided the masses in the great battles waged against foreign occupiers and for national and social freedom and the socialist revolution.

The CPC's founding occured at a time of sharpened social contradictions generated by feudal oppression and aggravated by imperialist domination, which turned the country into a semicolony. In these circumstancese, there was a great revolutionary upsurge stimulated by the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas and an urgent need was felt for the creation of a party of the workers class which could unite the hundreds of millions of working people and guide them in struggle. This historic event occurred on 1 July 1921 in Shanghai, where representatives of Marxist groupings from various provinces adopted the decision to set up the CPC, the organizer of revolutionary struggles and all the victories which would radically change China's destiny. This even also had a great impact on the entire world's development.

Since its founding, the CPC has inspired and led all class battles waged by the Chinese workers and peasants. It created the People's Liberation Army, which covered itself with glory during the struggles for the country's liberation, and wrote down epic pages in China's history with the "Long March" and the battles waged against Japanese imperialism, which had conquered the country. This long national and social liberation struggle was crowned by the 1 October 1949 victory and the proclamation of the PRC, thus marking the triumph of the revolution and the transition to building a new and socialist society in China. Along the way opened by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the victory of the people's revolution in China has seriously hurt the positions held by imperialism in Asia and throughout the world and has contributed to a large extent to the change that has taken place in the world balance of power by exerting a great influence on the revolutionary struggle of peoples for eliminating foreign domination and attaining freedom, national independence, and social progress.

In the new conditions, having become free masters in their own country, the China people, led by the Communist Party, mobilized their creative strength to eliminate the hardships inherited from the past and build a new life. By creatively applying the general truths of scientific socialism to concrete realities prevailing in China, the CPC guided the efforts of the working masses to attain profound revolutionary changes in all socioeconomic fields. The entire world knows of the outstanding achievements attained by the diligent and talented Chinese people in developing industry, agriculture, science, and culture and raising their material and culture well-being.

The Romanian people follow with interest and warm sympathy the friendly Chinese people's great achievements in their socialist construction and the intensive work to implement the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and of last year's national party conference as well as the program designed to turn China into a strong socialist state with a modern industry, agriculture, and science and with an even higher living standard. The great achievements of the PRC, along with the achievements of the other socialist countries, make a very important contribution to asserting the superiority of socialism and increasing its force and influence in the world.

Today's anniversary is a happy opportunity for the Romanian Communists and all our people to express our high appreciation for the ties of warm friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPC and between our countries and peoples. These are lasting ties, established between two parties and peoples which are far away from one another from a geographical viewpoint, but close to each other through the same ideals of struggle, concerns, and aspirations. The Romanian Communists have actively shown their international sympathy and solidarity with the struggle of the Chinese Communists to eliminate foreign domination and gain their freedom. The Romanian people hailed the victory of the revolution and the proclamation of the PRC with great satisfaction; Romanian-Chinese relations have thus acquired a sounder foundation in the new conditions thanks to the common system in our countries and the common goals of socialism and communism.

The links between the leading political forces in the two countries, the RCP and CPC, have been the dynamizing element of the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and cooperation. Everybody knows the decisive role played throughout the years by meetings and talks between the party-state leaders of the two countries in Bucharest and Beijing. A most important point in the evolution of Romanian-Chinese relations was the official friendship visit paid last year to the PRC by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elene Ceausescu; the decisions adopted on that occasion have opened up new prospects for the higher development of bilateral cooperation in various fields. In this respect, as an expression of the joint determination to utilize the opportunities offered by Romania's and China's economies, which are in the full swing of development, the two sides signed an agreement between the governments of the two countries concerning the development of bilateral economic relations in the 1986-90 period, a long-term agreement on goods exchanges, and other understandings capable of stipulating the mutually advantageous cooperation.

In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We are convinced that the further development of Romanian-Chinese friendship, solidarity, and cooperation and the ever broader utilization of new opportunities to expand and diversify economic exchanges and production sharing make an important contribution to accelerating the material and cultural progress of the two countries and increasing the well-being of our peoples, thus serving the overall cause of socialist construction in our country and of socialism, progress, and peace in the world."

The durability of the Romanian-Chinese relations also derives from the fact that they rely on the socialist principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance; these principles contributed to the greater assertion of these relations, in keeping with the interest of socialist construction in our countries.

It is known that, in its turn, the CPC highly values our party's constant stance in favor of expanding Romanian-Chinese relations and its policy of strengthening the unity of socialist countries. In this respect, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said: "China will never forget those countries which supported and sympathized with our revolution and construction and helped and supported us in difficult times. Romania is among these countries. The Chinese people consider your support and friendship as the best and most valuable thing in the world."

Along with increased cooperation in socialist construction, Romania and China cooperate internationally and actively work for bringing about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and securing peace, asserting the casue of all nations' freedom and independence, and attaining a new international economic order and a better and more just world.

On this glorious CPC jubilee, all our people extend to the friendly Chinese Communists and people warm greetings and heartfelt wishes for new and great successes in the socialist construction of their fatherland and reiterate the conviction that the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation will further develop to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace.

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

AU061440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0822 GMT 6 86

["Press Release on the Official Visit of Friendship Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/7/1986 -- Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania over July 2-6, 1986, upon an invitation by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The staff council of premier and the officials accompanying him saw round economic, social, cultural and farming units in Bucharest and in Dolj and Arges Counties, being extended a warm reception as an expression of the feelings of friendship and special esteem which the peoples of the two countries harbour for each other.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met and conducted talks with Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CG of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

On the occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of prosperity and progress for the friendly Romanian people on behalf of Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, and Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China.

Expressing sincere thanks for that message, Comrade Nicoale Ceausescu conveyed Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian A warm salute and the best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of prosperity and progress for the friendly Chinese people.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and understanding, information was exchanged on current concerns for socialist construction in Romania and China, the stage of bilateral links was examined, with particular stress on the way in which the decisions and understandings reached during the Beijing summit of October 1985 are implemented, and opinions were exchanged on the major problems of the international life.

On the occasion, it was noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of close friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the peoples of the two countries developed successfully, on the basis of a strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

In that framework, emphasis was placed on the deciding role of the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings and talks, which gave further decisive impact to the powerful development of cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, both bilaterally and in the international life. More particularly, the significance of the results of the official visit Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985 and the understandings reached on the occasion with comrades in the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China, which laid the lasting foundations of cooperation between the two countries over 1986-1990 and, beyond, until the year 2000 were highlighted.

The belief was expressed that broad possibilities existed for the further expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Chinese links on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other areas of mutual interest, and so was the determination to work most firmly along that line for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and collaboration throughout the world.

During the exchange of opinions on major international problems of mutual concern, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Zhao Ziyang noted with satisfaction that the assessments contained in the communique released at the end of the summit visit paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985 had proved fully valid, the fact being also highlighted that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China shared identical or very close stances on the major problems confronting contemporary mankind. The two countries' deep concern was expressed over the serious international situation and stress was laid on the fact that the maintenance and furtherance of the arms races, of the nuclear arms race in the first place and the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe enhanced the threat of a new world war, which would ineluctably turn nuclear. That is why, both countries consider that the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch are the safeguarding of world peace, the fight against aggression and war, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, an end to the emplacement of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the ones in place, the reunification of all nuclear missiles and weapons in the other parts of the world, a halt to outer space militarization.

Romania and China consider that although the threat of a new world conflagration still exists, the forces of peace have asserted themselves ever more in the international arena and that, consequently, the peoples, the progressive forces everywhere can prevent the outbreak of a new war and ensure the safeguarding of peace in the world through joint actions.

Emphasis was placed on Romania's and China's firm determination to work, alongside the peoples in other countries of the world, for an immediate end to the arms race and the achievement of a passage to palpable measures of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to further make sustained efforts for the elimination from the international life of the policy of violating the national independence and sovereignty of other states, of interference in their domestic affairs, or recourse to the use and threat of force against other countries.

The imperative need was underscored for intensified politial and diplomatic efforts to peacefully settle interstate disputes, to eliminate the hotbeds of tension from all the regions of the world, in the interest of international peace, stability and detente.

At the same time, stress was laid on the imperious need to pass on to a global resolution of the economic problems which face the developing countries, of the foreign debt problem too, to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order and new-type relations on full equality and equity among states to provide for the faster economic and social progress of all states, of the developing countries in the first place. In that context, the active support was reiterated Romania and China grant to the strengthening of solidarity and the intensification of cooperation among developing countries and the need was underscored for those countries, for the developed states to make concerted sustained efforts for a recovery of the economy of developing countries, for a steady, harmonious and sound growth of world economy.

Romania and China attach great importance to the participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the nonaligned states, of the developing countries in the international life, to their growing role in the resolution of the serious problems of the contemporary world, in the interest of all peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world. In that framework, the hope was expressed that the future non-aligned summit to be held in Zimbabwe this year would contribute to strengthening those states' unity and solidarity, to enhancing their role in the resolution of the complex problems of the international life.

The proclamation of 1986 as the International Year of Peace by the UN General Assembly was welcomed and the need was stressed for that world organization's growing role in solving the major problems of the contemporary world in the interests of the peoples.

Satisfaction was expressed at the close cooperation between Romania and China internationally and the determination was set forth to expand their cooperation at the UN and in other international organizations.

Official talks were conducted between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, which passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and full understanding, and they focused on an analysis of the stage of bilateral links, in the economic area in particular.

During the talks, the current stage of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries was examined. In the spirikt of the agreement between the Government of the socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the development of bilateral economic relations over 1986-1990, of the long-term agreement between the two governments on major commodity exchanges over 1986-1990, which were signed in Beijing in October 1985, of the other documents concluded between the two countries, tasks were set for relevant economic ministries and organizations in consideration of the experience acquired so far, the existing growing potential, the needs and possibilities of the national economies of the two countries concerning the identification of new ways and means to provide for a strong, further growth of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation on stable, long-term, mutually advantageous terms.

At the end of the visit, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China expressed their deep satisfaction at the productive results of the talks conducted in Romania, considering them to be a new and significant contribution to the strengthening and expansion of the links of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

On behalf of the officials accompanying him, as well as on his own behalf, Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and keen thanks to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the warm reception and hospitality extended to them throughout their visit, as an expression of the traditional feelings of friendship, esteem and solidarity between the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

On behalf of Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, as well as on his own behalf, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay a new official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China at a convenient time. Furthermore, the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China invited Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The dates of the visits will be set later on, through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, July 6, 1986

VADUVA, IVASCU MEET SENATOR LARRY PRESSLER

AU091625 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 09/07/1986 -- On Wednesday, U.S. Senator Larry Pressler, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Grand National Assembly, had interviews with Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and with Marin Ivascu, GNA deputy chairman. During the talks, opinions were exchanged on the relations between Romania and the USA in various fields of activity. The joint wish was expressed to further strengthen the ties between the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries.

NORTH KOREAN PARTY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU081731 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/7/1986 -- A delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea, led by (Pak Song-bong,) first deputy head of the machine-building section of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, paid an experience-exchange visit to Romania over July 3-8.

The delegation had interviews and conducted talks with executives of the State Committee for Nuclear Power and the Constanta County Committee of the RCP, and visited economic and socio-cultural units in the capital city and in several counties.

The delegation were received at the CC of the RCP Headquarters and conducted talks with Neculai Agachi, member of the CC of the RCP first deputy chairman of the Central Council of Worker Control Over Economic and Social Activites.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR MARKED

AU051438 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1327 GMT 5 Jul 86

["Lasting Romanian-Soviet Links of Friendship and Many-Sided Collaboration" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1986 -- The anniversary of 16 years since the signing of a new treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union on July 7, is an opportunity to reiterate the Romanian people's feelings of warm friendship for the Soviet peoples, the belief that the relations of productive bilateral cooperation will develop further in the future.

Enriching the provisions of the first treaty (of February 1948), which had provided a framework for the fruitful ties of alliance between Romania and the Soviet Union for more than two decades, the treaty of July 7, 1970, was -- in the conditions of the new historical stage -- a crowning of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, between their advanced revolutionary social forces. The strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet links of friendship is an organic part of the foreign policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state, within which the continuous expansion of cooperation and solidarity with the socialist countries, with the neighboring socialist countries in the first place, is a permanent principle, and special attention is being paid to the deepening of friendly collaboration with the USSR. We consider that the strengthening of collaboration among all socialist ocuntries is of special importance for the growing prestige of socialism, for peace and collaboration throughout the world, RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu said in the speech he delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The treaty has proved a powerful instrument for the continuous expansion of the Romanian-Soviet many-sided collaboration. The joint declaration of 1976, as well as other documents signed by Romania and the USSR at top level -- documents which improved and materialized the provisions of the treaty and were also productive working programmes for the deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation -- were of great significance for the ascending course of those relations.

A deciding role in the development of Romanian-Soviet links is played by the ties of friendship and solidarity between the leading political forces of the two countries -- the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- and, more particularly by the summit meetings and talks, by the decisions and understandings reached on the occasions, which opened prospects to Romanian-Soviet collaboration on all planes. In this respect, the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Republic, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, held last year and in May this year, were of great political importance, as they went down as moments of major significance for the development of relations between the two countries and peoples.

The two leaders reiterated the mutual wish to work for the further expansion and growing efficiency of commercial, economic, technical and scientific relations, on mutually advantageous terms. In this respect, the long-term programme for the development of economic, technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR until the year 2000, which was signed during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Moscow, opens favourable prospects.

The implementation of the provisions under that programme will encourage a stepped up growth of commodity exchanges, the deepening of cooperation in and specialization of production, the satisfaction of the requirements of the national economies for raw materials, fuels, machinery, equipment and consumer goods to a larger extent, the intensification of cooperation in science and technology, in line with the ever broader possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries, which will contribute to the resolution of major economic problems of mutual concern. The two countries pay special attention to the rise in the quality of their collaboration, the use of new ways and forms to promote it in their mutual interest, the development of links between economic organizations and scientific institutions.

The Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation, which has been expanding continuously on the bilaterial plane, has been developing multilaterally as well, within the CMEA. The two countries successfully implement the understandings endorsed by the economic summit of CMEA countries held in June 1984, carry on sustained activites to implement the technical-scientifc programme of CMEA countries until the year 2000, to jointly solve such problems as the satisfaction of requirements for fuel, energy, raw materials, machines, equipment and modern technologies.

At the same time, Romanian-Soviet collaboration in science, culture, the arts, education and mass media expands, to contribute to better mutual knowledge of the two countries' achievements in various areas of activity. The signing this year of the programme for the application of the agreement on cultural collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union over 1986-1990 plays an important part. Collaboration on the level of trade union and youth organizations, friendship associations and other public organizations, on a sporting and tourist line also develops continuously.

Romania and the Soviet Union cooperate actively in the international arena. The fact is well known that Romania welcomed and most firmly supports the proposals Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, advanced on January 15 this year in connection with a passage to the implementation of a phased-out disarmament programme until the year 2000. These proposals, along with those set forth during the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, which, as President Nicolae Ceausescu showed, correspondingly complement one another, open real prospects, for the first time in history, for a passage to disarmament and the complete elimination of wars from mankind's life.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES RENOVICA ON ELECTION

AU060618 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committe Presidium

On the occasion of your election to the office of president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my behalf, I convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling the function of high responsibility bestowed upon you. Likewise, I wish you, the LCY Central Committee, all the Communists, and the working people in friendly Yugoslavia full success in implementing the decisions adopted by the 13th Congress for building the socialist society in your homeland.

I express great value for the traditional Romanian-Yugolav relations and I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and the cause of socialism, international cooperation, security, and peace throughout the world.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES SLOVENIA VISIT

Visits Work Organizations

LD090905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, and members of his delegation had talks with representatives of a number of work organizations from Slovenia in the Smelt work organization of Ljubljana this morning.

It was emphasized that contacts so far have produced good results and have established a sound basis for expanding economic cooperation particularly in industry, transport, the pharmaceutical industry, scientific and technical research, and tourism. The Chinese premier and members of the delegation displayed particular interest in the work and results of the Smelt, Iskra, Gorenje-Emona, and several other work organizations which enjoy a reputation in the PRC as being respectable business partners.

It was also stressed during the meeting that all the necessary preconditions exist for cooperation at higher levels, for the realization of joint projects, and for Yugslav-Chinese joint ventures in third markets.

Today the PRC premier and members of his delegation will visit the Luka Koper work organization and the Bernadin tourist complex in Portoroz.

Holds Talks With France Popit

LD092241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Ljubljana, July 9 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, who is currently in the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, had talks with President of the Republican Presidency of Slovenia France Popit today. During the talks, prospects were reviewed for increasing Slovenia's participation in overall Yugoslav-Chinese economic cooperation.

Both sides emphasized the wish for to-date trade contacts to serve as a basis for broader economic exchanges. The Slovenian economy, it was said, offered major prospects, since many work organizations from that Yugoslav republic are already successfully participating in Yugoslav-Chinese economic relations.

The Chinese prime minister and members of the Chinese delegation are closing their visit to Slovenia tommorrow, and the five-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Concludes Visit; Departs

LD100834 Belegrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0633 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang ended his visit to Yugoslavia and left this morning. At Brnik airport the PRC premier and members of his delegation were seen off by Dusan Sinigoj, Cvetka Selsak, Marijan Sitfar, Zvone Dragan, the SFRY ambassador in the PRC, and others.

In the course of their 5-day official visit Zhao Ziyang and other PRC officials conducted a series of talks which concentrated on ways of further expanding Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation. At meetings with top Yugoslav officials particular attention was focused on bilateral economic relations.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PRICES

LD092004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 9 Jul 86

["Session of the Markets and Prices Committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Prices Institute will propose that the Federal Executive Council look into the possibility of returning prices to the February level for those products whose prices had not gone up considerably before the decision was adopted to change the way prices are controlled. This was said by Branko Gostovic, deputy director of the Federal Price Institute, at today's session of the Markets and Prices Committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. He said the prices of those products and services which were determined on the basis of shared elements established in the medium-term plan (energy, railway, and postal and telecommunications services) are also increasing considerably. Therefore, in forming these prices and working out shared elements there should be more agreement-seeking between work organizations and federal organs in charge of prices.

Speaking about price trends in the first half of the year, Andrija Jovicic, assistant director of the Federal prices Institute, said that it is particularly worrying that in June food expenses "have jumped" by as much as 109 percent (in relation to June of 1985). The prices of the producers of industrial products in June were up by 71 percent as compared to the same month last year, which is by far less than their retail prices, where the increase is around 92 percent. Jovicic explained this difference by the fact that manufacturer's oil prices were lowered while retail prices remained unchanged. Apart from this, the June statistics also recorded an exceptionally high increase in the prices of services which are not taken into consideration in calculations of retail prices. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD092028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session presided over by President Sinan Hasani in Belgrade today. As one of the constitutionally established authorized proposers, the Presidency carried out an exchange of views on the character and dynamics of changes in individual regulations in the SFRY Constitution to further develop and improve the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. The Presidency believes that it is necessary to intensify organized work to prepare a proposal to change individual regulations in the SFRY Constitution, so that it can be sent to the SFRY Assembly in autumn according to regular procedures.

These proposals should contribute to the further strengthening and affirmation of the fundamental regulations of our society and to a more efficient functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. The Presidency also pointed out the significance of continuing and intensifying positive changes in the behavior of all subjects of our society in the direction of more work and effort, carrying out what has been agreed upon, obeying laws, and strengthening personal and collective responsibility.

The SFRY Presidency also discussed a report on the capability of the state security service and supported measures for the improved functioning and execution of the tasks this service is responsible for in our society.

JUSTICE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES POLITICAL DELINQUENCY

LD091401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- In view of the exceptional dangers generated by the acts of political crime, the delegates in the Federal Chamber's committee for Justice today described as disturbing the fact that the volume of political delinquency in 1984 and up to mid-1985 remained unchanged. According to the figures presented, last year 763 persons were reported and 335 were sentenced for committing political crimes. Although political crimes constitute only 0.31 percent of the overall number of crimes, the committee expressed displeasure over the high incidence of serious crimes in the structure of this type of crime. It was stressed that particular concern is being caused by the activity of all types against brotherhood and unity and country's independence; by the enemy's activity through the legal institutions of the system and; in particular, by the nationalists' growing influence among the young.

In discussing the document on the analysis of political delinquency in the country, the committee concluded that the organs responsible for suppressing such delinquency acted in an efficient and legal manner, but that the need for action by all subjects of social self-protection still exists in preventing political crimes.

The committee delegates also called for a more thorough analysis of the differences in the penal policies applied in individual republics and provinces. This analysis would help to establish whether the differences arose as a result of the individualization of the crimes (which would be justified) or whether they arose due to the differing views as to the social danger posed by the acts committed (which would not be justified).

Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court, stressed that political crimes were being uncovered with increased efficiency, that courts were giving priority to these crimes, and that in the past they acted within the law. He also said that certain differences in the penal policies did exist, but that these were not serious. According to the Federal Court, the penal policy is generally adequate for the type and seriousness of these crimes. This is illustrated by the fact that 33 percent of the accused were given unconditional sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years and the rest were given sentences over 3 years. In Stojan Djordjevic's view. These cannot be called lenient sentences. [passage omitted]

Prosecutors Discuss Kosovo

LD092238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Apart from their high degree of promptness achieved in matters of political crime, the public prosecutor's offices in Kosovo are less efficient in starting procedures for other types of crime and violations of law. Indeed, prosecutors cannot act on their own if they do not quickly receive signals and information if they receive none at all from competent organs and individuals. For example, the legal deadline for starting a procedure to annul contracts on selling and buying real estate under duress is about to expire, while this action is yet to start.

This was pointed out today at a meeting beteween Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, with the republican prosecutors of Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia and the provincial public prosecutors of Kosovo, devoted to the agreement for implementing the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on measures for normalizing the situation in Kosovo.

The Kosovo courts still do not have procedures to annul such contracts, while the clients are not showing initiative in starting them. As it turned out, it is not completely clear against whom they should be undertaken. Because of this the Kosovo prosecutors were criticized for only now pointing out these problems. Moreover, since trade in real estate has been going on outside the law for years, it is not being taxed, and nobody is called to account for such evasions. [passage omitted]

Among other things the Kosovo prosecutors said that these were completely new issues for them with specific problems and that they could not deal with them without assistance from the federal and republican prosecutors. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, prosecutors commented on the lack of promptness in the work of the courts in the province. For example, it has been noticed that while early sentences passed for political crimes were severe, they have recently become less so. However, prosecutors do not react promptly to this either.

At a meeting it was also said that people should be called to account for not respecting legal obligations and deadliness for solving these problems.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE ADOPTS PROGRAM ON TASKS

LD091443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC established its tasks of further promoting and improving the method of work and activity of the LC organizations and organs in the province. It was stressed during the session that the situation in the province called for generalized criticism, and for statements and descriptions of the situation to be replaced by the activity that would transform words into concrete actions and implement what had been agreed upon.

The warning was given tdhat forum-type work and communication through paper and documents between the party organs and organizations must be replaced with direct contacts. In accordance with the calls for new approaches and methods on the part of the Kosovo LC, the program and plan of work of the Provincial Committee and its bodies up to the middle of 1987 was adopted. The program specifies the most important issues to be dealt with and duties stemming from the stance adopted at top-level party meetings and from the measures laid down by the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

BAR DISTRICT COURT COUNCIL SENTENCES 6

LD091445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Bar, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Council of the District Court in Titograd today in Bar passed sentence on a six-member hostile group from Ostros after a hearing lasting 6 days.

Alija S. Perasevic, 42, was jailed for 13 years; Salja N. Markasevic, 36, Dzafer S. Markasevic, 36, and Sulejman A. Cukovic, 50, were each jailed for 11 years; Hasan B. Perasevic, 48, was jailed for 10 years; and Yusuf T. Boljevic, 32, was jailed for 4 years. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

Agenda Discussed

LD091737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0826 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The directions for forther action on the stabilization of economic and political conditions, as well as the main questions to be solved in which communists and their leaderships must urgently become involved, are clearly established with the congress stands. This was also the starting point in the preparations of the work program of the Serbian LC Central Committee and its Presidium, which are on the agenda of today's session of the Central Committee.

This primarily refers to the need, as Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Presidium, said in his introductory report, to resolutely continue the process of necessary changes in social practice in the economic and political system, to intensify the ideological struggle of the League of Communists and to overcome inertia, opportunism, passivity, and the lack of unity more speedily and successfully.

This Central Committee and its Presidium in the coming months will devote primary attention to the concrete questions of socioeconomic development: shifting the burden of the economy, self-managing integration, employment, and so forth. In the entire Serbian LC, and in each organization and organ, people must resolutely and without vacillation persevere in implementing tasks and in promoting unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, while the greatest responsibility for this is borne by the Central Committee, provincial committees and their presidiums. The work of all organs, organizations and members of the League of Communists in the republic, Sokolovic stressed, must also be directed toward providing most immediate assistance to communists and the leaderships of the Kosovo LC in conducting more resolute political actions which have received strong support in the conclusions and measures of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency.

Commissions Elected

LD092205 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Serbian LC Central Committee at today's session adopted a decision on constituting 15 of its working bodies: 14 commissions and the authority for issues of our workers temporarily employed abroad. The members of these working bodies and their presidents were elected. They are the Cadre Questions Commission, Zoran Sokolovic, Commission for the Development of the LC, Dragic Jokic; Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work, Ratomir Vico; Commission for Ideological Activity in Education and Science, Dr Slobodan Unkov; Commission for Information and Propaganda, Dr Zivorad Minovic; Commission for the Development on International Relations, Dr Milenko Markovic; Commission for International Relations and Cooperation, Dr Momir Stojkovic; Commission for Ideological Activity in Culture, Aleksandar Bakocevic; Commission for Petitions and Complaints, Zoran Matkovic; the authority on issues of our workers abroad, Milos Zdravkovic;

Commission for Political System, Dr Balsa Spadijer; Commission for Socioeconomic Relations, Ljubisa Vagner; Commission for Agriculture and Village, Vlajko Stojiljkovic; Commission for the History of the LC, Branislav Joksovic; Commission for Financial Affairs, Nada Mijailovic; and the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, Petar Gracanin.

The Central Committee at today's session also elected its 10-member delegation for the SAWP Republican Conference.

MONTENEGRIN LC CC VIEWS INCOME MANAGEMENT

LD092212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Titograd, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- It is high time that we break with the established practice of reaching agreement on what has already been agreed upon and effectively and consistently put into effect the political conclusions and constitutional orientations, because this is the precondition for a more rapid way out of the economic and social crisis. This warning was voiced at today's joint session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation, which discussed the implementation of the stands of the 24th LCY Central Committee session relating to the realization of the constitutional position of workers in the management of income and the means of social reproduction. The debate should serve to prepare for the coming session of the LC Central Committee of this republic, which will establish the tasks of the LC in putting into effect the constitutional principle of the decisive role of workers in the disposal of total income.

Milovan Djurickovic, member of the LC Presidium, noted in his opening speech the very serious tasks which will not be at all easy to implement in such a very complex economic situation. On the contrary, he considers that, along with the application of the new packages of measures, it will be very difficult to implement the stands of the LCY Central Committee without certain upheavals and resistance. [passage omitted]

Since Montenegro is in a very specific position, with the indebtedness of its economy twice as high as the average for the country, personal incomes one fifth below the average for Yugoslavia, and unsettled debts reaching worrying proportions, it was noted that the application of the new measures would mean difficulties in a large number of work collectives in the payment of the already low personal incomes. It was said, therefore, that all workers must be familiarized in detail with the essence of the stands of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee and with the measures which are being approved, otherwise the action will not yield the desired results. In this connection some participants in today's session criticized the latest drastic increase in the price of bread without all working people and citizens being informed on time and in detail of the reasons contributing to the high price jump of this basic foodstuff. it was noted, in fact, that such moves are not in keeping with the political stands of the recently concluded congresses of the LC and Trade Union Federation and that they could lead to undesirable social and political consequences.

CROATIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD092313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- All economic trends in the first half of the year go against the adopted orientations.

It is becoming apparent that industry has reorientated itself toward the domestic market and this adds to the inflationary effect, despite the restrictive credit and monetary policy, through unrealistically high personal incomes and investment. It is therefore necessary to give a greater foreign exchange stimulus to exports within the framework of the existing system, and if this is not possible, to change the system.

These views were expressed at today's session of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia which analyzed economic trends and the realization of eonomic policies in the Republic and the country in the first half of the year.

According to the information put forward, industrial production in Croatia rose by 4.1 percent in the first 5 months of the year as compared to the same period last year, while in the country as a whole it rose by 5.3 percent. The level of employment is up by 3 percent. Exports of commodities are dowm 16.7 percent in Croatia, and by 3.8 percent in the whole country. Imports are down by 4.2 percent in Croatia, and by 0.4 percent in the whole country. At the same time, personal incomes have more than doubled.

As far as tourism is concerned, more overnight stays have been achieved in the first 5 months than last year, but in June there were 10 percent fewer tourists, and of these there were 12 percent fewer foreigners, while there were 1-2 percent more domestic tourists. [passage omitted]

NIKOLOVSKI ELECTED MACEDONIAN SAWP PRESIDENT

AU251946 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Skopje, 19 Jun -- At its constitutive session held todday,the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP elected Goga Nikolovski, current president of the Macdeonian Constitutional Court, as its president. [passage omitted]

FEDERAL STATISTICS INSTITUTE REPORTS ON INFLATION

LD030934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) --According to the latest figures released by the Federal Statistics Institute, June's retail prices were up by 91.8 percent as compared to the same month last year and 44.2 percent up from last December's prices.

In comparison with May, June prices were 6.3 percent higher. The June inflation was sparked by dearer transport, meat, fruit, radio and television licenses, and increased prices of a number of industrial products. The cost of living in June was 5.8 percent higher than in May while in comparison with June of last year it rose by 96.1 percent.

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ALAI ADDRESSES TROOPS ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU100840 Triana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 10 (ATA) --Today's newspaperes, ZERI I POPULLIT, BASHKIMI and LUFTETARI front page report on the meeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia; first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the general commander of the Armed Forces, with cadres of the Army. The meeting was organized on the occasion of the July 10th celebration, the 43rd anniversary of the creation of our People's Army and the conclusion of the military training in Durres district.

When Comrade Ramiz Alia entered the hall the militarymen present at the "Aleksander Moisiu" theater of Durres, where the meeting took place, burst out into applauses and cheers for our glorious party. The meeting was also attended by other party and state leaders. Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

I am very happy to meet with you, comrade officers, commanders, and commissars of the units of our People's Army, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others. I avail myself of the opportunity to bring to you and to all the effectives of our Armed Forces the most ardent greetings of the Central Committee of the party and the best wishes for the fulfilment of the duties you have been charged with by the people.

I also greet you on July 10th celebration, the anniversary of the founding of the People's Army, one of the most significant dates in the history of our national liberation war.

By celebrating this event we confirm and emphasize the uninterrupted continuity and links of our present day Army with the Army which was founded, reared and educated by our great glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, with the Army which brought freedom and independence to our people, which defended and defends the victories of revolution and socialism.

The defence of the homeland, its freedom and independence, the defence of the victories of socialism has been and remains a sacred duty for everybody. The party has always seen this vital question in close connection and unity with other fundamental tasks it has carried out at every stage of revolution.

The Army and the people in our country are inseparable, they are united by the same ideal and the same interests, by the ideal of the freedom and independence of the homeland, by the ideal of socialism.

We do not intend to attack any county, we do not intend to occupy any foreign territory. But, we will also never allow anyone to violate our borders, to seize even the smallest track of land from our country.

With its characteristic maturity and farsightedness, our party and our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, said further on Cormade Ramiz Alia, have provided our Army with a clear, political, ideological and military orientation which is embodied in the people's military art. This art, which the party has elaborated in accordance with our conditions and possibilities, also defines the roads for an efficient use of the military forces and means so that they guarantee the defence of the homeland the victory over any aggressor.

Our party of labour has set up a whole original system for the military training of the people and the military preparation of the entire country. The setting up of the free military school and its extension throughout the country constitute a creative application of the teachings of Lenin in the concrete conditions of our country.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia said that our people are a brave, courageous people, who are determined to defend the freedom and independence of the homeland at any cost. These lofty patriotic virtues, which have been inherited from one generation to another, have been deeply inculcated in them by the party and socialism. These virtues gain strength and are turned into a decisive factor when they are also associated with a high military preparation, when they are in unity with the combat abilities of the people.

From this stems the great importance of the training, which is indispensable for the ceaseless strengthening of the combat readiness. In the organization of the training we are guided by the requirements of our military art, which is based on the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, on his Marxist-Leninist, theoretical military thought.

The party, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, has worked and will work to ensure that in the future too our people be politically, ideologically and militarily prepared and capable to successfully cope with any possible situation and emerge always victorious.

After speaking about the educative workwith the communists, cadres and all the effecives and structures of our Armed Forces, about the strengthening of the links between the cadres and the soldiers, as well as between the army and the people, about the constant enhancement of the active, conscious role of the organisation of the Labour Youth Union of Albania in the Army, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on the international probems and the political-military situations created in the world, on the aggressive policy of the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet socialimperialism.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia said: After the latest plenums of the Central Committee of the party we notice that the inexhaustible energies of the broad masses of our people, the heroic youth and our creative intelligentsia have burst out everywhere. the effectives of our People's Army, and all the Armed Forces are also making preparations to go to the 9th Congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding being closely linked with and eternally loyal to the party and people, in a state of high readiness for the defence of our socialist homeland.

His speech was listened to with a great attention.

The meeting was declared closed by the minister of the people's defence, Comrade Prokop Murra.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was seen off with a great love by the cadres of the Army and the inhabitants of the city of Durres.

MEETINGS WITH USSR TRADE UNION GROUP ENDS

AU101225 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The final talks werre held today in Sofia between the visiting Soviet delegation from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, led by the Central Council's chairman Stephan Shalayev, and the delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council. The common view was once again voiced that the cooperation between the two trade union organizations is continuously developing and deepening, and will undoubtedly contribute toward implementing the strategic tasks posed by the 13th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress for the accelerated socioeconomic development of our fraternal countries.

Comrades Petur Dyulgerov and Stepan Shalayev signed a long-term agreement for the further development of the cooperation and drawing together of our countries' trade unions. The Soviet guests laid wreaths in front of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and at the Soviet Army Memorial.

Later, at a press conference for representatives of the mass media and foreign jounalists accredited in Bulgaria, Petur Dyulgerov and Stepan Shalayev, the leaders of the two trade union delegations, gave detailed answers to the journalists' numerous questions relating to the ten days of Bulgarian-Soviet trade union cooperation.

CPSU SECRETARY YAKOVLEV RECEIVES MIKHAYLOV

AU091846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Comrade Stoyan Mikhalov in Moscow. Information was exchanged on how the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th BCP Congress in the ideological field were being implemented. Certain questions were discussed concerning the further development and deepening of the cooperation between the two parties in the fields of information and culture.

STANISHEV RECEIVES BOSNIAN LC'S MUTAPCIC

AU101949 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr. Abdulah Mutapcic, member of the Presidency of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communist in Bosnia and Hercegovina and chairman of the Economic Chamber of this Yugoslav republic, who is paying a visit in connection with the exhibition of its economy. The two sides exchanged opinions on the most topical tasks which the BCP and the League of Yugoslav Communists are solving after their recently held congresses.

They stressed the positive results achieved in the last few years in all spheres of cooperation between the two parties and neighbouring socialist countries as well as the possibilities for its further promotion and broadening in the interest of good-neighbourliness, peace and socialism. The Bulgarian side gave a high assessment to the economic contacts between Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PZPR CONGRESS

AU082043 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee, which participated in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress, returned from Warsaw yesterday. The delegation is under the leadership of Grisha Filopov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The delegation was welcomed to Sofia airport by several officials, including Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

Jan Gayda, charge d'affaires and interim of the Polish Embassy in Sofia, was also among those present at the airport.

BTA COMMENTATOR ON MITTERRAND-GORBACHEV TALKS

AU101450 Sofia BTA in English 1412 GMT 10 Jul 86

["Dialogue in the Name of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA commentator Venelin Mitev) -- The talks between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Francois Mitterrand in Moscow have proven the vitally of the policy of detente. The Soviet Union and France are developing and promoting their relations in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Moscow summit has shown that the Soviet Union and France, regardless of their belonging to different economic and social systems and to opposing political and military alliances, can and should be partners in the resolution of the cardinal issues of peace and security.

As it was no surprise to anyone that Paris was the first Western capital to which Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev paid an official visit last October after being elected secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, now it was also no surprise that the talks in the Kremlin passed in a spirit of sincerity, high responsibility and a striving to mutual understanding. It was with satisfaction that the two sides noted the progress achieved in Soviet-French cooperation and what is most important they showed goodwill for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation.

The dialogue in the Kremlin proved the conviction that the Soviet Union and France, which were the initiators of detente in the 60's, regard their cooperation as an important factor for peace and security in Europe and the world. It is not fortuitous that most commentaries on the Moscow summit laid emphasis on the importance of the continuation and activation of the dialogue between the two countries in the present turning point in the development of international relations.

At the same time it was also no surprise that the present Soviet-French talks showed some differences in opinion between the two countries. These ensure from the different ideologies and stands on some foreign political issues. However, what is more important is that the talks were prevailed [as received] by political realism, that they outlined some common stands and some points of contact and that the two sides laid emphasis on the necessity to continue their efforts for doing away with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and for effecting an irreversible revival of the process of detente.

The present experience has shown that the importance of each new impetus to the promotion of Soviet-French relations goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations. And Mr. Francois Mitterrand's visit to Moscow will doubtless give such an impetus to bilateral relations. As a result of the four-day talks between the Soviet Union and France progress has been achieved in the resolution of the difficult problems which are now facing the world -- the preservation of world peace and the prevention of a nuclear war.

BCP SECRETARIAT DECISION ON PARTY CONTROL

AU081823 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jun 86 p 3

[Genho Boshnakov commentary "Party Control -- Among the Burning Issues of Our Time"]

[Text] In according with the amendments of Article 46, line IV of the BCP Statute, the BCP Central Committee Secretariat decided to reorganize the former auditing commissions of municipal and rayon party organizations with more than 3,000 members into control-auditing commissions.

This is another new element in our party-political practice! So far the municipal, rayon, and town party organizations were entitled to elect control-auditing commissions only if they had more than 10,000 members, otherwise they were entitled to auditing commissions only.

What is the difference between the two types of commissions? The difference lines in the extension of their functions and of their action, above all, and not in the number of members. The auditing commissions contributed with their activities of the observance of the BCP Central Committee instructions, as regards the correct management of financial and business activities of the party organizations and their leaderships, as well as the correct handling and careful preservation of party documents and property. The functions of these organs are mainly of an auditing character, but they do not deal with cases of communists and with their petitions regarding such cases.

Control and Audit Commissions, on the other hand, have the right of control: They exert control over the behavior of the communists, holding them responsible whenever they violate the BCP Program or Statute, when they vioilate socialist law and morality. Such commissions also exert control over letters, complaints, objections, and proposals submitted by party members and working people, as well as over the budgets of party committees, and so forth.

Party control has intensified, it has made great strides from inner party life to the strategic tasks assigned by the 13th BCP Congress; party control now plays a role in solving these tasks, in implementing economic intensification and the scientific-technical revolution in our country. Why is this so? We know what awaits us in the future. It is enough to recall that over 15 years we have to treble the national income and labor productivity. How will we accomplish this task? Naturally, we will build up a modern material-technical base, we will create and apply the highest scientific and technical achievements, we will perfect management, and we will assert the new style of work. This is all true, but we also know that all this depends upon man, upon the working and party collective, upon their leadership. What does this imply? It implies that we must convince and train the individuals and the collectives, both professionally and psychologically, that we must assist them, if we wish to achieve the desired results, that they must be an object of systematic, daily, political, and social control, which will guide them in the main trends of work, so that they may achieve a qualitatively, new growth of the economy, and so that they may guarantee the achievement of our goals.

A good example of this respect is the investigation carried out jointly by the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission and the Committee of State and People's Control, and the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board on the utilization of the Danube for irrigation purposes.

In the scientific-technical and socioeconomic policy of our party comprehensively fulfilled? In answering this question we must also involve the responsibility of the control and audit commissions. This is fully in the spirit of their rights and obligations stemming from the BCP Statute.

The intensification of the social functions of party control is inseparable from the care for the expansion of its social basis. Through the transformation of 54 former auditing commissions into control and audit commissions, party control is more closely linked to man and to the workers collective, it comes closer to the "hot" areas of the implementation of programs and plans. On the other hand, opportunities are envisaged for establishing auxiliary control organs attached to the commissions, entitled to deal with responsibility in cases of violations of economic, scientific-technical, social and cultural policy in inner party life, and so forth, and entitled to create a broad circle of collaborators among the most distinguished public figures and aktivists.

The increased social role of control, implemented by the BCP control-auditing commissions, the expansion of the areas of the preventive action of control, and its attacking effect, and its transformation into one of the factors for the acceleration of social development, among other things, is an expression of the steadily increasing role of the party as a guiding and leading force and of the individual as a subject in building mature socialism. It is an expression of the constant expansion of socialist democracy and of real people's power. A topical and promising solution that represents a new example of the creative development solution of problems is in process, and which represents a new example for the creative, further development of the principles upon which our society and its political system are built, upon which the party theoretical and practical activities are expanding.

ATANASOV RECEIVES LIBYAN ECONOMIC SECRETARY

AU101420 Sofia BTA in English 1238 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA) -- Mr. Georgi Atanosov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr. Hasan 'Abd al-'Ati al-Barghati, secretary of the People's Committee for Industry of Libya, who is on a visit to this country in connection with the 16th session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The two sides discussed the further possibilities for widening and deepening of the mutual cooperation in interest of the peoples of the two countries.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER GANEV VISITS ALGERIA

AU031905 Sofia BTA in English 1717 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, July 3 (BTA) -- Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, received Mr Ivan Ganev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is in Algeria for political consultations between the two countries' Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

They exchanged views on key international issues and on the promotion of friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Algerian peoples.

Mr Ivan Ganev conferred also with Mr Abdelrazak Bouhara, member of the standing secretariat of the CC of the Front de Liberation Nationale Party (F.L.N.) in charge of international relations. They discussed the relations between the F.L.N. party of Algeria and the Bulgarian Communist Party and the ways for their further strengthening. The sides also exchanged views on a number of topical international issues.

The Bulgarian official was received by Mr Mohamed Rouighi, the Algerian minister of hydraulics, environment and forestry. They considered the prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of irrigation and forestry. Their agenda included questions concerning the preparations for the forthcoming sitting of the Bulgaro-Algerian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

LEADERS ATTEND MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU101925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Legdengiyn Daminjab, the Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in the salons of the embassy to mark the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. It was attended by Comrades Stanko Todorov and Dimitur Stanishev; Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; members of the State Council, ministers, and heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee; and leaders of social, political and mass organizations, and of creative unions, as well as chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. The reception took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

BALEV VISITS BLAGOEVGRAD OKRUG, MEETS LEADERS

AU101337 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has been on a 2-day visit to Blagoevgrad Okrug. Accompanied by Lazar Prichkapov, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP Committee, Comrade Milko Balev visited a communications equipment plant and a footwear factory in Blagoevgrad and acquainted himself with the renewal of the material-technical base and the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

At a meeting with the bureau of the okrug BCP committee, the executive committee of the okrug people's council, and the National Assembly members of the okrug, Comrade Milko Balev spoke on certain topical tasks stemming from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the last meeting of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and the Bureau of the Council of Ministers connected with the production of consumer goods and the marked improvement of services to the population.

Comrade Milko Balev also took part in the work of the joint plenum and session of the okrug people's council and the Fatherland Front okrug committee which was held to adopt the program for fulfilling the voters' instructions relating to the accelerated socioeconomic and intellectual development of the Pirin region.

BENO SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGY AT PARTY SESSION

AU091309 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 86 p 4

["Excerpt from the Speech of Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary, at the 20 June session of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee: To Raise the Party's Ideological and Action Unity"]

[Excerpts] The CPCZ Central Committee regards care for the healthy growth of the party and for improving the quality of the party's membership base as the most prominent task. This preferential delimitation stems from the need to resolve the key issue with which we are confronted due to the requirements of the current phase of development, and the essential need to speed up the socio-economic development of our society, to substantially enhance the efficiency and efficacy of the national economy, and to mobilize our entire material and spiritual potential for this yet more efficiently.

The results achieved by us in improving the quality of party ranks during the period since the 14th CPCZ Congress are proof of our party's correct course in this vitally important issue and represent a good starting base for the coming period. The changes in the structure of the membership base, as well as in its numerical strength, have led to the consolidation of party ranks. The party agencies and organizations in Slovakia are significantly contributing to this positive development. The Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) is a combat detachment of the united CPCZ, a detachment which is developing in a healthy way and which is contributing to the ideological and action unity of the entire party. The acceptance of candidate members from younger generations is positively reflected in a favorable age structure of Communists in Slovakia: Almost 20 percent of them are less than 30 years old. We are also justified in expressing appreciation for the effort to increase the percentage of women -- and this must remain a priority also in the coming period. The class of the structure of party ranks is lastingly strengthening. At the same time the membership base is also becoming consolidated among other groups of working people. Despite this, one must also say that it was not always that one preferentially accepted candidate members from those working places and vocations which were primarily desirable from the viewpoint of the party's tasks.

These problems are the result of incorrect practices. Certain districts are acting in a backward manner. Instead of proceeding from the analyses of party organizations and the needs of strengthening the party's influence, they focus on itemizing the tasks. This is also the source of continuing shortcomings in the training and selection of people for the party in some of the primary organizations.

Inseparable Part of Everyday Activity

The CPCZ Central Committee's resolution on the further development and improvement of the quality of our membership base demands that its implementation in the party agencies and organizations become an inseparable component of everyday activity in ensuring the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of social life, so that the formation of the party would actively contribute toward developing all substantial aspects of the logical process of the growth of its leading role. [passage omitted] The successful satisfaction of these demands stresses as the decisive criterion improving the quality of party ranks, based on the party's firm ties with the working people. Both theoretical knowledge and the political experience anchored in our party's main congress documents, as well as the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the congresses of other fraternal parties of socialist countries, all lead us to the above conclusion.

To Create the Awareness of Personal Responsibility

The Revolutionary doctrine and the practices of socialist construction convince us again and again that our plans, programs, and resolutions can be successfully realized only if the people grasp how advantageous they are for them and for the society; only if they make them their own, only if they become the people's deep personal conviction. It is only thus that the awareness of one's personal responsibility is created for the fulfillment of tasks by everybody doing his best. And it is here that we must see the essence of today's struggle for a change in the people's way of thinking, for their grasp of the novelty of the tasks, for their willingness and resolve to fight for these tasks by their own activity. The unambiguous conclusion to be drawn from such an understanding of the task is that it is essential not to tolerate indifference to the topical tasks of the present on the part of certain Communists, but also not to tolerate a lenient attitude of party agencies and organizations toward manifestations of passivity, inflexibility, and the failure to resolve many ripe problems by responsible staff workers, and frequently even party organizations themselves. The improvement of the quality of our membership base must be understood as a process of overcoming these weak places and abuses.

That is why we are justified in stressing and repeating the truth which has been tested in practice, namely that it is not sufficient to merely agree -- one must actively enforce and implement the political line of the congress; it is not sufficient to merely point out the problems and shortcomings and to condemn them -- one must help resolve them; it is not sufficient to merely register mistakes and shortcomings or vestiges in others -- one must begin with oneself, by fulfilling one's commitments toward one's partners and toward the entire society in an exemplary way. One ought not to speculate on benefiting at the expense of others; one should fight enterprisingly in the first ranks of the working and civic front, while keeping all-social viewpoints and interests in mind. One should constantly search for new possibilities to contribute by one's creative and honest work to acceleration, quality, and thrift. One should not put off the accomplishment of this strategic task -- one should adopt a crystallized stand on how to utilize all accessible means in one's own work and in the working collective's activity, so that the final results would contribute more fully to all-social intentions and toward making our work more efficient and better.

From these viewpoints, or rather primarily from this viewpoint, one should be more demanding in weighing to what extent, from where, and with whom the party should be complemented, and also in weighing how to be more purposeful, and far more demanding with respect to quality, in training people for the party and in accepting them into the party. It is desirable that the district committees weigh, on the basis of specific conditions, what to include among the priorities they are striving for; for instance, they should aim to reach important scientific research working places and design other preproduction sections, but also sectors where production is realized and which will decisively contribute to the tasks which strikingly accelerte society's development. However, in deepening the Marxist-Leninist character of the party it is an on-going task to consolidate its worker core with young active qualified workers who are connected with modern technology and techniques. In this respect we must expect the CPSL agencies and organizations to proceed, as in the past, in a very responsible way to ensure this task. [passage omitted] We must demand, above all from the district committees, that they critically and constructively reassess the state and standards of the candidate members' training, but also of the party education to which we must devote particular attention. [passage omitted] We must purposefully demand the fulfillment of the demand for active work in the youth union movement on the part of all young Communists and candidate members; and we must regard this activity as one of primary political importance. Deplorably, it is true that the activity of Communists working among the youth -- as organizers of production, education, or hobby activities, or involved in the general shaping of young people -- is not always appraised in this way and appreciated.

To Strengthen the Vanguard Mission of Communists

The resolution adopted at the CPCZ Central Committee's June session on the further development and improvement of the quality of party ranks places emphasis on lasting care for the development of internal life and on the consolidation of the ideological, organizational, and action unity of party ranks closely linked with the specific contents and aims of every party organization. [passage omitted]

It is necessary to constantly keep in mind that it is only in a businesslike and principle-minded atmosphere, in party organizations where a healthy dissatisfaction and a critical attitude toward the achieved results reigns, in organizations where the Communists actively participate in an exemplary manner in the fulfillment of the adopted tasks, that the candidate members and members grow up into real fighters for the party's policy, that their vanguard mission is strengthened, and that their authority among the working people is enhanced. In every primary organization, in every party agency, the reassessment of the results achieved to date in improving the quality of the membetship base must become the decisive criterion; the same applies to the impact of deepening the party influence on the solution of the basic material problems of implementing party resolutions, plans, and economic tasks -- in brief, the basic criterion must be the way the working people's participation is developing on all fronts of the struggle for speeding up the society's economic and social development.

JAKES, HAMAN AT INDUSTRY SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

LD101911 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] A statewide conference of secretaries for industry of regional party committees and or Prague and Bratislava city party committees took place today in Prague in the presence of Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, and other officials.

The conference discussed the conclusions of the session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the elaboration of the approved plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and next year. The elaboration of the state plan will be carried out by middle sections of the management for organizations by 5 September, and they will work out 5-year economic plans and plans for next year by 17 October 1986. Economic plans must be confirmed by the end of this year. Party organs and organizations must ensure that the tasks of the state plan are discussed with the workers and are consistently secured.

The conference also discussed economic results for the first 6 months and the prospects for the fulfillment of the state operational plan for this year. It was stated that the acceleration of economic social developoment and the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for this year require increased demands and responsibility at all levels of management, the consistent implementation of the tasks as set out, and the rejection of attempts to dilute the plan. This requires the acceleration of the implementation of results of science and technology, the strengthening of discipline in supplier-customer relations, matching production to the needs of domestic and foreign trade, concentrating attention on reducing production expenditure, in particular material and energy consumption, on considerable improvement of production quality, acceleration of innovation, and on consistent implementation of deserved remuneration. The organizational and control activity of party organs and organizations and the development of workers' initiative must also be aimed toward this.

SED SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SERV'S LE DUAN

LD101934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, communists, and the entire GDR people have conveyed their sincere sympathy on the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, to the members of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the fraternal Vietnamese people.

"We mourn with the Vietnamese people an outstanding party functionary, an ardent patriot, proven Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, who faithfully continued the cause of Ho Chi Minh, and who is highly respected and valued by the first German workers' and peasants' state," states the telegram, which is signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

"The life of Le Duan was filled with untiring work and devotion to the cause of socialism. Even in his childhood and youth he took an active part in the revolutionary movement. He became a member and functionary of the Communist Party at an early stage. Neither incarceration nor exile could break him," it states. It adds: "His rich knowledge, his great experiences, his close ties with the workers and peasants made him a highly-regarded leader of our fraternal Vietnamese party and respected functionary of the international communist and working class movement."

The victory of the Vietnamese people in the heroic struggle against the American aggressors is indivisibly linked with the work of Le Duan at the head of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

"Comrade Le Duan played a leading part in the course of socialist construction, under conditions of peace and the unity of the country, which was stipulated at the Fourth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. Since then, our Vietnamese fraternal people have achieved, under the party's leadership, significant results in the construction of the socialist social order, in the struggle for peace and security," the telegram stresses.

"With each step forward, Socialist Vietnam can count on our country's fraternal help and support. True to the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the GDR will continue on the proven path of close cooperation between our states, which are united in the socialist community," it is assured.

"Comrade Le Duan worked for his party, his people, our common cause, right up the last hour of his militant life. The GDR Communists and people will always honor the memory of their loyal friend and comrade," the message states.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES USSR'S SOKOLOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU090849 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHALND in German 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message to Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of defense:

Dear Comrade Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, all Communists of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial congratulations on your 75th birthday.

In the staff of the party of Lenin and as minister of defense of the USSR, you are making a great contribution to strengthening socialism and consolidating peace, to increasing the defense capacity of our socialist community, and to deepening the comradeship-in-arms between the Soviet army and the GDR National People's Army.

I wish you, dear Sergey Leonidovich, new successes in your responsible work in fulfilling the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, health, and creative vigor.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

general secretary

Receives Carl Marx Order

LD101731 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] On behalf of Erich Honecker, Army General Geinz Kessler, GDR minister of defense, today in Moscow presented the Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Sergey Sokolov with the Karl Marx Order. It had been awarded to him on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

In his address, Heinz Kessler said that the decoration praised the great personal contribution by Sergey Sokolov to the strengthening of peace and to the deepening of brotherhood-in-arms.

Marshal Sokolov said that he received the honor as an expression of great respect for the Soviet people and its Armed Forces.

GEORGI SIGNS MACHINE TOOL AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

LD091319 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The GDR and Romania referred today to the positive development of cooperation in the construction of machine tools and processing machinery. As was assessed at a meeting in Bucharest between Minister Rudi Georgi and the deputy premiers, Gheorghe Oprea and Nicolae Constantin, relations between the combines and enterprises of this branch of industry have become closer. The two sides signed a program on further cooperation in this sector up to 1990. At the same time, measures for the expansion of cooperation between the GDR and Romania in machine-tool construction, the tools industry, and textile machinery construction were initiated.

KADAR SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

LD101730 Budapest MTI in English 1626 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- On the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party sent the following telegram of condolences to Hanoi Thursday, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the entire Hungarian people were deeply shocked to learn of the death of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the faithful son of the Vietnamese people, and outstanding personality in the international communist and workers' movement. Allow me on this tragic occasion to express our sincere condolences and sympathy to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people and the family of the deceased. We share your deep mourning.

With the death of Comrade Le Duan the Vietnamese people have suffered an enormous loss. His entire life, and his outstanding revolutionary work were strongly intertwined with the heroic struggle waged by the people of the country under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam for the liberation and the creation of a re-united Vietnam. His merits in the building and development of Socialist Vietnam are lasting.

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party highly values the outstanding activity of Comrade Le Duan in advancing cooperation among our parties, and the friendship of our peoples. In the heavy hours of mourning we would like to declare that we will continue to protect and reinforce the friendship of our peoples in the future, and we shall retain the memory of Comrade Le Duan with compassion.

BUDAPEST TV DISCUSSES TRADE UNION ISSUES

LD102305 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1605 GMT 10 Jul 86

[From the "New Reflector" program with unidentified announcer]

[Excerpts] [announcer] Let me start with your letters. Several of them have mentioned that while we, quite rightly, criticize the weaknesses of our stagnating economy and the inconsistencies of economic management, we say, less, and are not critical enough, as regards the fact that the trade unions are also unable to rise to the new challenges and have, consequently, lost some of their prestige. As regards this latter point, the observation is perfectly true, and we have never claimed the opposite. We have spoken, even if not enough, about the endeavors with which the Hungarian trade unions are looking for their new place and role amidst the changed circumstances.

Who could deny that, despite its endeavors, the movement has lost some of its prestige? The issue was raised by Sandor Gaspar at the latest session of the National Union Trade Union Council. He gave the following reply: However much we dislike this fact, naturally it has lost some of its prestige, because the economic situation is a difficult one and it is not easy to say optimistic things to people. We have, nonetheless, to admit that we have not yet made sufficient progress in being able to set out the place and role of the trade unions in socialist society in any given situation.

The trade union movement has become an integral part of socialist society; it takes it place in the sphere of power and is an important part of it. However, when this process of integration takes place, care must be taken that the independent identity of the movement should increasingly manifest itself within this natural process. If this does not happen, we lose prestige.

The membership pays its dues so that the trade union movement provides services. Thus, the movement has a commitment to the membership. From another aspect, the movement has a commitment to the authorities; in other words, the trade union considers not only the interests of the members when determining the short- and long-term tasks, but also the interests of the whole country. Our explanation of this is, however, still incomplete. It is because of this that we have -- and this is not an illusion -- lost some of our prestige. [passage omitted]

Otto Pirityi, [head of research at the Theoretical Research Institute of the National Council of Trade Unions], you have written an interesting and controversial article, which was published in the May issue of SZAKSZERVEZETI SZEMLE [TRADE UNION REVIEW]. It has evoked a great storm. This is not a bad thing: the stagnant water must be stirred up. Further, I think that you do not regard your views as infallible.

Let me, however, remind our viewers of what you have said: In Hungary the political sphere expects the trade unions to exert their influence first and foremost in the direction of the membership, mobilizing and educating their members. The members, however, are fed up with being mobilized and educated. What they want is that the trade unions should not mobilize and educate them but all those on whom the realization of the workers interests depends. It is not those whose interests have to be protected who should be the constant object of attention, it is not they who should be subjected to long speeches, but those who violate those interests. What a collective wants is that the trade union should not try to improve its membership but should try to improve the situation and exert an influence on the national leadership and on enterprise management. This would improve the situation of the members.

Otto Pirityi, one of our viewers has phoned us to say in connection with this statement that Engles is turning in his grave because the once strong and militant trade unions are to be turned into service institutions. How, of course, Engels was able to and wanted to doubt everything that was not justified by practice. Nonetheless, your theoretical opponents are complaining that the trade unions cannot be reduced to mere service institutions willing to do anything in return for their membership dues. The commitment of the movement is not in one but in two directions. Let me recall the quote from Sandor Gaspar at the beginning of our program. Thus, here is a mass movement with a great tradition of class struggle, a movement which is a participant in the exercise of power, which has an obligation to payattention to the interests of the country, the interests of the entire people, and which ought to adjust to the new tasks. But, your critics say, it should not do so in the way which you have have set out. What can you bring up in your own defense?

[Pirityi] First of all, this is not the way I envisage it. All I am saying is that there is a process underway whereby the trade unions must perform more and more service functions. but when they represent the interests upwards, when they fight, when they make demands, the trade unions do this as a political function and not as a service.

The trade unions coordinate interests at various levels, taking as their point of departure that the highest level interests, that is, the interests of the nation, of the economy, of the population, of the consumers as a whole, are probably interests of a higher status than the interests of employees. Consequently, when we are forcing what might be a short-term interest of employees, it could easily happen that we violate an interest with a higher status. Thus, by now the trade unions themselves can also violate interests. The illusion which has been around for so long, that everyone can violate the interests but we shall protect them, is at an end.

[Announcer] Here is a very tempting idea which might appeal to some people in the short term: Let the trade unions be much more militant in representing the interests of the population, let them push the government into a corner, make it defensive, let is say day by day that there is no money for this or that, let it appear stingy, and then the trade unions can wash their hands and say, we fought but the state is stronger.

[Pirityi] We must be militant but not demonstratively so; we must not make a show of being militant. There is a great deal that we must achieve concerning the state, the state apparatus. The important thing is that we should be able to coordinate interests in the appropriate way, that we should raise issues in a responsible manner -- after all, we are responsible as well, and that we should go about reaching an agreement in the knowledge that we must come to an agreement with the state. Under these circumstances, and considering that both the state and the trade unions are implmenting the policies of the party, we are militant but not in order to gain cheap popularity and lower the prestige of our own state.

[Announcer] This is so because I think one cannot ask the trade unions to serve one day the people against the government and another day the government against the people. The movement is not suited for this. Instead, it serves simultaneously the interests of those living on wages and salaries and the interests of the socialist state. But how? That is the difficult question.

[Pirityi] Well, as a movement, we must be present everywhere with our influence, initiatives and strength and must gain a prestige which is based not on our permit to function but on the quality of our work.

[Announcer] Be a bit more specific: What are the emphasis and actual methods in the new situation?

[Pirityi] First and foremost, the control functions of the trade unions must be strengthened. This means more than just checking on things; it means being in control of them and handling the problems. Second, the long-term and comprehensive interests of the membership must be increasingly represented as against individual, ad hoc, correctional, and defensive representation. It must be noted at this point that the decently working majority must be protected against those who constantly violate our interests, that is, those who are lazy and ill-disciplined -- a minority. Constant attention must be paid to the views of the membership as regards how they see their interests. We must become, or must remain, the shapers of public opinion, until this function is taken over from us by parliament perhaps, or the Patriotic People's Front.

WALESA REQUESTS POLITICAL PRISONER STATUS

AU081918 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 8 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, and 530 other members of Poland's opposition Tuesday [8 July] called for political prisoner status for their more than 350 comrades jailed in Poland. In an open letter, they said that many of the jailed opposition militants were "detained in inhuman conditions," adding that there was particular cause for concern in the cases of those whom they expected would serve several more years.

Poland's opposition says there are more than 350 political prisoners detained, including leading Solidarity figures Zbigniew Bujak, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bogdan Lis, Tadeusz Jedynak, Bogdan Borusewicz and Adam Michnik. Polish authorities say only 151 political prisoners are detained.

Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski suggested last week at the Polish Communist Party Congress that he might grant amnesties to some prisoners, on certain conditions, by the end of this month. But opposition leaders fear this will do no more good than the previous amnesties, which partially emptied Polish prisons only to fill them again.

POZOGA COMMENTS ON 'CLANDESTINE' ACTIVITIES

AU301425 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview given by Division General Wladyslaw Pozoga, deputy minister of internal affairs, to PAP -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Pozoga] The successes of our counterespionage service should be measured in terms of the potential damage to our national economy, national defense, and foreign interests stemming from the espionage activities that have been averted. It will be possible to talk about these matters in greater detail once investigations are completed. The most I can say today [24 June] is that they are as morally repugnant as they are dangerous, like the CIA agents Dembowski, Chrost, Walewski, Jurzak, who were sentenced over the years.

I would like to emphasize that at the same time the counterespionage service has prevented several dozen people from becoming involved in espionage activities or has hindered the development of such activity. Both sides, that is we and the enemy, know who these people are.

[PAP] Apart from what is ultimately a small number of individuals, can hostile intelligence services count on a social base in Poland?

[Pozoga] It is evident from these documents that I have cited, that such calculations were linked with certain opposition groups that arose at the end of the 1970's.

At the present time a very convenient cover under which espionage and subversive centers operate is the domestic underground and the so-called foreign Solidarity bureaus, which are closely connected with the underground and the headquarters of intelligence centers hostile to Poland. Through this system of ties, "opposition" activity has -- or has acquired over time -- the character of the work of a network of agents. [paragraph continues]

Please compare the two photographs shown here. One shows the espionage equipment that belonged to a spy who was recently arrested; the second shows what we found among the possessions of an underground "trade union activists."

The first photograph shows: a personal computer used for encoding information; equipment used for locating and intercepting Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs communications traffic; and a miniature "Minox" camera.

In addition to these items, the second photograph also shows a device for detonating explosives and a pistol in the form of a ball-point pen.

Both the spies and the conspirators are taught how to use this equipment by specialists, cadre employees of intelligence services. This leads one to ask who would need such equipment to conduct "union" activity? [passage omitted]

[PAP] What I have heard really does provide a full picture of the nature of activities engaged in by Western special services against Poland.

[Pozoga] Clandestine operations have always been one of the main forms of activity pursued, especially by the CIA. These operations are intended to influence the course of events in a country in a clandestine fashion and in line with the interests of the United States. To realize these aims various methods and means of operation are applied, depending on what is required. These methods can include: infiltration of political parties and trade unions, assassinations, the physical examination of politicians; propaganda moves (the use of radio, the press, incitements); and paramilitary activities (the training of rebels, military, and terrorist operations, Covert wars)

Since its inception the CIA has conducted secret seditious operations as part of thee U.S. doctrine of "restraining communism." These operations have become an extension of political and diplomatic activities conducted overtly, through official channels.

The criticism of the CIA's activities voiced in the United States and Western Europe and the attempts to explain the circumstances of covert operations in the past and their effectiveness resulted in a curtailment in the number of these operations during the 1970's. [passage omitted]

[PAP] Today's conversation has confirmed by conviction that the services that the Comrade General is responsible for have a profound knowledge of the enemy. I will permit myself to quote from General Kiszczak's interview in PIOLITYKA once again. He says: "The Security Service has acquired quite a thorough familiarity with the underground in our country and its foreign agencies. The main part in the acquisition of this knowledge was played by the people of the counter-espionage and espionage services who are active in domestic and foreign structures."

[Pozoga] We only operate where necessary, having a small but adequate cadre that is well trained, selfless, and committed. We work carefully and in doing so we enjoy broad social support and understanding. We try to be present wherever and whenever we are needed, wherever national interests, national security, and the nation's citizens are threatened. Our main goal is to prevent harm.

PLANS FOR EXPORT DEVELOPMENT BANK CITED

LD102308 Warsaw PAP in English 2207 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 10 -- Marian Minkiewicz, a foreign trade minister's plenipotentiary for setting up an exports development bank, spoke with PAP about the decision of the Council of Ministers to establish the bank. Excerpts:

"The chief goal of the bank's activity will be to finance pro-export ventures, especially to provide credits for investments which contribute to growth and improvement of exports effectiveness. So far, activities of this kind have been dispersed among various banks that dealt with such matters.

"As soon as the exports development bank begins to operate, probably by the end of this year, it will concentrate on financing pro-export projects. Thus, the principles will change -- the hitherto criterion of supporting branches will be replaced by a subject criterion which means that the bank will finance investment projects irrespective of who undertakes them whether it be a state farm, a factory, or a cooperative. Their export affects will be the decisive factor. However, this does not mean a monopoly for the exports development bank. All banks will continue to support exports."

Marian Minkiewicz also stressed that the bank's idea lies in the fact that the bank should point at and look for possibilities of advantageous investment projects aimed to increase exports.

The establishment of the bank is closely connected with the concept of the so-called small restructuring of the economy. A special fund, financed from dividends which the state treasury receives from its shares in foreign trade companies, but first of all by a portion of the income tax, has been set up. The fund is to credit investments aimed to increase hard currency incomes. After the exports development bank is set up, it will supervise the fund. This refers to about 10 billion zlotys a year.

The bank will also have its own means. The joint stock of 5 billion zlotys (20,000 shares of 250,000 zlotys each) will be divided as follows: The state treasury represented by ministers of foreign trade and finance -- 51 per cent, the National Bank of Poland -- 10 per cent , the other three banks -- 10 per cent, and 29 per cent to be purchased by state enterprises through a public subscription.

The bank will be entitled to directly control export-import deals connected with investments credited by it in Poland. The bank, being a joint stock company, will operate on commercial principles.

Its capabilities to offer credits will gradually increase and are estimated to exceed 100 billion zlotys in five years.

The bank expects first credit applications to be submitted next December. The applications will be also reviewed and opined by a special consulting firm to be set up in the Foreign Trade Ministry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR LARRY PRESSLER

AU101346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1329 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/07/1986 -- On Thursday, July 10, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received U.S. Senator Larry Pressler, who paid a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Grand National Assembly. The U.S. senator thanked for having been received, for the opportunity to visit Romania and conduct talks with decisionmakers.

During the interview, questions were approached related to the development of Romania-American collaboration and cooperation in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural areas, in the spirit and on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

At the same time, aspects were discussed of the current world political situation, more particularly those referring to the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, the removal of the threat of a devastating nuclear war and the ensurance of a climate of peace, security and broad collaboration among all world nations.

The interview was attended by Marin Ivascu, GNA deputy chairman, chairman of the Romania group of the Interparliamentary Union. Also present was Roger Kirk, U.S. Ambassador in Bucharest.

VADUVA VISITS EGYPT; MEETS WITH MUBARAK

For Egyptian coverage of the 3-day visit to Cairo by Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, including his talks with Husni Mubarak and 'Abd al-Majid, president and foreign minister of Egypt respectively, see the Egypt section of the 10 July Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'FIRST FRIENDLY YOUTH MEETING' WITH DPRK OPENS

AU091848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES 9/7/1986 -- Events started in Pyongyang occasioned by the first friendly meeting between representatives of the youth in Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The participants in the opening meeting received with keen interest the messages addressed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The messages were ready by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPR of Korea, and by Ioan Toma, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania.

Addressing the participants in the festive meeting, the Romanian chief delegate pointed out that, being aware of the need to do everything possible for the ensurance of world peace and security, the Romanian youth fully backed its country's foreign policy, took consistent action for the undertaking of tangible and efficient measures for disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for a world free of weapons and wars, a world of confidence and collaboration among peoples.

In his turn, the Korean youth's chief delegate showed that the current international situation required the rallying of all the peace-loving forces to thwart the imperialist policy of extending the nuclear arms race, to safeguard peoples' peace and security. The Korean youths, he said, are resolved to actively fight in defence of world peace and security.

The Romanian youth's delegation met with executives of the Union of Socialist Worker Youth, and with young people working in economic units and sociocultural institutions in Pyongyang and Nampho.

DASCALESCU MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL

AU101853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Thursday, July 10, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview stress was laid on the possibilities of further developing bilateral relations as well as on new ways and means apt to expand economic cooperation and production specialization, to boost and diversify bilateral commercial exchanges.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee. Pal Szuts, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bucharest, was present.

ROMANIAN-TURKISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU251910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/6/1986 -- The twelfth session of the joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey opened in Bucharest on Wednesday, June 25.

The two delegations, led by Ioan Avram, minister of electric power, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Abdullah Tenekeci. minister of state, chairman for Turkey of the commissions, analyse the way in which the targets are being fulfilled which were set in keeping with the Romanian-Turkish summit understandings, as well as possibilities of developing economic, industrial and technical collboration and cooperation in a reas of mutual interest between Romania and Turkey, of expanding and diversifying commodity exchanges.

Dascalescu, Turkish Official Meet

AU271758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/06/1986 -- On June 27, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Abdullah Tenekeci, minister of state, chairman for Turkey of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey, the proceedings of which are under way in Bucharest.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations between the two countries, which develop in the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached during summit meetings.

The broad possibilities offered by the steadily growing economies of the two countries were highlighted and the wish was expressed to work for the expansion and deepening of commercial exchanges, of economic, technical and scientific, economic collaboration and cooperation, for the diversification of commodity exchanges in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

The interview was attended by Ioan Avram, minister of electric energy, chairman for Romania of the commission. Also present was Turkey's Ambassador in Bucharest Sureyya Yuksel.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT PIONEERS' PALACE INAUGURATION

AU070935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the inauguration ceremony of the new Palace of Pioneers and of Homeland's Falcons in the Bucharest Park of Youth, on 28 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, dear Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons: I would like to begin by extending to all Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons, to all the children of our country, and to all our youth warmest thoughts on behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf. I wish for them to grow up and study by making full use of the wonderful conditions socialism has created for children and for the youth of Socialist Romania. (loud, prolonged cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-the youth!").

This festival is devoted to the beginning of activity in the new Palace of Pioneers and of Homeland's Falcons, which is -- if I may say so -- a wonderful gift the party and the whole nation make to the children, to Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons, so that through the activities that will be carried out here they may learn about the latest discoveries of science, technology, and human knowledge and may study and learn how to make the best use of our people's wonderful achievements in all fields of activity, but particularly in the fields of science, education, and culture because the system we are building -- communism -- can be achieved only on the basis of the latest discoveries of science, culture, and human knowledge in general. (loud cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-the Youth!")

During the last week, we have discussed with the RCP Central Committee, the bodies of the socialist democracy, and the Grant National Assembly the issues of the country's further development up to the nineties, and in the future, up to the year 2000, as well as the programs for Romania's passage to a new and superior stage of development, a rise in the whole people's material and cultural well being, and a continuous strengthening of the homeland, its independence, and its sovereignty. (loud, prolonged cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

Everything we have achieved during the years of socialist construction created the necessary conditions for the general development of the homeland and for the continued increase of the material well being and of the cultural and scientific level of the whole nation. Everything we envisage for the period up to the year 1990 and the year 2000 is meant to fulfill the strategic objectives of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and a steady advance towards communism -- the golden dream of mankind (loud, prolonged cheers and chants)

Everything we have achieved reflects the work of the whole nation, of the youth, of Pioneers, and of all children of our homeland, but, primarily, everything we achieve is meant to elevate our people's well being. We do all we can to ensure the youth and all children of our homeland the best conditions for life, work, and education.

Now, when you receive this wonderful palace -- the creation of the working people's enthusiastic work -- you must pledge to use it with the best results. This palace, all the other Pioneers' houses, schools, and all the other means of education must serve you to study, to study again, to thoroughly prepare yourselves, and get to know -- I stress it again -- the latest and greatest discoveries of science, technology, and human knowledge in all fields of activity! Only in this way can you ensure tomorrow the development of the wonderful achievements of your forefathers and of your parents and can you continue the revolutionary traditions of a past full of struggles of the party and of our people who, for more than 2,000 years have done all they could to preserve the independence of the land on which we are living and on which we will always have to live! (enthusiastic, loud cheers, and chants) Do everything you can do elevate our homeland to ever higher peaks of progress and civilization! (loud cheers and chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

I would like to mention, on this occasion also, the efforts our party and state make to develop friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world, regardless of their social system, for disarmament and peace. We wish to ensure our people, all the people of the world, youth, and children of our homeland conditions of peace so that they can study and train in order to continue specialist and communist construction!

From here, from this meeting of children, we call on all the leaders of European countries and throughout the world, on behalf of children, let us do all we can to eliminate nuclear weapons, all weapons from our planet, to achieve peaceful cooperation and a world without wars, a world of independence and dignity for each nation, a world in which every people can develop freely, as it desires, without any outside interference! (loud cheers and chants, chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!")

Let us not use the wonderful discoveries of science to create weapons for destroying people but to ensure the socioeconomic progress and increase the material and cultural well being of each nation! Let us do all we can so that the best things the human mind created should serve peoples, their well being and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

I believe that, today, there is no more important issue than peace and ensuring the people and nation's vital right to existence, to life, to freedom, and to independence! (prolonged cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-Peace!")

I wish you dear Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons ever greater success and ever better results in your studies, much health, much happiness! I wish your families and all our people much health and happiness! (long cheers, chants; prolonged chants of 'Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu-Peace!", and "Ceausescu-Romania, protect childhood!". The Pioneers and the Homeland's Falcons, all those present at the impressive manifestation ethusiastically cheer and chant for the RCP -- the leading political force of the whole nation -- and for the general of the party, president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

GOVERNMENT RESTORES LOWER BREAD, FLOUR PRICES

LD102038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today adopted a decision, effective immediately, that the prices of bread and flour, which were raised two days ago by 60 percent on the average, be restored to the June 25 level.

The government maintains that the immoderate rise in the prices of bread and flour has caused a serious disturbance on the market, which is having a negative effect on the cost of living and the living standards of the population.

This kind of disorderliness in the formation of the prices of bread seriously jeopardizes the implementation of the set policies of prices and economic stabilization, the Yugoslav Government emphasizes.

Domestic Radio Report

AU102038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Executive Council has adopted a decision to return the prices of flour and all kinds of bread to the 25 June level. The immoderate increase of prices caused serious disturbances in the market because of monopolistic price formation behavior by associated labor organizations, which has serious negative consequences for the cost of living and standard of living of working people and citizens, the Federal Executive Council assesses.

It was noted that the associated labor organizations that behaved in this way did not act in accordance with the law on social price control system, and the respective organs in the sociopolitical communities in this case did not act in accordance with their powers under the social price control measures and in keeping with their responsibility for the situation on the market.

This decision takes effect immediately.

The Federal Executive Council also calls on associated labor organizations in coal production to form their new prices in keeping with the outline agreed upon in the Coal Mines Association. Otherwise the Federal Executive Council will take measures within its power.

ELECTRICITY PRICES TO INCREASE FROM 15 JUL

LD101832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Knin, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- From 15 July this year Yugoslavs will pay 38 percent more for electricity, and a further increase will follow at the beginning of October.

This was agreed today at a session of Jugel [Yugoslav Electricity Industry] in Knin. As Jugel Assistant General Manager Cedomir Segrt said, the amount of the increase will be determined in keeping with the legal authorization of the electricity industries of each republic and province. As an average for the whole of Yugoslavia, this will amount to 38 percent more compared with current prices.

FEC SESSION DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE, INVESTMENT

LD091257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to a statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the FEC at its session today (presided over by Vice President Milos Milosavljevic) established the proposed changes and amendments to a number of laws. It also formulated its stance regarding the comments and suggestions made in the SFRY Assembly's working bodies about several draft laws.

The proposed changes and amendments to the foreign trade law on goods and services and to the customs law would provide more scope for opening duty-free shops throughout the country. In addition to foreigners, Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad would also have the right to purchase goods in these shops. The FEC will be authorized to decide which tourist resorts, ports and hotels could open duty-free shops. In the FEC's view these shops would be an additional source of foreign currency.

The changes and amendments to the law on foreign investment in Yugoslav organizations of associated labor will regulate, among other things, the issue concerning the funds Yugoslavia's partners will be allowed to use to repay joint credits, such as loans, and also the manner of repaying matured debts to foreign partners and compensation for the funds invested.

Assembly Chamber Session

LD102203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Establishing that the policy of the country's socioeconomic development, envisaged by this year's resolution, is not being implemented, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today supported the directions of activity and measures of the Federal Executive Council for overcoming the present difficult economic situation. This primarily refers to efforts contributing to resolving the existing problems in the economy by decreasing the rate of inflation and increasing production and exports.

After the working bodies held a discussion of economic trends, today this topic was also discussed by the Chamber. The assessments are mostly similar, and they express the delegates' concern with the existing economic situation and the understanding that negative trends must be stopped quickly and with effective measures. Muhamed Mustafa, member of the Federal Executive Council, spoke before the delegate discussion. He made several remarks on how the federal government is assessing the present conditions, what it is undertaking, and what it intends to undertake so that the problems are dealt with more efficiently. He stressed that at present the Federal Executive Council is compelled to undertake not only the measures envisaged by the resolution, but also a series of additional, mostly urgent measures. What is to be done during this month should, according to him, ensure that by the end of the year the policy of social development is being implemented more consistently. These are the measures which will strengthen the effect of the already adopted provisions on improving production and exports, curbing inflation and expenditure, and so forth.

Intense preparations are under way for the measures designed to stimulate construction of housing and more energy saving, as well as to provide support to small businesses. [paragraph continues]

Muhamed Mustafa in particular noted the significance of provisions on taxing inflation-generated incomes which could be sent to the assembly before the summer recess. Also significant are the changes in the law on prices, since they introduce more severe punitive measures for failures to respect provisions in this area. The Federal Executive Council, Mustafa continued, will also work on preparing those provisions that are envisaged in the resolution, in which the measures for the financial consolidation of the economy are of particular significance.

Muhamed Mustafa stressed that it is exceptionally important that the already adopted measures are consistently applied. It is necessary, he stressed, that from assessments and principled support a move is made toward the realization of what has been agreed upon. [passage omitted]

The first participant in the discussion, Pavle Tasevski (Macedonia), stressed that it is necessary to curb price increases or eliminate the causes of inflation, which should be of primary importance for the series of measures toward realizing the objectives. According to Radman Milosavljevic (Kosovo), inflation is the most serious problem. Inflation is the synthetic reflection of the weaknesses that must be eliminated as soon as possible in order to overcome unfavorable trends and ensure more stable development.

Tasevski and Milosvljevic spoke about economic trends in Macedonia and Kosovo, illustrating with many examples the gravity of the situation and stressing that the development plans of Macedonia and Kosovo are not likely to be realized.

The seriousness of the problems of Kosovo is best illustrated by the 13 billion [currency unspecified] in current losses and another 10.3 billion of outstanding losses from previous years and by its debts that are too great. The Kosovo collectives' debts to the banks, which matured last year, amounted to 59 billion dinars, while debts of foreign creditors this year amount to 53 billion dinars. The Kosovo economy, from its own accumulation, will be able to meet only 1.5 billion of this debt, Radman Milosavljevic said. [passage omitted]

In the conclusions adopted after the discussion on economic trends, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Empitasized the significance of the full involvement of all social subjects in overcoming the crisis. Production must be increased, particularly production intended for exports, to facilitate the position of food manufacturers, to decrease business expenses, to us knowledge and cadres more effectively, and so forth.

The Federal Executive Council was instructed that in adopting new measures it should affirm economic criteria and synchronize all the provisions to make them more effective, while, according to the conclusions reached by the Chamber, inflation should be "knocked down" by eliminating the causes of inflationary economic activity. In this connection the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces believes it is necessary to consider the possibility of changing the law on prices so that the agreed policy in this area will be implemented as consistently as possible.

The Federal Executive Council was instructed first to prepare solutions for conducting the policy of interest rates in the next year, then to monitor the realization of the policy of a speedier development of the underdeveloped areas and propose the necessary measures, and, finally, to meet the deadline for preparing the materials significant to the adoption of the economic policy for 1987.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also assessed that it is necessary to synchronize those measures that concern the fulfillment of general and common needs in all sociopolitical communities and to reexamine the rights of the users of social funds.

The Chamber Session adopted changes and amendments to the law on credit relations with foreign countries. The users of foreign credits approved by 31 December 1985 will still be able to sell foreign exchange from these credits to the National Bank of Yugoslavia, via an authoritized bank, under the same conditions that applied at the end of last year.

Today, the Chamber also adopted changes and amendments to the law on pursuing economic acitivity abroad. With these changes an opportunity has been created for banks and their members to found another bank abroad, provided they fulfill all the conditions envisaged. The deadline for coordinating the statute and other self-managing documents on founding banks, enterprises and other financial organizations abroad is 31 December 1986.

"A pass" was also given to the law on investments by foreign persons in Yugoslav organizations of associated labor, the main novelty of which is that the joint loan for importing equipment and technology can be repaid from business assets that are used for carrying out joint business up to the amount calculated for depreciation. If these assets are not sufficient, the loan is repaid from other business sources that are provided for joint business activity.

A more precise solution was found for the question of losses. The adverse balance is created when the realized income is not sufficient to pay joint commitments. Foreign persons are paid their maturing claims from the realizing joint exports in accordance with the agreement on investments.

By adopting changes and amendments to the law on trade of goods and services with foreign countries and the customs law, opportunities for opening duty-free shops are extended that will be a significant additional source of foreign exchange earnings. Apart from foreigners, our citizens temporarily employed abroad will also be able to buy Yugoslav and imported goods in duty-free shops. With the changes in the customs law, it is envisaged that duty-free shops may be opened in and luxury-class hotels; in tourist villages, marinas, nautical centers, and motels, and on motorways and ships for foreign tourists with a capacity for more than 250 passengers and that have organized custom control. The Federal Executive Council will determine in which tourist villages, nautical centers, marinas, and motels duty-free shops will be opened.

With the changes and amendments to the law on trade of goods and services with foreign countries, it is envisaged that the Federal Executivew Council should (?prescribe) the sorts and quantities and ways of selling goods in duty-free shops.

With the changed customs law, a possibility is created for persons who on any basis have worked aboard for at least 3 or 5 years not to pay customs duty for items for their households, except for cars, up to a total value prescribed by the Federal Executive Council, if they bring or receive these items from abroad within the period of a year after they have returned to the country.

Without paying customs duty or paying at the rate of 10 percent, our citizens who worked abroad on any basis for at least 3 years, or 5, may bring or receive from abroad business inventory (except cars) for carrying out private business. The condition is that they should bring or receive business inventory from abroad within the period of 1 year after they have returned from work abroad.

With the changes and amendments to the law on trade of goods and services with foreign countries, a possibility is created for the Federal Executive Council to establish stimulating measures. If exports programs are not being realized, stimulating measures will be reduced.

Today, the Chamber also adopted an amendment to the law on covering differences in exchange rates created in the banks by 31 December 1984. With this provision, the banks are enabled to meet this expenditure more quickly than is envisaged in the 15-year debt limitation. From the joint income the banks must first meet the current differences in exchange rates, then a part of the old ones (for this year it amounts to 118.5 billion dinars) and bolster funds. If, after they have met all these expenditures, the banks are still left with some money, they are obliged to direct this money toward compensating for old differences in foreign exchange and not to distribute this money to their founders. This law should assist in the financial consolidation of the economy and the banks.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted a law on subsidizing a part of the interest rates on credits within the framework of the selective program for agriculture in the second half of this year.

It implies subsidizing credits for production, stocks, and reserves of the basic agricultural products: wheat, corn, sugar beet, sugar, pearl barley, rice, oil crops (including soya), unrefined oil, and tobacco. This also includes organized fattening of sheep, beef, pigs and poultry, the production of milk, and reserves of mineral fertilizers.

The subsidy amounts to 10 percent of interest rates on investments from the first money issue and, exceptionally, 20 percent for milk; for fattening of beef, pigs and sheep; and for goods reserves of agricultural and food products.

For the subsidy the republics and provinces will provide 28 billion dinars, in six installments, of which the first falls due on 30 July.

The law will come into force a day after it has been announced so that it can start being implemented as soon as possible.

With the changes and amendments to the decision on the joint policy of issuing money and money policy, which the Chamber also adopted, limits for banking investments in agriculture and for exports are abolished. For these needs there will be more money under more favorable conditions. In accordance with this change, it is also envisaged that the money in circulation will be increased from 43 to 60 and banking credits will be increased from 38 to 52 percent.

A significant new feature is also the solution that stocks of agricultural articles in the hands of producers are financed for only 60 days and then loans are directed towards traders and processors. The objective is to prevent speculation with goods and artificial shortages on the market.

The Chamber also adopted a provision according to which the discount rate of the National Bank of Yugoslavia will be determined in accordance with the growth of inflation on the basis of the trends of prices by manufacturers of industrial products realized in the past 3, and the coming 4, months. This rate will be 1 percent higher than the attained growth of prices. (passage omitted)

The SFRY contribution to the world food program, according to the law adopted today, will for the last and this year amount to 142.8 million dinars, and it will be provided in the federation budget.

The Chamber also adopted reports on cooperation between the SFRY assembly and representative bodies of other countries.

CHAMBER INTERNAL POLICY COMMITTEE VIEWS SECURITY

AU101641 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The Internal Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly has discussed the security situation in the country. It was said that in order to strengthen the security situation it is necessary to implement the economic policy and the stabilization program as consistently as possible. The delegates also assessed that it is necessary to expand the scope of self-managing democracy so that the new interests and requirements of working people will not be pushed outside the system. All legal means of repression should be applied in combating hostile activities, the delegates pointed out. They indicated the importance of advancing the work of security organs and services and of an efficient working of the social self-protection system.

Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, also participated in the work of the committee. He said among other things that the worsening economic situation has favored increased activities of the enemies of our country. Internal affairs organs are consistently carrying out the tasks within their duties, but it is necessary that all other social factors be more resolutely involved in combating nationalist activities, and in efficiently protecting social property from crimes, accidents, fires, and other harmful occurrences.

Dobroslav Culafic informed the delegates about the measures and results of the internal affairs organs in implementing the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium on the security situation in Kosovo. The development and advancement of the political situation, and thus of the security situation, in the country depend much on the determination of all factors of society in implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, it was said at the session of the Internal Policy Committee.

VLASI DISCUSSES KOSOVO WITH MEDIA EDITORS

LD102056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- In recent times, something has happened almost daily in Kosovo that deserves attention and affects the appraisal of the situation in this province. All these events have the effect that we are making assessments on a long-term basis. Thus, it is not realistic to "bandy about" the same assessment of the Kosovo situation for too long. It is not realistic to say simply that the situation is "favorable", or "increasingly favorable". Neither is it realistic to say that it is "slowly changing" and that some tendencies have remained the same.

This observation was made today by Azem Valsi, president of ther Kosovo LCY Provincial Committee Presidium, in talks with directors, chief editors, and responsible editors of the Yugoslav information media. The talks were devoted to agreeing on how to report from Kosovo and about Kosovo and informing the public, particularly in light of the implementation of the stands of the top party meetings of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Everything that happens in Kosovo, Vlasi said, must be seen as a fact concerning certain social trends in this environment. Our social situation, he added, continues to be characterized by the fact that we are faced with the consequences of the counterrevolutinary events of 1981, the fact that we still have enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. There are also many difficulties in the economy, unemployment, and social and international problems arising from nationalistic events. Today, we also have the fact that the sociopolitical climate that engendered nationalsim is changing.

However, in the past 5 years of our struggle we have not had a linear course of activity, but rather considerable contradictions, resistance, and hesitation. Thus, today, we have a contradictory situation: on one hand we have significant results in eliminating some of the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionry events, the fact that much has changed in social and political practice, that many things are not as they were earlier. We also have a new heightened ideological awareness of the dangers brought about the nationalism, as a reactionary ideology, particularly in the case of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Quite a lot has changed in the functioning of the system, the organs and government, and the judiciary.

On the other hand, we have complex political ferment which, for the public, sometimes has undertones of excesses and encourages the fear that there may be a more serious destabilization of the state of affairs. In particular, we have here the greatest problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins with all its causes and consequences and great political weight.

Among the public at large, Vlasi said, we have the belief that the situation in Kosovo is serious, that it is not calming down, that this region is a hotbed of unrest. There have been rather pronounced tendencies to impose other criteria for assessing the situation in Kosovo, so that many problems that are also present in other environments have acquired rather different connotations and political undertones here. Carried along by this tendency, a part of the public press has avoided writing about positive processes because of a fear that this would supposedly slow down action aimed at improving circumstances.

Vlasi stressed that in Kosovo we are still faced with certain primarily illegal forms of activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, but that this is not for one moment underestimated, regardless of the results which are achieved in this struggle. And these results are seen above all in the fact that in the ideological respect the irredentists have been dealt strong blows and in many areas the situation has been clarified. Now there are no particularly pronounced nationalistic centers that could strike a blow at us. Leaderships are reacting more effectively to phenomena of illegal activity and attacks on intranational relations. There is no ideological wavering and confusion.

In Kosovo, Vlasi emphasized, there is complete unity among the leaderships and genuine readiness and determination to unhesitatingly implement the measures of the SFRY presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. These are no longer slogans, but, rather, concrete work is being done in the institutions and organs of government. Initial indications show that a good part of these measures are being realized and the organs of government, the judiciary and security organs have been operating more responsibly and efficiently in recent months. There is a high degree of responsibility and readiness for political activity in the field. Everything that was envisaged in the measures of the two presidencies as being a problem for examination, is being examined. Up to 90 percent of the complaints and petitions of citizens have been looked at, questions from the sphere of education are being examined, sales contracts are being investigated, and many cases have been resolved [paragraph continued]

This was not so a few months ago. The number of immigrants from Albania has also been established. Some of the deadlines set in the measures have had to be extended for objective reasons, but everything demanded in them will be resolved, Vlasi said.

He also dwelt on some more recent phenomena of the movement of a part of the Serbian and Montenegrin population which embodies tendencies of Serbian nationalism.

The problem of emigration is creating unease, defeatism, and dilemmas as to what tomorrow holds among the Serbian and Montenegrin population. This real concern is being used, however, by certain nationalist circles both in Kosovo and outside of Kosovo to incite the Serbs and Montenegrins to mistrust and various forms of excessive behavior. However, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism in Kosovo has no real chance either in its strength or position of seriously destabilizing the situation in Kosovo as long as it is not collaborating with nationalist circles outside of Kosovo. Only with such collaboration, Vlasi considered, could it have the weight and prospects for worsening the situation in the province.

Responding to questions and the debate on what is written and what should be written on Kosovo, Azem Vlasi noted that there are noticeable major differences in this. Some of the press have objectively, correctly, and truthfully reported on the situation in the province ever since 1981, but there are newspapers that appear to have been paid to write about negative phenomena, "black subjects," and that "seem to be sorry that these no longer exist." He therefore called for objective and full reporting of the Kosovo reality, without embellishment but also without dramatization and insistence only on the negative. Many participants in the talks also advocated such an approach citing examples of stereotyped reports and also suggestions as to how to jointly approach the task and the creation of an objective picture and public view of Kosovo.

The directors and chief editors of the public press from the whole country also visited Kosovo's information centers today. They include Pristina radio and television, RILINDJA, Jedinstvo and TAN.

SPOKESMAN ASSESSES PRC PREMIER'S VISIT

LD102240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1424 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Yugoslavia was another contribution to the strengthening and promotion of all-round cooperation between the two countries, a Yugoslav Government spokesman stated at a press conference here today.

The spokesman, Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic, said the Yugoslav-Chinese talks had focused on economic relations and on determining the prospects for further development of cooperation, particularly as regards its more advanced forms on a long-term basis.

The comprehensive exchange of views on international questions confirmed the identify or closeness of views, which would contribute to further activities of Yugoslavia and China on the international scene, with a view to the democratization of international relations and maintenance of world peace, Stanic said.

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CONDOLENCES SENT TO SRV ON DEATH OF LE DUAN

AU131309 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 13 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, and the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania have sent the following message of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people received with profound grief the news on the death of Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, outstanding leader of the Vietnamese people.

Comrade Le Duan, close and determined co-fighter of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, devoted his entire life, abilities and forces to the lofty cause of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for national independence, the defeat of the barbarous aggression of American imperialism and the reunification of the homeland. Being at the head of the party for many years he made a valuable contribution to the work and efforts for the reconstruction and the allround development of the country, for the building of a new life, for the defence and strengthening of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In the name of the Albanian Communists and the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania extended to the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people their sincere condolences over such a grave loss, and express their sentiments of fraternal solidarity.

It is our profound conviction that the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the leadership of their communist party, will score continuous successes on the road of the strengthening of the freedom and the national independence, the realisation of their aspirations for progress and socialism. We are also fully convinced that the friendship between our two peoples and countries will be constantly developed and strengthened.

ZERI I POPULLIT CRITICIZES LCY CONGRESS

AU041700 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Jul 86

["The Congress of the LCY and the Short-Sighted Anti-Albanian Policy" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana July 4 ATA -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which says among the other things:

The 13th Congress of the Communist League of Yugoslavia wound up its proceedings in Belgrade a few days ago. This time it drew a special attention not only of the Yugoslav opinion but also of the international one. The grave economic, political and national crises that have this country in their grip and the roads sought to overcome them have made this interest more accentuated. The question asked is which road will post Tito Yugoslavia follow? The congress gave no answer to this.

It is difficult to heal its diseases deriving from the failure of self-administration and the more so their consequences cannot be foreseen.

We as its neighbour want that Yugoslavia be stabilised because this is to the good of its peoples, and to the peace and security in the Balkans as well. We have followed the policy of good neighbourliness towards Yugoslavia and have tried to establish relations of mutual interest with it in all the fields where collaboration has been possible. We have never interfered in its home affairs, we have never threatened its freedom and independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

They on the other side of the border have met our friendship with hostility, our internationalism with chauvinistic attacks. The insistence in this anti-Albanian policy was manifested with all its aggressiveness in the present congress of the LCY. It made no constructive step regarding the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The arguments the Yugoslav leaders brought forth at the congress to back up this policy are as groundless as stale. They accuse us that "Albania interferes in the home affairs of Yugoslavia", that it "instigates the Albanian irredentists", that it has "territorial claims to Yugoslavia", that "it indoctrinates the Yugoslav nationals", etc. There was even someone who was more zealous and spoke of "Albania's aggressive aspirations towards Yugoslavia".

As it seems they in Belgrade want to find those responsible for the difficulties at home outside Yugoslavia, to arouse psychosis of dangers in order to divert the attention of the people from the real troubles preoccupying it.

Perhaps did the "Albanian interferences" influence in the creation of all those cracks of the Yugoslav political and economic system of which it was spoken so much at the congress? Are we Albanians who indoctrinated the Slovene youngsters for the protests they made and the demands they put forth at the congress of the Yugoslav youth? Can a wise man believe the claims that are constantly heard in Belgrade, that romanticism of the Albanian literature of the past century has stirred up national feuds in Yugoslavia?

Numerous speakers at the Yugoslav congress repeated steadily the old refrain that allegedly Albania has territorial claims towards Yugoslavia. But no one brought forth facts for this and could not do so, because such facts do not exist, neither direct or indirect. What the Yugoslavs say are only insinuations, fabrications needed to keep alive the chauvinist spirit at home and to blemish the image of Socialist Albania abroad. But if the historical fact that the Albanians are followers of the Illyrians is considered a territorial claim as was proclaimed by the seminar of the Serb Academy in Belgrade devoted to the origin of the Albanians, then we really have nothing to do. We are descendants of Illyrians and we cannot change our ethnogenesis. Hence, is seen we will remain forever in the eyes of the Serb academicians and in the minds of the politicians in Belgrade as "men with territorial claims".

From what we are hearing it becomes clear that the chauvinist fevers are causing many hallucinations in the Belgrade ruling circles. But, if they think that we, Albanians, will reject our national identity, will sacrifice our freedom, independence and sovereignty, will abandon the road of our revolution and the political line of the Party of Labour and Enver Hoxha, so that the Yugoslavs become "generous" to us, so that they stop calling us, for example, "great Albanians", they are wrong, because this will never happen.

This will never happen despite the threats made by the leader of Serbia, Dobrivoje Vidic at the 13rd Congress of LCY to re-examine "the levels achieved in the existing fields of the cooperation between the two countries".

We have already been used to the Yugoslav pressures and threats, which have been made on us during these more than 40 years of free Albania. We have managed to live and have even led a very good life, we have achieved development and progress even without the love of Belgrade as regards "the levels of cooperation" between the two countries, which even at present are very low and limited only in some narrow fields, that Vidic wants to eliminate completely, they are not to the benefit of Albania alone.

It is common knowledge that numerous contradictions of ideological and political nature, problems inherited from the past and others created at modern times, exist between Albania and Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav leaders, as they proved in the last LCY congress, want to deepen and aggravate them. Vidic's threat testifies to this. However, let the responsibility for this policy and its consequences be borne by the Yugoslav side.

We have been and are for a good neighbourliness, we have been and are for the strengthening of the freedom and independence of the peoples of the Balkans, including Yugoslavia as well, we are for the peace and general security in this region. We have always been and are of the opinion that the establishment and the expansion of the trade, cultural, technical, scientific relations etc., contribute to the creation and the preservation of those conditions and that atmosphere which are indispensable so that the countries and peoples live in peace and friendship between them. However, to this end there should exist the mutual will and desire, which we do not see in the Yugoslav leaders.

It was expected that the problem of Kosovo, its grave situation and poverty the whole world is speaking of, would be examined at the congress seriously and with a sense of responsibility. However, this did not happen. Kosovo and the Albanians were denigrated and threatened. Nobody showed concern about its nondevelopment, about the 120,000 unemployed, about the education and culture, about the social and other issues of this region.

At the congress it was spoken and decided only on new tightening measures, on the further restriction of the autonomy of Kosovo and the democratic and national rights of the Albanians. The resolution adopted on Kosovo leaves practically the two million Albanians of Yugoslavia at the mercy of the great Serbs. This course is already being applied. The Serb trials are causing havoc. Now nobody can estimate how many thousands of boys and girls of Kosovo are put to jails, how many others are discriminated and isolated, how many have been offended and humiliated.

The campaign launched by the great Serbs is galloping and nobody knows where it is going to stop. But their thirst for hegemony and domination cannot be gratified only in Kosovo and with the Albanians. There can be no free Croatians and oppressed Albanians within a state. It is not possible that the Slovene language and culture be respected and the Albanian language and culture be denied. This should be already understood in Yugoslavia, the lessons of history should not be forgotten.

The accusations made against the Albanians in Yugoslavia that they allegedly seek to destroy the Yugoslav state and create a sort of great Albania are completely groundless and utterly concocted.

The Albanians are well aware of the historical realities and they have never lacked political maturity. They are only asking to have the same rights enjoyed by the other nations in Yugoslavia, that the constitution and the other fundamental laws in power be observed and applied for them as well, that they are not discriminated and segregated.

In an effort to deny the Albanians of their national and democratic rights and to provide a theoretical foundation for the chauvinist policy, much is being discussed in Yugoslavia now about the nation and the state, about the motherland, and the filial land, about the minorities and majorities. They have recourse to the Roman and Indian, Russian and Swiss legislations. But, all these are Byzantine discussions and theorizations. The fact is that there are four times more Albanians in Yugoslavia than Montenegrins and, as for their number, they are the third biggest population after the Serbs and Croatians. Moreover they have not settled in Kosovo and other regions at present, but have been living on these territories many centuries before the Slavs would migrate to the Balkans.

Just like the other nations, through its struggle against the oppressive regime of the Serb kingdom and the fascist occupiers, the Albanian population in Yugoslavia contributed to the founding of the Yugoslav federation. Therefore, there is no reason why it should not enjoy all the rights stemming from this fact.

Hence, it is not the Albanians, who want to destabilize and dismantle Yugoslavia. The destabilization is urged by those who negate its nations of their constitutional rights, those who disrupt the co-existence among the peoples, who seek to bring back the part when the great Serbs were patrons and rulers over the others.

The problems of Kosovo are grave, but they can be solved if they are examined with cold-bloodedness and realism. The road of the negation of their legitimate rights of the nationalist oppression and violence, which was also expressed at the proceedings of the 13th Congress of the LCY, is an impasse.

Time has come when the Yugoslav leaders should understand that the internal situation in their country cannot be improved by accusing the Albanians, Greeks, Bulgarians or others for interference They must not seek for the enemies outside the country, but must try to eliminate the real causes that keep alive the national, economic and social inequalities, which create favourable conditions and grounds for the interference of the imperialist powers.

Speaking of the Balkans at the congress, the minister of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Dizdarevic said that the "allsided cooperation in the fields of mutual interest for the countries of the Balkans is the way to create the conditions to lower the tension there where it exists. It is also the road for a constructive dialogue for open and debatable problems, for their solution and materialization of the aspirations of the peoples of the Balkans to live in lasting peace and friendship."

Such a statement is worth hailing, but whom must we believe, Dizdarevic or Vidic? Certainly we must not trust the words but facts and the facts so far do not show of a sincere desire of the Yugoslav leaders to preserve and develop the good neighbourliness among the countries of the Balkans, to consolidate peace and security in this zone.

ATANASOV RECEIVES ROMANIA'S NICOLAE GIOSAN

AU111515 Sofia BTA in English 1120 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a Romanian parliamentary delegation paying a visit to this country led by Mr. Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania and alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov and Mr. Nicolae Giosan informed each other of the tasks which the two countries are solving at the present stage of their development. They discussed a number of issues of bilateral cooperation including the role of the parliaments in the promotion of bilateral relations.

The head of the Bulgarian Government spoke of the policy of the BCP directed towards the intensification of all processes of social development, towards the stepping up of the rates of economic growth in compliance with the achievements of the most advanced countries in the world. He stressed the role of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production in achieving the planned acceleration. Mr. Atanasov explained the meaning of the changes introducted in the mangement and the economic life of the country and in the style and methods of work of the state apparatus, including the Council of Ministers. The talks stressed the tendency towards granting ever greater independence to the economic units and towards an ever greater interrelations between their activities and the requirements of the market.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov and Mr. Nicolae Giosan stressed the existing possibilities for activating Bulgaro-Romanian economic relations and for the introduction of modern forms of cooperation.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER VISITS KOZLODUY NUCLEAR STATION

AU121448 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Laszlo Kapolyi, the Hungarian minister of industry, and Laszlo Somogyi, the minister of construction and urban development, paid a visit to Kozloduy. Accompanied by Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the Energetika Economic Association, and Svetozar Petrushkov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee, they acquainted themselves with the operation and the construction of the new capacities at the nuclear power complex.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH LIBYA END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU102047 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA) -- The 16th session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended here today with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Bulgaria's Minister of Trade Mr. Khristo Khristov and by Mr. Hasan 'Abd al-Ai al-Barghati, secretary of the People's Committee for Industry of Libya.

The two sides made a review of bilateral economic cooperation and noted its considerable progress in the period after the last session with satisfaction. They adopted concrete resolutions directed towards the further broadening of interaction. It has been provided for Bulgaria to render aid to Libya in the construction of a number of projects in agriculture -- sheep and poultry farms, a packinghouse and hot houses. Cooperation in the field of underground water prospecting will be broadened. It has been provided for the construction of enterprises in the field of the food industry and mechanical engineering as well as for the setting up of joint societies for the production of consumer goods. The main aspect of cooperation -- trade -- will also be promoted.

Techno-scientific cooperation will be directed towards the training of technical cadres as well as towards the broadening of interaction in health care, in the industry and in agriculture.

TRANSIT DIFFICULTIES FOR TURKISH DRIVERS DENIED

AU111601 Sofia BTA in English 1334 GMT 11 Jul 86

["Vienna Convention not Violated -- Foreign Motorists' Travel in Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- Members of the Turkish and Western media have of late been circulating stories that only holders of international driving licenses are allowed to cross Bulgarian territory with their cars. It is alleged that drivers who do not hold international driving licenses are subjected to solid fines.

The BTA was informed by the Ministry of the Interior of Bulgaria that the latter has issued no order to the effect that only foreign drivers holding international driving licenses may be allowed to travel through Bulgaria.

Bulgaria has ratified the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 and is abiding strictly by the rules set down by it. Bulgaria has even relaxed her regulations in respect to the foreign drivers and their vehicles. Foreign nationals may drive motor vehicles within Bulgarian territory if they possess one of the following documents: national driving license of the type approved by the Vienna Convention; international driving license; any other national driving license if it is accompanied by an officially legalized translation into Bulgarian.

Bulgarian laws do not envisage fines for irregularities in respect to the driving licenses in the sizes quoted by the Western press. The traffic control authorities have not fined foreign drivers for not possessing international driving licenses.

All allegations that Turkish nationals employed in the F.R.G. and passing through Bulgarian territory and falling into a "trap" are absolutely untrue. Bulgarian laws and traffic control authorities are treating all drivers equally irrespective of their nationality. It is, however, obvious that certain circles are interested in kindling unexisting problems and in creating anti-Bulgarian feelings.

MORE, BETTER CONSUMER GOODS CALLED FOR

AU082015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "The Production of Consumer Goods and Services -- Industry for Man!" -- capitalized passages published in wide-spaced type]

[Excerpts] THE SUPREME GOAL OF THE WHOLE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OF THE PARTY POLICY WHICH WAS SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTAINTIATED AT THE 13TH CONGRESS IS THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, THE RAISING OF ITS LIVING STANDARDS, AND THE PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS OF MAN, OF THE WORKER. FROM THIS BASIC POSITION ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION WERE DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING WHICH WAS HELD ON SATURDAY, CONVENED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE BUREAU OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. THE THEORETICAL POSTULATES AND NEW APPROACHES EXPOUNDED BY COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV ARE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE PARTY'S SOCIAL POLICY AND FOR THE TOTAL RESTUCTURING OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. IN THEIR PROFOUND ESSENCE THE TASKS FOR CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND IN THE SPHERE OF SERVICES FORM A TOTAL AND BROAD-SCALE PROGRAM FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CONGRESS DECISIONS FOR RAISING THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS.

THE NEW STAGE WHICH THE COUNTRY'S IS ENTERING FOLLOWING THE HISTORIC DECISIONS OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS REQUIRES A NEW ATTITUDE, NEW THINKING, AND DECISIVE PRACTICAL ACTIONS, WHICH WILL LEAD TO COMPLEX SATISFACTION OF THE POPULATION'S MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL NEEDS, AND TO THE POPULATION'S REACHING THE LOFTY PEAKS OF WORLD CULTURE, SCIENCE, AND PRODUCTION. [passage omitted]

All the processes of renewal in the economy lose their meaning and become purposeless and ends in themselves if they fail to solve to the greatest extent the concrete problems of social development and the population's living standards. THE IDEA -- HISTORIC IN ITS CONTENT AND IMPORTANCE -- OF QUALITATIVELY NEW GROWTH IN THE ECONOMY AND IN THE SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL FIELDS, DICTATES A DIFFERENT STYLE, THINKING, AND ACTION, IN HARMONY WITH THE NEW STAGE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. [passage omitted]

Now changes are needed, changes which are to turn all the goods producers, which the economic organizations indeed are, according to Commrade Todor Zhivkov's figurative expression, into an industry for man. This formulation of the problem primarily signifies a uniform approach in the whole of the country's economic potential for the complex satisfaction of the population's needs.

The new approach presupposes the breakdown of branch and departmental barriers and views. Overcoming the old systems and organization will lead to uniform coordinated actions and to the integration of the efforts of all goods producers. The uniform policy in technological and technical development, provision of scientific services, prices policy, and the study and mass application of world experience will give a powerful impetus to production and to raising production quality and profitability.

The party's innovative conception has its sound foundation in our economy's material-technical base, in the achievements of goods production, and in Bulgaria's wide international economic relations. Only the wrongly understood interests of enterprises and plants which operate in isolation from one another within the framework of a branches can give rise to artificial shortages of goods and restrict the range of products. How painfully well aware we are of the harmful practice of goods being produced from which the enterprises derive a greater financial benefit, while other goods, so necessary for the population, are neglected. During the first half of this year alone more than 100 types of products which fall within the sphere of the population's basic needs were not supplied to the market.

The nonfulfillment of clearly defined plan tasks is due not to objective difficulties in the economy, but to the outmoded attitude of economic figures and plant managers. Even up to the present moment they are still living with the idea that it is more important to achieve a certain high income, even at the expense of product range and quality. But of what value is it to fulfill the plan in such a way, when products will enter the trading warehouses merely to lie there unsold, while the shelves for the goods in demand are empty?

What justifications can be given, for example, for the nondelivery to the market of joinery products, silk cloth, canned vegetables, synthetic latexes, panel radiators ...? Is there really a lack of production capacities, and is it really impossible to find the raw materials to produce the above articles?

There is usually one reason -- weak organization, a lack of elementary economic foresight, and bureaucratic laziness of services, small sections and departments which have the taks of ensuring supplies, concluding contracts, and organizing the work. Instead of such activities, they practice compiling telexes, writing letters of explanation and justification, and distorting the production structure.

The new approach requires a different policy which is totally in accordance with the market and consumer demand. It is no longer possible to organize normal production without researching the market trends, without making forecasts, and without uniformity in commercial, technological, and production activities. An enterprise which produces goods without having sensed the pulse of the market, the consumer's requirements, his interests, preferences, and criteria, and without then going again to the market in order to see how its product is assessed, is not worth a cent. Such a collective and its leadership are working working with their eyes closed, they are limited in their conceptions of their economic activity and as may be expected, always lag behind real life, the market, and modern production. [passage omitted]

PRODUCTION-SHARING [KOOPERATIVEA] AND LOCAL INDUSTRY possesses great reserves and, integrated in the general process of the production of goods and services, they can raise their organization and economic activity to a new level, produce complete products in the full sense of the world, and compete with many established companies.

Starting from this position, the work of a number of branches of industry must acquire a new direction -- raising the quality of their economic activity, modernization -- raising the quality of their economic activity, modernization, and profound changes in the actual structure of production. THE FOOD AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY POSSESSES IMMENSE CAPACITIES FOR PLAYING A LARGER AND LARGER PART AS A LARGE PRODUCER AND EXPORTER OF CANNED FOODS AND FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND PROFITABLILITY, AND FOR SATURATING THE HOME MARKET WITH PREPARED AND SEMIPREPARED FOOD PRODUCTS BOTH FOR THE ENTIRE PUBLIC CATERING SYSTEM AND FOR THE POPULATION. Agriculture will find a continuation -- which is so necessary -- in industrial production, a uniform flow line, and will extend to the manufacture of an end product with the highest economic and social indices, representing a large part of the country's national income. As a state and a society, as producers, can we miss such a real opportunity and fail to meet such an objective requirement, for which we have all the conditions to achieve the level of the best models in the world economy? [passage omitted]

THE NEW APPROACH REQUIRES A RESTRUCTURING OF THE ACTUAL MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION IN THE BASIC ECONOMIC STRUCTURES -- THE PLANTS, FACTORIES, AND ENTERPRISES, AND THIS IS TO EXTEND TO ALL THE ORGANS WHICH SHAPE ECONOMIC POLICY.

No significant results can be achieved unless there is a change to a new type of management, and unless the principles of the self governing systems are grasped and speedily applied. Self-government will stir the minds and economic initiative of the labor collectives, of this true and conscious MANAGER OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY. This manager is to have in its power the total organization of production, the rights and great responsibilities, investment activities, and relations with the market. The state will guarantee the basic material balances at the points of input and output of production, and will regulate the proportions in the structure of the goods funds, while first and foremost protecting the interests of the millions of consumers as regards products of the highest quality, most modern style, with good functional properties and reasonably priced. [passage omitted]

The movement for changes, especially in such a vitally important area as production and services, will be recompensed by yet greater material and intellectual values for the people, the new social climate, and sense of self-esteem. The concern for the nation's prosperity will promote active social behavior on the part of the workers in socialist construction, the scientific and technical reequipment of the whole of social production, and the accelerated promotion of every cause forming part of the country's present and future.

ZAREV OPENS NEW SECTION OF GENERATING PLANT

AU110734 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1370 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] With the active assistance of Soviet specialists, the first stage of the extention of the "Maritsa-Iztok-2" thermal generating plant has been completed. The two 210-megawatt power units that have been put into commission will create greater possibilities to satisfy the country's requirements for electric power. A meeting was held, at which Rusi Danev, general director of the "Marits-Iztok" Combine, made a speech. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, opened the extension and presented high government distinctions to construction workers, power fitters, designers, and investors, who distinguished themselves. New Holders of the noble title

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MINISTER CONSALVI'S VISIT

Meets With Husak

LD091321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at Lany today Simon Alberto Consalvi, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

During a business conversation, they assessed the present level of Czechoslovak-Venezuelan relations and stressed their bilateral interest in expanding and deepening mutual relations and cooperation in all spheres. The conversation also confirmed identical or close views on a number of key foreign-political questions. The two representatives stressed the urgent nature of seeking paths and adopting concrete measures to improve the international atmosphere, to halt the arms race, and tackle the questions of disarmament.

Taking part in the meeting was Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives.

Tours Bratislava With Chnoupek

LD102210 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] In conclusion of his official vist to Czechoslovakia, Simon Alberto Consalvi, foreign minister of the Republic of Venezuela, visited Bratislava today.

Accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, and ambassadors of the two countries, the guest from Venezuela familiarized himself with economic and social growth of Slovakia and its current contribution to the development of the whole state.

In the evening Simon Alberto Consalvi, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, ended his official visit to the CSSR. At the border transit in Bratislava-Petrzalka, he was seen off by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister. [passage omitted]

Meets With Kansky

LD102217 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Bratislava July 10 (CTK) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi ended today his official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Earlier in the day the minister was received by Slovak Deputy Premier Jaruslav Kansky who informed him of the economic and social development of Slovakia, and by Deputy Mayor of Bratislava Michal Grega.

HRUSKOVIC ON NUCLEAR PLANTS' RELIABILITY

AU091128 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK Report: "Builders' Meeting in Jaslovske Bohunice; Nuclear Power Plants -- a Firm Component of Czechoslovak Power Engineering"]

[Excerpts] Jaslovske Bohunice (Our correspoondent/CTK) -- With the successful putting into operation of the fourth, the last 440MW production block of the nuclear energy complex in Jaslovske Bohunice the construction of nuclear power plants in that locality has ended. On that occasion, on Monday [7 July], a festive meeting of the builders of the V-2 nuclear power plant was held in the Bohunice subsidiary of the Nuclear Power Plants enterprise, in which the course of construction was assessed and appreciation was expressed to the most successful collectives and individuals.

The meeting was attended by a party and state delegation, headed by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The delegation further consisted of Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the CPSL West Slovak Regional Committee; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power. Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry; Dusan Miklanek, Slovak minister of construction; and Ondrej Kvaka, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Vladimir Monakhov, counsellor of the USSR Embassy to the CSSR, was also present. [passage omitted]

In the opening part of his speech, Miloslav Hruskoivic analyzed ways with which it is possible to ensure an increment in primary energy. In this connection he noted that there is only one truly long-term path to ensure it. In our naturalistic conditions, the orientation toward the utilization of nuclear energy continues to be such a path. However, the utilization of nuclear energy for the production of electricity alone would not be able to resolve the complex situation in the balance sheet of primary resources.

Therefore, it is also necessary to pay attention to the construction of heat feeders [tepelne napajece] from Jaslovske Bohunice to Trnava, Leopoldov, and other places, as well as from Mochovce and Dukovany. It is equally necessary to strive for the utilization of waste heat. He stressed that party and state agencies are paying exceptional attention to the reliability of the nuclear power plants in operation, as well as of those under construction. [passage omitted]

PAPER REPORTS TRIAL OF DOLLAR COUNTERFEITERS

AU111948 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 July on page 3 carries a 1,300-word article by Nada Adamickova entitled "Growing Rich From Human Gullibility." The article deals with a recent trial at the Prague City Court of a group of 20 illegal money changers who were dealing in counterfeit $100 bills. The gang was uncovered after a cheated citizen who bought U.S. $600 at the "fairly good black market rate of Kcs32 per U.S. dollar," discovered that the bills were forged and informed the police. The hint of this citizen -- who, as Adamickova implies, will also have to stand trial for violation of the foreign currency law -- led to the apprehension of 25-year old Ludek Skop and, ultimately, the whole group of about 20 suspects.

These people, all of them good friends of Skop, included Ladislav Perkaus and Josef Majer, the original owners of all the counterfeit dollar bills. Perkaus and Majer, who obtained the bills from "foreign tourists," then sold them to the other members of the group at a rate of Kcs20 per U.S. dollar. According to Adamickova, all members of the group were well aware that these were "left bucks" [levy baky] the slang term for counterfeit dollars.

The dealers reportedly spent their "working hours" in the lounge and coffee shop of the Alcron Hotel in downtown Prague where they "pursued their business." Most of them had professions "ensuring them the greatest possible liberty," such as "heater, cleaner, parking place attendant, and the like." Thanks to the income from their illegal deals, they could afford to "pay accomplices who did their work for them." Adamickova asks: "Does the ranking personnel of the organizations concerned know how their employees observe working hours? And if they do, are their control measures sufficiently effective?"

The interrogations revealed, Adamickova continues, that a "fairly large number of counterfeit U.S. $100 bills are circulatng in Prague." An expertize by specialists from the Czechoslovak State Bank confirmed that they were "successful forgeries," which a laymen cannot possibly tell apart from genuine dollar bills. The foreign counterfeiters reportedly used "modern printing equipment, chemicals, dyes, and paper," which accounts for the bills' "high quality".

In concluding, Adamickova warns that although Skop's group is not the only gang of currency dealers that "found itself on the defendants' bench" recently, there are other people who bank on people's gullibility and continue to engage in this illegal trade.

U.S. POLICY, BLAMED FOR DIFFERENCES WITH EUROPE

LD122223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Jirina Dupalova Commentary]

[Text] The claim that the Soviet Union wants to drive a wedge between the United States and West Europe, that it wants to undermine it and put it under its influence is the common denominator of all campaigns in the West against Soviet peace proposals. This is nonsense, which both Washington and the West European capitals know well. Despite social and class interests that link West Europe with its transatlantic partner there exist serious differences between them. These however are not the work of Moscow. Their causes lie elsewhere. Admiral James Eberle, a former NATO official and currently the director of the Royal Institute for Internatinal Affairs in London, declared about one of the most important ones: Reagan's program for feverish arms buildup, especially in space, divides most of the United States and West Europe, which does not want to become a sacrificial victim.

West Europe knows what war is about. It lived through two wars. It paid with millions of lives and suffered enormous material losses. For this reason it has a far more responsible attitude toward the issues of war and peace. If disappointment grows in it at the confrontational line of Washington's policy, then its growing interest in the relaxation of international tension, for which the Soviet Union is striving, is only completely natural.

One of the basic traditional orientations of its policy is the European aspect. Recent history has shown that it was not accidental in the past and is thus evenless accidental today. After all our common home, Europe, where mutual dependence and connection between the destinies of nations is manifested especially strongly, despite the fact that they proceed along different paths of social development, is overcrowded with the greatest number of the most destructive weapons of all kinds, and its stockpiling continues.

The densely populated continent has thus become literally the most explosive place in the world. Its security cannot be secured by military means, by a military force. This is an indisputable fact. This is the political axiom of the present.

The Soviet Union also points out that conditions have been created in Europe for overcoming the split between East and West, primarily in the issues concerning the safeguarding of security and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. These are the reasons why much of the soviet peace proposals are directly aimed at Europe. Its realization would make it possible to untie the Gordian knot not only of European but also of world security. This is also why now, or to put it better, especially now, the role of that first step along the path of ensuring a world free of wars belongs to Europe. It would be a good thing if the other section of our common home realized this as much as possible.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT.

Welcomed by Jakes

LD111233 Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 11 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by its Secretary Haime Crombet, arrived here today for a working visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes.

Tours Gottwaldov

LD121747 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, which is headed by its secretary Jaime Crombet, today visited the Gottwaldov district and became acquainted with six development programs of the Unified Agricultural Cooperative, Agrokombinat Slusovice the guests were interested in particular in cattle breeding. They saw the microelectronics center, the genetic center, a large capacity cow barn, and other centers. They were also interested in the party organization work, the activity of the agricultural workers trade union, social and work conditions of the agricultural workers, and possibilities for cultural and social life.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who accompanied the Cuban delegation today also visited the Unified Agricultural Cooperative Red October Gottwaldov Kudlov. He acquainted himself with the use of computer technology in managing agricultural mass production.

ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP PAYS VISIT

Received by Chnoupek

LD092020 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 9 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mavis Muyunda, member of a delegation of the United Nations Independence Party which is here at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The two sides discussed the level of Czechoslovak-Zambian relations and their further prospects, and exchanged views on present international topics, condemning the racist policy of the Pretoria regime.

Meets Husak

LD101325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, received at Lany today Alexander Grey Zulu, head of the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and its secretary general. The delegation is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the party's Central Committee. In a cordial conversation, the two representatives briefed each other on the situation in their countries and on the activities and tasks of their parties in the current period. They assessed some questions of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Zambia. They also exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation. They expressed support for the Soviet proposals to halt the feverish arms race, for disarmament and for strengthening international security.

In assessing the situation in the south of Africa, they condemned the aggressive policy of the South African regime against the neighboring states and voiced the conviction that the people of Namibia will also achieve liberation from the colonial and racial yoke. During the meeting, Alexander Grey Zulu presented a message from Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

Delegation Departs

LD111246 Prague CTK in English 1215 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 11 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Zambian United Nations Independence Party. headed by its General Secretary Alexander Grey Zulu, left here today for home.

The Zambian guests paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

ABRAHAM-LED DELEGATION MEETS PRC TU FIGURES

LD090906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] China -- The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Ladislav Abraham, member of its Presidium, met in Beijing today Luo Gan and Chen Junsheng, vice-chairmen of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. They briefed one another on the work of their organizations and on the participation of the working people in the building of socialism in the two countries. They stressed that cooperation of the Czechoslovak and Chinese trade unions has great significance and expressed the hope that it will develop also in the future.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON LE DUAN DEATH

LD111506 Prague CTK in English 1404 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 11 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak has sent a message of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the death of Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and all people of Czechoslovakia he said that the name of Comrade Le Duan is linked with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom, independence and unification of the country, for peaceful life and socialist construction of their homeland.

In Czechoslovakia, Comrade Le Duan was known as a close collaborator of Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding party and state representative, patriot and internationalist, who has done much work for strengthening the cohesion and unity of the countries of the socialist community, for the victory of the ideas of socialism, peace and progress in the world, the message said.

Comrade Le Duan was a sincere friend of Czechoslovakia and its people, contributed to the expansion of friendship and allround cooperation between the communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the message said.

VACLAVIK ORDERS MARKING OF CIVIL DEFENSE ANNIVERSARY

LD111332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, has issued an order on the 35th anniversary of civil defense [civilna obrana]. He emphasized that civil defense, under the leadership of the CPCZ, responsibly fulfills patriotic and international tasks. It secures the population's defense and protection, eliminates the consequences of natural catastrophes, and creates conditions for the fluent running of the national economy in the event of possible attack by the enemy. The creative utilization of experience and close cooperation with the civil defense of the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact significantly contributes to raising the standard of its readiness.

Minister Milan Vaclavik also recalled in the order the gradation of feverish armament by the world's reactionary forces. This demands a continual increase in combat readiness and the need to create all necessary conditions for preserving the vitality of the population and of the national economy in the event of a defense emergency.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

LD031238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent Wojciech Jaruzelski a telegram of congratulations on his reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The telegram states that the election is a sign of the respect and recognition of the members of the PZPR for the responsible work and efforts being carried out by Comrade Jaruzelski for the socialist regeneration and successful development of the Polish People's Republic. The telegram goes on to express the wish for every success in implementing the conclusions of the 10th PZPR Congress, as well as the conviction that the traditional bonds of friendship and mutual cooperation between both parties, states, and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of Czechoslovakia and Poland, and in the interests of peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world.

LEADERS MARK LE DUAN'S DEATH AT SRV EMBASSY

LD111549 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1316 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR Party and State leadership offered its condolences at the SRV Embassy in Berlin today on the occasion of the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Condolences were expressed by SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Counicl of Ministers, and by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Politburo members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann and Egon Krenz; Central Committee Secretaries; Herbert Krolikowski; state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Bruno Mahlow, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

The leading GDR representatives bowed in deep mourning in front of the portrait of the outstanding functionary of the Vietnamese and international communist movement, and signed the book of condolences. They expressed the deep sympathy of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber and the GDR people to the SRV ambassador to the GDR, Tran Hoai Nam.

Public figures from all the parties and mass organizations, including Dr Ernst McKlenburg, chairman of the DBD (Democratic Peasant Party of Germany), united in the National Front offered condolences at the SRV Embassy. Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR solidarity Committee and other public figures signed the book of condolences.

Collectives from enterprises and institutions also visited the embassy to express grief at the death of the first representative of the fraternal Vietnamese Party with their condolences.

SCHUERER, USSR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN HOLD TALKS

LD111352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jul (ADN) -- Friendly talks between Gerhard Schuerer, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Planning Commission chairman and Genrikh Stroganov, USSR State Planning committee deputy chairman in Berlin on Friday centered on the fulfillment of the long-term agreement on tasks and science, production, and technology between the GDR and the USSR. The two sides discussed measures for the further consistent implementation of the program for this cooperation and the complex program for scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries until the year 2000.

These measures are aimed at further raising the GDR and USSR economies' productivity and efficency by means of comprehensive intensification, particularly through the application of key technologies, and the production of goods with the highest scientific-technical level. Special importance was attached here to the expansion of cooperation and specialization in production and the development of direct relations between the two countries' combines, enterprises, and scientific research institutions.

SINDERMANN, ITALY'S IOTTI EXCHANGE DINNER TOASTS

LD251415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2046 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, 24 Jun (ADN) -- The president of the Italian Chamber of Depution, Nildo Iotti, stressed the flourishing, mutually beneficial development of relations between Italy and the GDR in her toast during a dinner in honor of GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann on Tuesday evening. Her visit to the GDR in March 1984 was very important in understanding the country and its prospects.

The latest experiences in international politics have made it clear that the destiny of all peoples is closely interwoven, she added. Europe has become the largest arsenal of nuclear and conventional weapons. The search for peace and security must no longer be based on wanting to be the strongest and developing over-more complex weapons systems.

The only possible strategy today can be gradual, balanced, and controlled disarmament. Italy is following with hope and satisfaction the negotiations in Geneva and the latest statements, which appear to be opening the path to concrete results. No country should adopt the role of observer on the issue of disarmament.

In his reply, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann described the mutual desire as parliamentarians, to do everything to safeguard peace and a happy life for the two peoples as a joint starting point for the talks. He expressed the expectation that the dialogue between politicans of the GDR and Italy will help peaceful coexistence to make a break-through. A constructive rapprochement is especially needed in view of the present complex and dangerous international situation. The joint effort to reduce tensions, halt the arms race on earth, and prevent its extension to space has priority.

Horst Sindermann referred to Erich Honecker's statement that statesmanlike wisdom must today be linked with a new approach to international problems. This way of looking at matters has recently allowed progress in relations between the two parliaments and states and guaranteed a continuation of this gratifying development. He recalled, in conclusion, the GDR's commitment never again to allow war to emanate from German soil, and the latest proposals in this connection, for example for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

AXEN DICUSSES PEACEFUL COOPERATION WITH PCF

LD091916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin 9 Jul (ADN) -- SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the members of the French Communist Party (PCF) delegation, led by Politburo member Rene le Guen, spoke out in favor of intensified peaceful cooperation by the European states in the political, economic and scientific-technological areas during a talk in Berlin on Wednesday.

The SED and the PCF support political dialogue and all negotiations which aim at reaching agreements that consolidate the security of all states in Europe, the two sides noted. They attach particular importance to the further positive development of relations between the GDR and France.

The interlocutors also agreed that, in view of the dangers conjured up by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there is nothing more pressing than bringing about a change toward disarmament and detente through a broad coalition of all forces of peace, reason, and realism.

The Budapest appeal for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals opens up, together with the comprehensive peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist stares, a great chance for concluding substantive agreements on arms limitation and disarmament with regard for the security interests of all sides. It is now important to move the United States to adopt a realistic negotiating position through the intensified activity of all those to whom the peaceful future of mankind is the most important matter. The interests of the peoples and states of Europe are irreconcilable with star wars plans, the concellation of existing arms limitation agreements, and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the states.

Germann Axen outlined the aims and directions of the international policy of the SED and the GDR. The socialist German state is effectively contributing toward implementing the peace program agreed by the states of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest. Rene le Guen reported on the intensified commitment of the French communists in the worldwide movement for peace and disarmament.

Both politicians paid tribute to the fraternal relations between the SED and the PCF and discussed concrete steps for the expansion of their cooperation.

PAPER ON BERLIN COMMUNIST PARTIES'CONFERENCE

AU091428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 6

[Editorial Article: "Ten Years of Berlin Conference"]

[Text] Ten years ago the document "For Peace, Security, Cooperation and Social Progress in Europe" was published. (Footnote 1) (Conference of the Communist and Workers Parties of Europe, Documents and Speeches, Berlin, June 1976). Adopted at the Berlin Conference of the leading representatives of 29 communist and workers parties on 29 and 30 June 1986, the document points out the joint views and aims of the communists of our continent concerning the most important and most topical questions of the struggle for peace and social progress at that time.

If you examine the document from today's point of view and take stock of the significance and effects of the Berlin Conference from topical points of view, you have the following considerations: the aims with which the Berlin Conferences participants addressed broad social and political forces in their appeal have lost none of their topicality: ending arms races of whatever kind, the reduction and ultimate elimination of means of mass destruction; cooperation, in particular between the states of the two systems in Europe, a deepening of detente, development of the Helsinki process instead of confrontation; separate confidence- and security-building measures; defense of democracy, the struggle for a democratic way out of the crisis of the capitalist countries, against authoritarian and neofascist tendencies, cooperation with the nonaligned movement, the progressive forces in the developing countries in the struggle to "implement new international political and economic relations" (footnote 2) (ibid., p 38), the application of resources released through armament limitation and disarmament "to overcome the economic backwardness, to aid and support the developing countries and environmental protection" (footnote 3) (ibid., p 24). Today all these problems are even more urgent, even more aggravated than they were a decade ago. Does that mean that the communists that gathered in Berlin had illusions regarding the possibilities of implementing the aims they were striving at?

Yet in 1976 they were able to point to significant progress and note that "the communist and workers parties of the European countries... together with the other democratic and peace-loving forces have played a decisive role in the political actions.. that made possible a change toward detente, strengthening security, and toward cooperation in Europe" (footnote 4) (ibid., p 25). By analyzing the new situation thus created and expressed in the European treaty system, in the conference, in the final document of Helsinki, in the elimination of the political-diplomatic blockade of the GDR, in the failing of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and other developments, they set far-reaching aims: the consolidation and expansion of the process of detente, the change towards reducing armaments. They expressed their commitment to the active struggle "to implement the policy of peaceful coexistence, to develop an active cooperation among all countries as the only alternative to a nuclear war" (footnote 5) (ibid., pp 21/22).

They let themselves be guided by the fact that further progress on the path covered in Europe would promote the democratic reshaping of the international relations in general and expand the possibilities for the democratic and social progress of the peoples.

However, because the most aggressive forces of monopolism embarked on a course of confrontation and intensive armament, the situation in the world, and in Europe, has been seriously aggravated, and the danger of war has increased and continues to increase.

In the document the Berlin Conference participants did not exclude the possibility of such a development that is unfavorable for peace and the interests of the peoples. They even pointed out the acute dangers and responded to them in their struggle, in their cooperation with broad forces.

The participants in the meeting stressed "that world peace has not yet been guaranteed, that detente has not yet been stabilized, that serious obstacles still have to be overcome on the road to lasting security and cooperation" (footnote 6) (ibid., p 22). They referred to the fact that in striving for a way out of the crisis, the reactionary forces of big capitalism try to shift the burden of it onto the working people, try to limit the democratic and social rights of the peoples and at the same time strive "to prevent the policy of detente and active cooperation, undermine the results of the Helsinki Conference, and again create an atmosphere of tension and confrontation in international relations." (footnote 7) (ibid., p 23).

Thus one can say: Realism, sobermindedness, the capacity to act with foresight marked the statement of the communists of Europe in the document of the Berlin Conference. In this connection one cannot but make another important statement: At the Berlin Conference not only the dangers for peace and the forces from which they emanate were shown, but also the forces that are able to ban these dangers and the policy which the communists consider necessary in order to bring these forces together.

The document states in this connection: The communist and workers parties "regard dialogue and cooperation between the communists and all other democratic and peace-loving forces as necessary. In this they proceed from what they have in common and favor eliminating the mistrust and the prejudices that can impair their cooperation (footnote 8) (ibid., p 25). In this spirit the participants of the conference were in favor of a constructive dialogue with the socialist and social democratic parties, between the trade unions the youth and women organizations, the religious forces "while fully preserving the independence of all these forces in order to achieve peaceful cooperation in the struggle for peace, security, and social progress" (footnote 9) (ibid., p 39).

Obviously it is justified to say that there is a link between these ideas in the document of the Berlin Conference and the struggle fo our party for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism, to avert a nuclear inferno, ideas the necessity and real possibilities of which were founded among other places, in the address of Erich Honecker, at the International Scientific Conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" in April 1983. Today one can state: The dialogue, the coming together of forces that are extraordinarily different ideologically, politically and socially -- among others of communists and social democrats -- in the struggle to safeguard peace within the framework of the peace movement, a worldwide coalition of social forces and states no longer represent a vision but are a reality that is developing and becoming more and more influential. A considerable contribution to that was made last by not least by the Berlin Conference of 1976, and by our party through its policy of active political dialogue.

The experiences gained since the Berlin Conference confirm that cooperation, exchange of views and experiences, joint consultation and coordination between the communist parties do not impair their striving for braoder cooperation with forces beyond the communist movement. The Berlin Conference, like the Karl Marx Conference and multilatieral events of the communist parties, demonstrate that whenever and wherevere an objective need for an exchange of views and experiences matures and exists, the communists will also find the corresponding conditions in order to take into account this need and guarantee their cooperation. This applies to the new questions which developed in the middle of the seventies in view of the change from cold war to detente as well as to the problems caused today for the communist parties by the threat to mankind, either from the policy of confrontation and intensive armament of the aggressive imperialist forces or from the scientific-technological revolution.

"The deepening of the international cooperation of communists," Comrade Erich Honecker stated at the 11th SED Congress, "is today based on the independence of every party and its own responsibiltiy in working out and implementing its policy, in the creative search for solutions to its concrete tasks taking into account national and international conditions. Differences in the approach to this task and possible differences in opinion must not affect the joint struggle, the joint responsibility" (footnote 10) (Central Committee Report to the 11th SED Congress pp 90/91). The SED will also in the future actively contribute to strengthening the internationalist affinity of the communists and to seeking appropriate forms and ways to guarantee it.

HONECKER GREETS KPRP CC ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK071248 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 7 -- On the occasion of the 35th Founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK], the PRPK Central Committee has received from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) a message of warmest greetings.

The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, says: "Descended from the Indochinese Communist Party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is now a political force in leading the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It organizes the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national defence and construction.

"With the resolutions of its Fifth Congress, the PRPK has opened a new stage of social development in Kampuchea, that is a Marxist-Leninist programme of action, which enable the party to consolidate itself organizationally and ideologically and to lead the people in the socialist construction.

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea as well as the people of the GDR and Kampuchea are bound together by our fraternal relations and mutual cooperation.

"We continue to assist the PRPK and the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defense and in the struggle to make the PRK recognized internationally," the message concludes.

KOLDITZ SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA

LD021136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber President, SED Central Committee, Politiburo member has assessed the continually deepening fraternal relations between the SED and Nicaragua's Sandinist Liberation Front, between the states and peoples of the two countries, as convincing proof of the two sides' determination to do everything for the preservation and safeguarding of world peace. During a meeting with a delegation from the Sandinist Defense Committee in Berlin on Tuesday he underlined that the GDR strongly condemns the policy of arms escalation, confrontation, and interference by U.S. imperialism and its allies. It is more important than ever that all forces of realism and reason unite to reduce tensions in the world, implement effective measures in the sphere of nuclear and conventional disarmament, and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the Warsaw Pact Budapest Appeal indicated the relevant direction and goal.

Horst Sindermann assured the Nicaraguan guests of the GDR people's firm solidarity and expressed the certainty that the two states' trusting cooperation will continue to strengthen in the future.

Delegation leader Commandante Leticia Herrera, first vice president of the National Congress of Nicaragua and national coordinator of the Defense Committee, pointed out that the Warsaw Pact's unanimous condemnation of the U.S. policy of interference in his country's internal affairs is an important guarantee of preserving peace in Central America. Firmly at the side of the socialist countries, the Nicaraguan people will resolutely continue the struggle for social progress, for peace, and freedom. The 100 million dollar military aid from the United States for the gangs operating against Nicaragua will not change this fact. Despite this policy aimed against the country's independence, Nicaragua continues to strive for a political solution and will not allow itself to be blackmailed, Commandate Herrera said.

The Nicaraguan delegation also met on Tuesday with Prof Lothar Kolditz, President of the National Council of the GDR National Front. After the talk Werner Kirchhoff, National Council vice president, and Leticia Herrera signed an agreement on cooperation between the GDR National Front and the Sandinist Defense Committee of Nicaragua until 1990.

AXEN RECEIVES COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY FIGURE

LD102206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin 10 Jul (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Bilberto Vieira White, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, spoke in favor of a constructive continuation of political, parliamentary, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and Colombia in Berlin today.

The most important present task is the struggle for the preservation and safeguarding of peace, they stressed. Everything had to be done to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

They supported the comprehensive and far-reaching proposals of the Warsaw Pact states as contained in the Budapest Appeal of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. This was an important initiative which testified to the genuine concern of the socialist states for a permament world of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two politicians stated the firm solidarity of their parties with the just fight of the peoples of Central America, Chile and Paraguay. Both parties supported the constructive proposals of the government of Nicaragua and the efforts of the Contadora states for a just political solution of the conflict in Central America, which was being put under great strain by Washington's adventurist policy.

Gilberto Vieira White, who was reelected deputy of the House of Representatives in the recent parliamentary elections, spoke about the efforts of the Colombian communists, who are struggling within the "Patriotic Union" for a permanent democratic alternative in the interests of the working people.

KESSLER MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN COUNTERPART

LD100932 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister, Army General Heinz Kessler, received his Zambian counterpart Army General Malimba Masheke today. During the meeting, both politicians paid tribute to their states and peoples' friendly relations. Heinz Kessler stated that the GDR supports Zambia's endeavors for peace, detente, and independence. Its solidarity also went out to the struggle against the racist machinations in South Africa.

STOPH APPOINTS NEW HEAVY MACHINERY MINISTER

LD101401 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has appointed Dr Hans-Joachim Lauck, previously director general of the high-grade and special steel combine Brandenburg, as minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment. A proposal for the election of Hans-Joachim Lauck as member of the Council of Ministers has been referred to the People's Chamber.

BRIEFS

GDR-BULGARIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORD -- Berlin, 11 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria have agreed on a program of scientific-technical cooperation in environmental protection and water management up to 1990 and have worked out an appropriate working plan. Documents were signed in Berlin today by Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR vice premier and minister for environmental protection and water management, and Todor Bozhinov, chairman of the Committee for Environmental Conservation of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who visited the GDR for several days of discussions on the development of cooperation between the two countries. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 11 Jul 86 LD]

LAZAR, USSR'S VORONIN DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD111703 Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI) -- In Budapest Friday a closing session was held to evaluate the results of the visit to Hungary by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Lev Voronin, president of the state materials and technology supply committee of the USSR, with the participation of Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Bela Szikszai president of the National Materials and Price Office, Jakov Kiryushchenko, president of the materials and technical supply committee of the Socialist Republic of Lithuania and members of the delegation accompanying Lev Voronin.

They evaluated the briefing and exchange of experience on the main objectives of the current five year plans and the sytems of measures for implementation, as well as measures to update economic control and management and improve efficiency. They agreed that the intensive exchanges of ideas concerning economy with material, the planning of the supply of technology and the shaping of the socialist market held over the past few days were a contribution to the application of successful working methods. They considered cooperation between Hungary and the USSR in projects underway to reduce inputs by rationalization with energy, thrift with materials and the re-cycling of by-products and waste materials to be important and resolved upon practical steps.

During his stay Lev Voronin met with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee.

MTI DETAILS LAZAR-AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S TALKS

LD111521 Budapest MTI in English 1340 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Eisenstadt, July 11 (MTI) -- According to MTI's Information Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, who is paying an unofficial working visit to Austria, and his host Chancellor Franz Vranitzky held cordial and friendly talks both tete-a-tete and with wider attendance on Friday. The parties spoke with appreciation of the development of Hungarian-Austrian relations, and emphasized mutual interest in cooperation. They agreed on common efforts to apply the new and advanced forms of economic cooperation in a wider range, for which they held the reciprocally beneficial cooperation in the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system as a good example. The parties welcomed the expansion of two-way tourism and its part in strengthening ties between the two peoples.

Both sides stressed the fundamental importance of cutting nuclear and conventional weapons as soon as possible, and the need of maintaining dialogue that serves confidence-building. They appreciated the significance of the Helsinki process and established that it is a common interest of all participating states that the follow-up conference to start in Vienna next autumn should yield results promoting reciprocally advantageous cooperation between states with diverging social systems.

Gyorgy Lazar invited Franz Vranitzky to Hungary. The Austrian chancellor accepted the invitation with thanks.

The members of the two delegations held separate talks. Gyorgy Lazar and his party met Theodor Kery, head of Burgenland Province, and several other members of the provincial government.

Press Conference Held

LD111525 Budapest MTI in English 1447 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Eisenstadt, July 11 (MTI) -- After their Friday talks Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky met Hungarian and Austrian journalists.

Vranitzky spoke highly of the economic, political and cultural relations between the two countries. He shared the view of his Hungarian partner that all efforts be made for the success of the CSCE follow-up conference to start in Vienna next autumn, and particularly for the promotion of economic relations, belonging to the Second Basket. Vranitzky emphasized the need of deepening bilateral cultural cooperation, and increasing two-way trade which achieved a record in 1985 but has since temporarily dropped. The chancellor reinforced the intention of his government to participate in the construction of the Gabvikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system.

Gyorgy Lazar highly appreciated the good-neighbourly relations of the two countries, and expressed his commitment for fostering relations. He reconfirmed that he had agreed with his Austrian colleague on all major issues.

Replying to questions Vranitzky said that the firm peace will [as received] that can be experienced all over the world would surely encourage the work of the CSCE follow-up conference. The Soviet-American summit in Geneva, he said, proved the will of the two great powers to negotiate gives ground for hope in the detente process. The chancellor said that the establishment in Budapest of representation offices by Austrian banks and the Chamber of Commerce was an important condition of the development of bilateral commercial relations. The two countries' membership of GATT may contribute to averting the administrative obstacles in the field.

In addition to economic cooperation which is always a priority Gyorgy Lazar appreciated the traditionally good and permanently expanding cultural relations and the significance of direct relations between individuals. He promised the Hungary would make further efforts for a longer stay and greater benefits of Austrian tourists. The Hungarian prime minister added that ties between border zones adds to the development of bilateral relations.

PREMIER LAZAR BRIEFED ON POLISH CONGRESS

LD102037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Tadeusz Samitowski report from Budapest]

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar received Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is having economic talks with Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier. The Polish guest briefed the head of the Hungarian Government on the course of the 10th Congress and tasks of our government resulting from the congress resolutions. Gyorgy Lazar described current economic issues of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The state of implementation of tasks resulting from a Polish-Hungarian summit meeting which took place on 28 March this year and from resolutions taken at the 28th session of the joint Polish-Hungarian mixed commission for scientific and technological cooperation, were discussed during talks of Jozef Koziol and Jozsef Marjai. It was decided that new agreements on cooperation and specialization in the electro-engineering, chemical, automobile, mining and power industries will be signed by the end of August. Thus, within the strategy we have adopted, economic integration with socialist states is developing.

Session Ends, Protocol Signed

LD111534 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI) -- The Budapest meeting of the co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Polish committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol at the parliament building on Friday.

At the talks chaired by Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol, co-chairmen of the committee, the parties set concrete tasks in several fields including mining, power industry, and the development and application of up-to-date technologies and new technical solutions. This year the competent national authorities of the two countries signed four specialization and cooperation agreements and preparations for a further nine agreements are under way. The co-chairmen instructed the competent organs to co-ordinate research and production, and took measures to sign agreements as soon as possible.

The sides discussed cooperation in car manufacturing, mining and power industry and, assessing bilateral trade, established that contracts worth 1,100 million roubles had been signed. They held it necessary to accelerate the signing of agreements, particularly in the group of machinery and equipment.

Jozef Koziol met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Polish deputy prime minister met Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food.

Jozef Koziol and the Polish delegation left Budapest on Friday.

JARUZELSKI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

LD102249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, sent a telegram of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] on the death of Le Duan, CPV secretary general. The telegram emphasizes the service of the deceased in organizing the struggle of the Vietnamese nation for the liberation of the country and for socialism. Le Duan was a tireless spokesman for internationalist cooperation and friendship of fraternal parties and nations of socialist states. In Poland, he enjoyed respect because of his personal contribution toward strengthening the lasting ties of friendship linking the two parties and the peoples of both countries.

POLISH-SOVIET TEAMS DISCUSS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Talks Open

LD080721 Warsaw PAP in English 0025 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 7 -- Polish and Soviet Government teams for the development of economic ties between both countries started plenary talks here today 7 July focusing on specifying main directions of expansion and consolidation of direct links between economic orgainzations and on starting further joint enterprises. A great importance is attached to naming new possibilities to develop ties in agriculture and the food industry, including storing, transport and sales, and to the expansion of exchange of consumer goods.

Vice-Premier, Chairman of the government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda received today Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union Vladimir Lakhtin. The two discussed the issues of the Polish-Soviet economic cooperation agreed during the coordination of plans for the years 1986-1990 and the course of the work on materialization and implementation of the general international agreement of last February 19, especially with regard to the creation of the new production potential, and completing the construction, reconstruction and modernization of industrial ventures with the credit contribution for the Soviet side.

Also today Vladimir Lakhtin was received by Vice-Premier, Co-Chairman of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Coooperation Wladyslaw Gwiazda. The two sides discussed some aspects of the development of direct cooperation between producing enterprises and research institutes, and the organization of joint ventures.

Organizational Links Reviewed

LD090219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] In the capital a plenary meeting of the ruling groups of the Polish and USSR teams for the development of economic ties between the two states has taken place. They discussed problems of the further development of direct links between enterprises and industrial and scientific-research organizations. Links between those enterprises and organizations in both countries that have already begun direct cooperation will be identified. It was also acknowledged that opportunities exist to increase trade turnover of market goods between the trading organizations of both states.

Today Zbigniew Szalajda received Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is the head of the Soviet delegation. They discussed intensifying economic cooperation, including the start of production of a delivery vehicle.

Draft Agreement Studied

LD092250 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 9: Talks continued today [9 July] between the governmental teams of Poland and the Soviet Union for issues of developing economic ties between both states. A key topic of meetings held in one of the groups was the discussion on a draft agreement on creating joint Polish-Soviet economic organizations on the territories of both countries. Both sides agreed that joint research, designing-construction and scientific-production organizations and joint industrial groups and enterprises would be formed. Both sides stated that there existed possibilities of enriching trade exchange through the use of the production and service offers of small business units. The sides envisage that small business will start and expand co-production and specialization ties with Soviet economic and commercial organizations.

Talks attended by Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union Vladimir Lakhtin, who heads the governmental team for developing the Soviet Union's economic ties with Poland, were also held today at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The talks focused on the current goods exchange and further intensification of economic cooperation, including expansion of Poland's production potential with the assistance of the Soviet partner.

Messner Receives Lakhtin

LD102043 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner received Vladimir Lakhtin, chairman of the USSR Government Team for the Development of Economic Commitments Between Poland and the Soviet Union, and deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee. The fulfillment of the general, intragovernmental agreement of February this year, making way for new production potential with credits from the Soviet Union, including the completion of construction, reconstruction, and modernization of production buildings on Polish territory, were assessed. It was stated that the results of work done to date allow for the considerable enrichment of economic cooperation. This particularly concerns commitments between enterprises and production organizations, scientific-technological, design, planning, and trade organizations. It was emphasized that the creation of joint Polish-Soviet production enterprises and scientific-technological collectives is a new and higher form of cooperation in the process of deepening economic integration between our states. Taking part in the talks were Manfred Gorywoda and Franciszek Kubiczek.

Tacks Conclude

LD122203 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Deliberations of the USSR and Polish Government terms for the development of economic commitments between two states, which have been taking place since 7 July, ended with a plenary session today [12 July].

The deliberation were chaired on the Polish side by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, and on the Soviet side by Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee. It is envisaged that 170 centers, respectively, will begin cooperation, one-fifth of which will be scientific and technological centers.

Economic Relations Reviewed

LD112243 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 11 Jul 86

["Polish-Soviet Economic Ties to Expand" -- PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 11 -- The talks, held in the past few days in economic ministries as part of the work of government teams to develop Polish-Soviet economic ties, were summed up today. Heads of government teams Franciszek Kubiczek and Vladimir P. Lakhtin stressed these talks had been fruitful.

As regards metallurgy and engineering industry, both sides agreed on the possibility to increase the number of factories that would conduct direct cooperation by over 30 new economic organizations from every country. Several joint design teams -- for instance, in the aircraft industry, and the computer and food industries -- will be set up. Cooperation in the automotive industry will also be developed. Economic ties in the light and chemical industries are to be considerably expanded. The possibility to jointly implement investment projects serving to meet development needs of the electronic industry is also envisaged. It is possible for the Soviet partner to cooperate in making use of idle production capacities in Polish agricultural and food industry. Both sides reviewed proposals to start investment projects on the basis of Soviet credits.

CSSR, PPR MINISTERS EXTEND COOPERATION PLAN

LD132237 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw July 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Minister of Fuel and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger and Polish Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski ended talks in Katowice today. The ministers agreed that cooperation in the 1981-1985 was positive in the sphere of mutual supplies of coal and power, mining machines and equipment, as well as in the sphere of specialization. In the 1986-1990, cooperation will be extended in all the traditional spheres as well as in nuclear power engineering. The ministers also agreed on the implementation of the program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between their ministries up to the year 2000, and discussed coordination in coal mining in the Ostrava-Karvina Coal Mining District and the lower Silesian coal mining district up to the year 2010.

POLISH-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD111508 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 11 Jul 86

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Czerkawski]

[Text] Budapest, July 11 -- Chairman of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Development, Poland's Vice-Premier Jozef Kozoil and his Hungarian counterpart Jozsef Marjai have held talks here.

The Polish guest was received by Jungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Political Bureau member, Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

After a two-day talks, the commission signed a joint protocol. The meeting assessed that implementation of tasks ensuing from the talks of First Secretary of PUWP CC, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of HWSP CC Janos Kadar held in Warsaw last March 28, was going on according to the programme. The sides resolved to extend a programme of comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Hungary till 2000 and to develop their economic cooperation. They also showed mutual interest in creating joint economic, scientific and technological organizations.

SESSION HELD ON JOINT GOVERNMENT - SEJM WORK

LD112135 Warsaw PAP in English 1834 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, Jul 11 -- The Sejm Presidium with Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and government Presidium with Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner assembled today at a joint session. The heads of deputies' teams of the PUWP, the United Peasant and Democratic Parties took part. The debaters discussed the deepening of cooperation of the Sejm and government bodies when performing constitutional functions by them and while putting into effect a programme for Poland's development, mapped out at the 10th PUWP Congress. The debaters reviewed in an all-round way the planning of the Sejm and government work, streamlining legislative process and cooperation of government bodies with Sejm committees. The session paid a lot of attention to collaboration in pursuing a uniform and coherent socio-economic policy.

DISCUSSIONS WITH WORKERS ON CONGRESS CONTINUE

LD112239 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 11 - The ongoing meetings of delegates to the 10th PUWP Congress and members of the newly elected central party authorities with working people and representatives of various social and professional milieus have a working character. The fact that the PUWP CC Political Bureau, jointly with the government Presidium, made a preliminary review of the concept and methodology of the realization of the congress resolution in various walks of life met with approval.

The achievements of the 10th PUWP Congress were presented to the social and political activists of the management of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port by members of the local party organization, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak and member of the newly elected PUWP CC, a foreman at the general cargo trans-shipment enterprise, Kazimierz Cichecki. Most attention was given in the talk to conclusions stemming from the 10th PUWP Congress for working people of the seacoast, party organizations in strengthening ties with the working class.

Alfred Miodowicz met today with the crew of the "Adamow" power plant in Turek which is part of the "Patnow-Adamow-Konin" power plant complex supplying Poland with 10 percent of domestic power production. During talks with many representatives of the crew Miodowicz discussed party-trade union relations. The head of the national agreement of trade unions OPZZ recalled that they were of a partner-like character which meant that the trade union movement was developing independently and the party's participation manifested itself through the activity of PUWP members. Various socio-material issues were also discussed.

In the "Malapanew" steel mill a team is already being formed to elaborate the principles of and implement the attestation of work posts in the mill.

SIWICKI BRIEFS TROOPS ON CONGRESS RESULTS

AU091406 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

[Report on speech made by Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister of national defense and newly elected PZPR Politburo member, to troops and employees of the 1st "Warsaw" Fighter Group of the National Air Defense on 4 July]

[Text] Even the most comprehensive and carefully prepared reports produced by the mass media cannot act as a substitute for direct contact with a participant in an event of whatever kind. This was the first and most frequently repeated thought of career and basic service troops, and civilian employees of the 1st "Warsaw" Fighter Group of the National Air Defense who met with Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and PZPR Politburo member. It was the party organization of this unit that nominated the general as PZPR Armed Forces representative to the 10th PZPR Congress; within a few hours of the end of the congress, the general was communicating to members of the organization his impression, observations, and views concerning the course of the party's highest forum, its outcome, and the atmosphere that accompanied it.

Those attending the meeting informed the minister of national defense about the implementation of tasks undertaken to mark the 10th Congress. During the frank and OPEN PARTY DISCUSSION -- FOR SUCH WAS THE mood of the meeting -- Army General Florian Siwicki drew particular attention to the importance of the 10th PZPR Congress and to what was unusual about its character, a point that has been generally noted. It was not an extraordinary congress, said the general, but compared to the previous congress it was not, to be sure, an ordinary congress. This was because the congress summed up an important period for our country, a period of social, economic, and intraparty change, and because it outlined a vision for Poland at the end of the centruy, a picture of a future which, if tasks are consistently executed, can satisfy the entire nation.

The minister of national defense stressed that the particular character of the congress found expression in the documents it adopted, in the PZPR Central Committee report delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, and in speeches made by delegates and guests. However, its character did not find expression in this alone. The accuracy of the observation that the congress had a special character was confirmed by the congress campaign that preceded it, by the individual interviews conducted with all PZPR members, which amounted to a general dialogue with the party and within the party. In addition, there was the general public discussion of the PZPR draft program and congress these, a discussion in which all party members and many nonparty people took part. Finally, its character also found expression in the conferences that took place at various levels, during which the suggestions, proposals, recommendations, and postulates voiced by delegates were objectively analyzed and arranged in order of priority.

The culminating point, the sum of all this great work was, of course, the congress itself. Exceptional interest attended the congress, both at home and abroad. One can already say that it has fulfilled society's expectations. What matters now is that decisions made at the congress be implemented faithfully and consistently. Discussing the task stemming from the congress documents, Army General Florian Siwicki stressed, inter alia, the need for a continual improvement in cadre policy. It is not enough to know that we have good and solidly formulated principles. Whether these principles are implemented consistently, faithfully, openly, and in a principled fashion is an open question. (paragraph continues)

In recommending its members for managerial and leadership posts, the party must check and assess their performance. And when the need arises, when performance is unsatisfactory, such recommendations should be immediately withdrawn.

The minister of national defense then went on to concentrate on those tasks that should directly or indirectly concern the Armed Forces. The starting point for reflection on this is transporting the content of the congress resolution to one's own area of activity. The primary and most pressing issue is concern for the maintenance of a high level of constant combat readiness -- great mental effort in lecture theaters, workshops, and laboratories, no sparing of energies and efforts on training and exercise grounds; and taking good care of equipment, maintaining its effectiveness and reliablity. These steps, combined with the strengthening of bonds of alliance, friendship, and comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Armed Forces and those of other socialist states, and vigilant observance and understanding of the complicated international situation, will be the best contribution that our Armed Forces can make to the struggle for peace.

Army General Florian Siwicki ended his speech by stressing the great opportunities that exist for the Armed Forces in the area of educating the younger generation, and the need to take experience beyond the barracks' gates more has been done before. This is so because upbringing, the cultivation of model civic attitudes, is a matter of great national importance. Participants in the meeting assured General Siwicki that they would spare no efforts to execute the tasks placed before them by the 10th PZPR Congress correctly and honorably, as befits a soldier. During the meeting, which was also attended by Division General Longin Lozolicki, commander of the National Air Defense Force, the minister of national defense also answered questions concerning the congress.

IMPACT, CONSEQUENCES OF CONGRESS ASSESSED

LD131728 Warsaw PAP in English 1645 GMT 13 Jul 86

[By Boleslaw Zamczewski]

[Text] Warsaw, July 13 -- The PUWP Tenth Congress has given a direction to our work. Time has come for determined and well organized action in which no-one can be an on-looker, but everyone must participate, since what is at stake is Poland's prosperity and its international position as desired by the ambitions and aspirations of the Poles. Concrete and well-considered guideline and decisions made by the congress as well as determination characterizing the startup of their implementation leave no doubt that the decisions taken by that top forum of the party will determine the life of the poles and set the tasks before every group, institution and organizations. The objectives adopted in congress resolutions must become reality. It was clearly pronounced by the communique from the latest meeting of the newly-elected CC Political Bureau, and such was the spirit of party leaders' first working meetings with workers. It has been the main theme of continuing conversations the congress delegates have had with their workmates, and was expressed by the congress resolution.

The latter offers a highly reassuring and optimistic reading which brings more than just hope: a deep conviction that we are effectively taking in our hands a final sort-out of the difficult matters, the making up for delays, as well as such organization of work, which can and must give still better results. Though it is not and cannot be a pack of easy promises and wishful thinking, it augurs the effort all of us want so badly as the shortest way to desired solutions and prosperity. This will certainly be a road of increased workload, effort and choices, but the best one of all possible, and one which will be effective and will guarantee onward movement.

KOR FOUNDER LIPINSKI DIES IN WARSAW 13 JUL

AU131348 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 13 (AFP) -- Professor Edward Lipinski, 98, a veteran member of the Polish opposition movement died in a Warsaw clinic Sunday [13 July], Jacek Kuron a leader of the opposition Social Self Defence Committee (KOR) said here. Prof Lipiniski, an eminent economist, was known for his liberal social and economic opinions and his support for the banned Solidarity union.

The professor founded KOR with Mr Kuron and another opposition leader Adam Michnik, who is currently serving a jail term, in 1976 to defend strikers who were sentenced to heavy jail terms by Polish authorities. In 1981 the professor was a delegate of honour at the Solidarity conference in Gdansk, which was the last before martial law was declared a few months later and the union was banned. He started civil rights campaigning in 1904 demanding social justice and independence for Poland which was then divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria. After the Second World War Prof Lipinski joined the Polish Communist Party but left in 1975 in protest at human rights violations. Right up to his death Prof Lipinski demanded freedom for political prisoners in his country, now thought to number nearly 350.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU101036 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Greetings message from PPR State Council chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski to Mongolian leader Jambyn Batmonh on his reelection as Mongolian president]

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, in Ulaanbaatar.

Esteemed Comrade: In connection with your reelection to the lofty and prestigious post of chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, I send you congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, PPR State Council, and in my own name.

I am deeply convinced that while performing this responsible function you will make a great contribution to the socialist construction of Mongolia and to increasing its prestige in the international forum, tightening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, and consolidating the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Accept, esteemed Comrade Batmonh, warm wishes for further success in your responsible party and state activity, as well as for good health and all personal success.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman.

PRIOTEASA REPLACES PANA AS FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU140824 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Gheorghe Pana has been relieved as minister of food industry and acquisition of agricultural produce; Comrade Pauala Prioteasa has been appointed as minister of food industry and acquisition of agricultural produce and relieved as deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

AU112016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/7/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, sent the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the following telegram:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romania People, as well as on my own behalf, I convey the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the whole friendly Vietnamese people the deepest condolences on the heavy loss caused by the death of the general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan. Comrade Le Duan's personality and long-standing activity in the revolutionary, anti-imperialist movement, in the fight for national and social liberation for the safeguarding of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, for socialist construction in Vietnam are well known. We join in the grief the Communists and the whole people of Vietnam experience in these hard moments and we convey you, dear comrades, our feelings of deep compassion.

We believe that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the development of which Comrade Le Duan made a great contribution, will continue to expands in the future, for the benefit of our two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world. Please convey the bereaved family our sincere condolence.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES

AU141038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1986 -- First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received on Monday Valentin Ivanovich Smyslov, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, who paid a visit to Romania. New ways and possibilities were examined during the interview to expand the relations of economic cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in various domains over 1986-1990 and until the year 2000. The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETS 11 JUL

AU111841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/07/1986 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on Friday, July 11, under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee examined a report on the improvement of norms and normative rules concerning stocks and the liquidation of overstocks in 1986, and approved measures for the setting of rational stock norms and normative rules in the case of raw and subsidiary materials, unfinished production and finished products and their maintenance within strictly necessary limits, as well as steps to strengthen, upon that basis, self-administration and self-financing, to administer all material resources and the money in this country with high efficiency and a high sense of responsibility.

The measures agreed upon provide for a roughly 50-per cent cut in the total volume of stocks in industry.

Agreement was also reached on the elaboration of stock norms and normative rules, as well as measures to do away with overstocks in the home trade network with a view to avoiding the immobilization and depreciation of the commodities intended for the population's supply.

The Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the plan for the financing of economic and social activities on the basis of self-management and self-administration in July 1986.

The financing plan was worked out in harmony with the measures aimed at improving the organization of production and work, on the basis of the economic and financial normative rules that had been set. The basis indicators of the financing plan, which is set on the target under the national plan, are the production under domestic and export contracts, the marketable production sold and paid for, as well as the reduction of total production costs and of material spending.

Furthermore, with a view to improving the activity of following the realization of state incomes, intensifying control over the use of material resources and money, ensuring a corresponding monetary circulation and intergrally implementing the programme for self-management and self-sufficiency by territorial units, the Council of Ministers will work out the centralized financial plan of the services for July and August inst. and then on a three-month basis, with a breakdown by months, which will be submitted for approval.

Report on Ziyang Visit

AU111918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/07/1986 -- In its July 11 meeting, held under the chairmanship of party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP heard a report on the official visit of friendship Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid to Romania over July 2-6.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the meeting and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang went down as a new, important moment in the development of the fine Romanian-Chinese relations, once again highlighting the deciding role of summit dialogue in the continuous strenghtening of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Satisfaction was expressed at the joint determination expressed during the talks to develop still more the traditional links between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China on all planes. Special emphasis was placed on the fact that during the talks significant conclusions had been reached on the growth of bilateral economic exchanges at a faster pace.

The understandings were brought to the fore which were reached in connection with the more marked rise in the volume of commerical exchanges, the identification of new areas and forms of cooperation -- between enterprises in the two countries included -- the stronger expansion of cooperation in and specialization of production on a long-term basis, the implementation through joint efforts of vast economic projects, the attainment being thus ensured of the levels agreed upon during the official visit President Nocolae Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985, when the lasting foundations of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration in the current five-year plan period and beyond, until the year 2000, were laid.

THe Executive Political Committee also underscored the importance of the opinions Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang exchanged on current aspects of the international political life which highlighted Romania's and China's identical or very close stances on the fundamental issues of the comtemporary epoch. Appreciation was expressed for the fact that during the talks Romania's president and the Chinese premier had reiterated the two countries' will to cooperate ever more closely in the international arena in the fight for disarmamant and peace, for the constructive settlement of the major problems that face our epoch. Fully approving of the results of the visit and of the talks conducted on the occasion, the Executive Political Committee requested the government, the ministries and the other central bodies to take every measure with a view to fulfilling the understandings reached and attaining the envisaged targets in the field of collaboration, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Cape Verde Ties Discussed

AU111850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1986 -- During a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on July 11 under the chairmanship of the Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, an account was read of the official visit of friendship Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, paid to Romania over June 23-26.

Unanimously approving the results of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Aristides Maria Pereira, the Executive Political Committee considered that the visit gave expression to the joint determination to further strengthen friendship and collaboration between Romania and Cape Verde, in the mutual interest, in the interests of international peace and understanding. In the context, stress was laid on the significance of the general long term. Agreement on cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Goverment of the Republic of Cape Verde, and of the accord on collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde signed during the visit, which provide for the broad development of bilateral collaboration and cooperation in various spheres of common interest.

The Executive Political Committee underlined the importance of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Aristides Maria Pereira on international issues, which brought to the fore the fact that Romania and the Republic of Verde had identical or very close points of view on the major problems facing present-day mankind, declared resolutely for the observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, and for assistance to the African peoples in their fight for liberty and national independence, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

Unanimously approving the understandings and documents covenanted during the visit, the Executive Political Committee set measures for their translation into fact, for the expansion of friendly and cooperative ties between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cape Verde.

UCY ANALYZES IMPLEMENTATION OF CONGRESS AIMS

AU121729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/7/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] was held on July 12. It analyzed the way in which UCY bodies and organizations commit the youths to translating into fact the documents adopted by the Thirteenth RCP Congress, the targets for an intensive development and modernization of agriculture as well as their tasks in implementing the resolutions of the Third Farmers' Congress regarding the accomplishment of a new agrarian revolution.

The plenary meeting also debated how UCY bodies and organizations work for the patriotic, revolutionary education of the youth, and the young people's training in defence of the homeland, organize cultural-educative, sport and tourist activities and the spending of leisure, as well as the tasks of youth organizations in unswervingly implementing the ideological programme of the party. A resolution was also ensorsed with regard to the organization and coordination of activities on patriotic work sites and camps, in central and local camps for the education and rest of children and students as well as of the other categories of young people during their summer holidays.

The plenum was addressed by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY. The participants in the plenary meeting addressed a telegram to RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

AU080944 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I want to extend warmest congratulations to you on your reelection to the high position of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

I also want to express the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Poland will continue to develop in the spirit of understandings concluded during our meetings to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples and of the cause of socialism, detente, security, and peace in the world.

I want to convey wishes for complete success to you, the Communists, and the friendly Polish people in implementing the decisions adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress aimed at the constant development and prosperity of socialist Poland.

[Signed]

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY DISCUSSES BREAD PRICES

LD111326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 July (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council had to restore bread prices because the agreement was not honored. When the Federal Executive Council decided that flour and bread prices should be independently formed in work organizations, it was suggested sociopolitical communities introduce subsidies and compensation for the basic type of flour and bread. No one has done so. Now complaints will be made that the Federal Executive Council is resorting to administrative behavior, while there will be no mention of the responsibility of those who allowed such increases in bread prices. This was said by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in a talk today with businessmen at a session of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

The assembly elected new members of the Executive Committee, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, and adopted decisions on business ties with foreign legal and physical entities. Milan Pavic was elected president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

Official Comments or Prices

AU111803 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] How do those in charge of agricultural policy interpret the increase in flour and bread prices? Here is an interview granted by Sava Vujkov, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, a guest of our show, to our journalist Radomir Vitanovic:

[Begin recording] [Vitanovic] At the session of the Federal Committee for Agriculture today, the recent increases in flour and bread prices were also on the agenda. Comrade Vujkov, what have you decided?

[Vujkov] The Federal Committee for Agriculture at its session today assessed that the Federal Executive Council decision to return the flour and bread prices to the 25 June level was necessary and justified, for the following reasons: The associated labor organizations and other subjects participating in setting, forming, and controlling prices have not sufficently respected, in a self-disciplined and responsible way, the positions on implementing the anti-inflationary policy, and they did not respect to a sufficient degree the present economic moment and the situation of the working people and their standard of living.

A great number of organizations shifted the prices of both flour and bread to a level that is much higher than the increased price of wheat, probably endeavoring in this way to get some income which would not be exclusively a result of work.

[Vitanovic] The processing and milling of the wheat that is being harvested in our fields has not yet begun. This is one of the reasons that the Federal Executive Council adopted this decision.

[Vujkov] I want to say that (?a question of business ethics) arises when been associated labor organizations correct the prices of goods that they have not yet even offered on the market. A correction of the business ethics of associated labor organizations must be carried out in a positive manner. The Federal Executive Council will immediately examine the overall situation again and will adopt appropriate decisions. A shifting is prices of necessary, because the guaranteed prices and the purchasing prices of wheat have been adjusted. This is clear to all of us and it is also clear to every consumer. But the shifting must be within the limits of the wheat price shift and within the limits of the actual and real increases of the essential costs which influence this production.

The Federal Executive Council is working on new solutions, and I believe that it will bring forth new proposals in an efficient way and in good time. [end recording]

Prices Stay High

AU111534 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Bread should have been sold today at the prices of 25 June. At least this is what yesterday's decree by the Federal Executive Council says. Nevertheless, bread was sold in many places at much higher prices, as decided by milling and bakery organizations a few days ago.

We asked Radoslav Hadziristic, director of the Belgrade Bakery Industry, why this has happened.

[Begin Hadziristic recording] Considering that the (?decree) arrived this morning, at 0300 or 0400, the organizational and technical, preparations demanded -- so as not to cause a disturbance in the market -- that this be postponed and that the prices not be lowered until tomorrow morning. [end recording] [passage omitted]

In opposition to yesterday's decision by the Federal Executive Council, bread continues to be sold at new prices in Belgrade shops today. What have the Belgrade bakers decided at an extraordinary meeting of the workers council? When will the bread prices returned to the old level of 25 June?

Dragana Cosic discusses this with Radoslav Hadziristic, director of the Belgrade Bakery Industry:

[Begin recording] [Cosic] The session of the workers council has just been concluded. What has been decided?

[Hadziristic] We did not decide anything today, since the decision had been adopted. There is no place for decisions by self-managing organs. We only informed the self-managing organs today about the course and the manner of implementation. We issued an order that supply be kept at a level that is necessary for such a city. [passage omitted] [end recording]

New Prices Urged

LD111350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Following yesterday's decision by the Federal Executive Council to restore flour and bread prices to the level of 25 June, today the Federal Committee for Agriculture demanded the urgent formation of new bread and flour prices, which should be within the framework of the agreed increases for this year and take into consideration economic interests of producers, as well as the needs to protect the consumer standards. [passage omitted]

Bosnia-Hercegovina Stand

LD111451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Saragevo, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina supported the orientation of the Federal Executive Council that until (?further notice) prices of flour and bread should not be increased and that this period should be used to assess more comprehensively the consequences of price increases on the citizens' living standard and the material position of the flour mill and baking industries. According to a report by the republican information committee, the council endorsed a more standardized formation of prices for the basic food articles in the country and the introduction of compensation, for these products.

At this session the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council devoted most attention to the situation of debts and foreign borrowing from 1981 to 1985 and the realization of the monetary-credit and foreign exchange policies for the next 5 months of the current year.

It was established that in the past 5 years the principal on debts by organizations of associated labor and banks decreased by $233 million, while the claims of Bosnia-Hercegovina increased by $220 million. Besides this, the republic's average indebtness is above the country's average.

At the session it was assessed that in the first half of this year this republic's economy and banks repaid $173.8 million of foreign debts, out of which 90.8 million was the principal and 83 million the interest. In the second half maturing claims will amount to $176.2 million ($97.2 million of the principal and $79 million of the interest).

Discussing the realization of the credit monetary and foreign exchange policy, the council assessed that within the framework of the measures of the financial consolidation of the organizations of associated labor, (?and) and banks and the gradual unburdening of the economy, it will be necessary to adjust the growth of the envisaged amount of the money in circulation and the banks' dinar investments.

The Executive Council positively assessed tasks on organizing the floating and subscription of the loan for additional employment.

DENDA COMMENTS ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT, RELATIONS

AU100743 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, PRC premier, tomorrow concludes his 5-day official and friendly visit to our country. On this occasion, Milorad Denda speaks about relations between Yugoslavia and China:

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has been here in our country for 4 days and it is difficult to add anything essentially new to the well-known assessment that Yugoslav-Chinese relations are very good and permeated with trust and understanding. The visit gave not only political encouragement and stimuli, but also specific directions and signposts to the wish and readiness of the two countries to expand especially the economic relations.

Economic cooperation is in fact a field where -- making use of the very good climate in Yugoslav-Chinese relations -- much better results may be achieved. This has been confirmed this time again, but the fields and the ways of making significant advances have also been envisaged. There is agreement in the intention that these relations should be looked at from a long-term angle and developed in that way, too.

Although there have been no specific signatures or arrangements, steps have been made for a more modern economic cooperation of the two countries. This is how one should regard the readiness to sign an agreement on a long-term scientific and technological cooperation program, by which joint research in many fields would start in practice, the readiness to approach third markets and to embark on business in third markets, and to realize the projects and agreements that have been started in agriculture and industry -- in short, to increase the modest $190 million realized in economic cooperation last year.

For such business it is necessary in our country, too, to reach more organized agreements when one moves from political proclamations about readiness on to the concrete fields of figures, projects, and trade. During this visit again, all the incentive motives for cooperation clearly stood out in the atmosphere and in what has been said. The fact that in their development the two countries are searching in an original way, genuinely for answers to social and economic contradictions is seen as significant for the development of socialism in the world. In this way it becomes even more necessary to exchange experiences about develoment, problems, and successes.

In this connection the guest from China repeated the tributes to Yugoslavia and its pioneering undertaking of opening the process of different roads in socialist building, which has encouraged others to embark on reforms more boldly. The circumstance that the two countries share many identical, similar, or close views on problems, crises, and uncertainties of the present world is only a reason for being more strongly directed toward cooperation in the international field, too.

In the policy of independent and nonbloc China, there are many similarities with the positions of the Nonaligned Movement, whose role in the world is highly cherished by China, just as Yugoslavia cherishes such a positive attitude of China to the nonaligned policy. All these are reasons for regarding the past Yugoslav-Chinese talks in Belgrade as a significant contribution by nonaligned Yugoslavia and nonbloc China to the preservation of peace in the world.

HASANI RECEIVES ALGERIAN MINISTER ROUIGHI

LD102153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Mohamed Rouighi, minister in the government of the Democratic and popular Republic of Algeria. In their talks, they expressed satisfaction with successful talks held during the recent visit of Branko Mikulic, FEC president, with the highest ranking Algerian leaders. It was established that the stances on economic cooperation between the two countries are being put in concrete terms now at a session of the Mixed Yugoslav-Algerian Commission for Economic Cooperation. Minister Mohamed Rouighi is a co-chairman of this commission and the head of the state delegation at the present session in Belgrade.

In the talks between Mikulic and Rouighi, stress was also laid on the interest of both sides that economic cooperation between the two countries be raised to the level of their exceptionally good political relations. They also exchanged views on the preparations for the eighth summit of nonaligned countries and stressed the readiness of Algeria and Yugoslavia to cooperate both on preparations and the conference itself.

President Hasani stressed that the Democrtic and Popular Republic of Algeria enjoys great prestige in Yugoslavia a friendly and nonaligned country.

Protocol Signed

LD112206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- The protocol contains specific measures for developing economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria, particularly in the sphere of science, technology, water management and agriculture.

In the coming period we must make efforts on both sides to see that what has been agreed is also realized. This was stated today at the signing of the joint protocol on the work of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria by Andrej Ocvirk, head of our delegation and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

The head of the Algerian delegation, Irrigation Minister Mohamed Rouighi, noted the importance of this document, which reaffirms the strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the two friendly countries. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that the specific measures have been agreed for expanding economic cooperation on the basis of the guidelines established during the recent visit to Algeria by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC.

SPOKESMAN ON DIZDAREVIC, JANKOWITSCH MEETING

LD102244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1412 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- The meeting of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch has reaffirmed interest of the two countries in the development of goodneighbourly relations and promotion of allround cooperation between the, a Yugoslav Government spokesman told his regular press conference here today.

The visit took place in a friendly atmosphere. The two foreign ministers had an exhaustive and substantive discussion on all bilateral questions, including the implementation of Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty. Among international subjects, special attention was paid to preparations for the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare -- the spokesman, Aleksandar Stanic, said.

Special emphasis was laid on the positive role and activity of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe in affirming the policy of peace, strengthening of security and cooperation on the continent, said Stanic.

The Yugoslav government spokesman said that the meeting of the two foreign ministers was also useful becuase of the exchange of views and the accords reached on some common actions, which would give a fresh impetus to the further advancement of friendly and goodneighbourly relations between Yugoslavia and Austria, and a contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PAYS 2-DAY VISIT TO MALTA

LD111934 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Valletta, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has spend 10 and 11 July on a working visit to the Republic of Malta. He and Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona conducted talks on bilateral relations and the international situation, particularly the aspects which are of interest to the two countries.

Bilateral cooperation was assessed as favorable. The regular contacts and consultations between the two countries have contributed to good political relations. Recently progress has also been made in economic relations. The volume of trade has increased, and efforts are also being make to find possibilities for long-term economic cooperation.

A joint enterprise has been formed which operates in Malta, and a consortium of Yugoslav economic organizations and interested Maltese companies are actively working on finding ways of expanding these forms of cooperation. A 4-year program of cultural cooperation is shortly to be signed in Belgrade, and other forms of bilateral cooperation between the two countries are being promoted.

The two ministers had a detailed exchange of views on international issues. In particular, the discussed the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement, preparations for the summit in Harare, the activities of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean and the importance of the continuity of the CSCE process. The importance and need were underlined for joint, coordinated and constant activites by the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean in order to preserve and guarantee peace, security and equitable cooperation in the region.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic was also received by Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici who engaged him in a lengthy friendly discussion. In these talks, too, particular attention was devoted to the Mediterranean and the activities of the nonaligned countries of the region which are particularly interested in peace and security there.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic laid a wreath at the National Monument of the Republic of Malta, visited the joint Yugoslav-Maltese enterprise and also the graves of the partisans who were buried on Malta during World War II.

ALBANIAN CLAIMS TO SFRY TERRITORIES VIEWED

LD101309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 10 Jul 86

[By TANJUG commentator Milo Djukic]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- On two occasions in recent weeks ZERI I POPULLIT, the official organ of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, dealt extensively with the 13th LCY Congress. The main purpose of the 5,000 words the paper wrote about the congress was, besides usual attacks, to reiterate that Albania "has never threatened" either Yugoslavia's territorial integrity or its sovereignty.

"Numerous speakers at the Yugoslav Congress kept repeating the same old song about Albania's alleged territorial claims on Yugoslavia. However, not one of them came up with any facts to confirm this. In any case, they could not do it since there are no facts, either direct or indirect, of this nature," says ZERI I POPULLIT and goes on to call Yugoslav claims "insinuations."

The authors of the articles published by ZERI I POPULLIT are well aware of all the arguments on which Yugoslavia's "insinuations" are based. They can be found in Albania's official documents from the time of World War II. While in its resolutions the AWP continued to denounce the idea of "Albania's expansion" as a "slogan construed by the fascist occupiers and Albanian traitors," in August 1943 Enver Hoxha entered into a secret agreement with Ballists which would provide for the formation of a "Committee for National Salvation of Albania." The ultimate goal of the agreement was the creation of a "greater Albania." In his pamphlet "The Titoists" (1982) Hoxha recalls his conversation with the representative of the BCP, Bulgaranov, in autumn 1943 about the "Albanian territories" in Yugoslavia which should be integrated into Albania after the war.

Claims on the SFRY's territories became even more arrogant after the 1948 Cominform resolution. IN his book "With Stalin" Hoxha writes how he told Djugashvili -- when seeking his support -- that "Kosovo and other regions in Yugoslavia...are Albanian territories, that they belong to Albania and should be returned to it." In other books of his reminiscences he mentions that this was also the subject of his talks with Khruschev, Mao Zedongs and others. On 20 October 1958 in the town of Tropoje the then Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu said: "We are not today calling for Kosovo's integration into Albania..." which implies, of course, that this will be called for "at a more favorable time." In his last public speech on 10 October 1982 E. Hoxha precisely outlines the "Albania border" deep inside the Yugoslav territory.

A great deal is known about Albania's official manifold support for subversive separatist groups from the ranks of Albanian nationalists who, both in their problems and through their actions, advocate the integration into Albania of Kosovo and other "Albanian" territories in the SFRY. At the same time state-run firms in Albania are printing and distributing worldwide geographical maps of "greater Albania;" postal stamps and cards are being issued showing the "Albanian" towns and regions in the SFRY; a photgraphic album has recently been published depicting and describing Kosovo as an integral part of Albania; school textbooks and curriculum refer to "Albania territories." Albania frequently receives as official guests the remnants of the Ballists who, even today, continue to support the idea of "greater Albania." Shaban Poluzha, a Ballist-fascist renegade and war criminal who in the spring of 1945 launched a struggle against Yugoslavia for the creation of "greater Albania" is being hailed in Tirana as a national hero.

More than enough evidence as to Albanian's territorial pretensions is being produced by the recently published "Albanian Encyclopaedia." The way it has been compiled and written point to the authors' intentions to use it "scientifically" to justify Albania's "right" to a large part of Yugoslavia's territory. Before it was published we all know which parts of Yugoslav territory Albania considers to be "Albanian." But now, the "Encyclopaedia" is discovering new facts. For instance: the tribes of Crnojevici and Balsici are of "Albanian origin" and by implication their medieval states were Albanian. In addition to Ulcinj, Bar, and Plav which, according to the "Encyclopaedia" were "occupied" by Montenegrins, the "Albanian whole" also included Rozaj, Podgorica [present-day Titograd], and Berane [Ivangrad].

Recent books and publications designate as "Albanian parats" the districts of Kursumlija, Vranje, Leskovac, Prokuplje, and Nis from where, according to various papers which aspire toward scientific recognition, the Albanians were "banished."

In fact, until recently it was only Sofia which laid claims to these parts as "purely Bulgarian regions." Tirana and Sofia were recently joined in their claims by Ethnos of Athens which claimed that Bitola and the whole region "from Ohrid to Skopje" belongs to Greece and that "the Greek people were either banished from there or Serbianized!

In view of all these aspirations it seems all Yugoslavia has to do now is to decide to which of these three states (Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece) and how much of its land it should apportion. And it is well-known that two of these states (Bulgaria and Greece) are bloc countries while the third one (Albania) is a "nonbloc" country if, of course, we disregard the fact that Albania continues to form a military alliance with Bulgaria. Tirana, in fact, has never abrogated its friendship and mutual assistance treaty with Bulgaria. This treaty also provides for coordinated military actions against third countries.

In any case, Tirana denies the Yugoslav-Albanian border the status of a state border. In some of the latest books and documents it is being described as an imposed, unjust, and temporary "political border." Its validity is also being negated by Albania's refusal to join the Helsinki Declaration about the inviolability of the borders of European states. There are plenty of reasons which made us wonder who is manipulating whom for the purpose of realizing their own plans: Is somebody trying to incorporate Albania into its own strategy? or is Albania attempting to secure reliable partners who will help it to realize its obvious territorial pretensions?

In fact, Albania itself refutes everything that its own organ, ZERI I POPULLIT, writes. There were, indeed, many reasons for the 13th LCY congress to make reference to Albania's territorial claims on Yugoslavia. The ZERI I POPULLIT articles are merely a trick to deceive those who cannot see or do not want to know anything beyond what is written in it.

RENOVICA SENDS CONDOLENCES TO VIETNAM

LD111530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent a telegram with expressions of sincere sympathy to the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD101411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, today received Viktor Maltsev, the newly appointed ambassador plenipotentiary of the USSR in the SFRY, on a courtesy visit. It was agreee during the talk, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, that relations between the two friendly socialist countries are good and are developing along an ascending line. Both sides exprersed an interest in seeking these relations develop comprehensively in the future with the SR of Serbia contributing through its cooperation with the RSFSR.

MIKULIC CONGRATULATES MPR'S SODNOM ON ELECTION

LD111517 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, sent a telegram with cordial congratulations and best wishes to Dumaagiyn Sodnom on the occasion of his election to the office of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

LD102241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1408 GMT 10 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will continue to give unqualified support to all efforts by the international community, including the application of sanctions, aimed at abolishing the system of apartheid in South Africa. At the same time, Yugoslavia will increase its material and any other aid to the liberation movements in southern Africa, a Yugoslav Government spokesman stated at his weekly press conference here today. The spokesman, Ambassador Aleksandr Stanic, described the declaration of the state of emergency in South Africa and the announcement of new draconic laws to protect the system of apartheid as another confirmation of the obvious weakness of the Pretoria regime in face of the large-scale and firm resistance by the majority black population.

Noting the growing awareness in the world of the need for stepping up pressure on South Africa to take measures leading to the abolition of racial discrimination, Stanic laid special emphasis on the assessment reached at the recent Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa, that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria are the most efficacious peaceful means to bring about major changes in that country.

Stanic also said that, unfortunately, the application of sanctions still lagged behind general condemnation by the international community. He said that the main reason behind this was the position of some Western countries which hamper the implementation of decisions on sanctions in all international forums, including the United Nations.

LECTURERS DISCIPLINED FOR NATIONALISTIC BEHAVIOR

LD082251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Summary] Banjaluka, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Two lecturers at the Banjaluka Faculty of Economics, Dr Jovan Dusanic and Miodrag Zec, against whom ideopolitical party measures were taken earlier, have now been banned from teaching. The decision was made at a closed session of the faculty council last night. It was stressed that the two would not lose their posts, but they would only be able to conduct research. Dusanic and Sec, together with Ljubomir Zolotic, had faced party disciplinary action because of their nationalistic and other unacceptable behavior. Dusanic and Sec were expelled from the LC while Zolotic was given a final warning. The decision to ban Dusanic and Sec from teaching was proposed by the commission that examined their suitability for teaching along with the scientific-teaching council of the faculty. Both lecturers have the right to appeal this decision.

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ALIA SPEAKS TO MANEUVER PARTICIPANTS ON FUTURE

AU141255 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Report of speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at military maneuvers in Durres District on 8 July: "From Comrade Ramiz Alia's Greeting to Participants in the Maneuvers"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and volunteers, young people and cadets! Comrade commanders and commissars!

You have performed your maneuvers with complete success. This is a result of the spirit of mobilization, the seriousness and high sense of responsibility of those participating, and the multiform political and military measures undertaken by party organizations and army commanders, and by local organs in the training area. Allow me to thank you in the name of the AWP Central Committee and the Defense Council, and to wish you every further success in strengthening military preparedness.

The question of the defense of the fatherland and its freedom and independence has been and remains continually at the center of the party's attention. Under the care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our People's Army, inheriting and preserving the traditions of our heroic partisans and our National Liberation Army, has been strengthened in every way. It has grown in political consciousness, has matured from the military point of view, and is supplied with the necessary modern weapons and equipment to guarantee the defense of the fatherland and repulse any possible aggressor.

Addressing the international situation and the aggressive policies of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, which constitute the greater danger to peace, freedom, and the independence of the peoples, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed: Our people are a brave people, who have devoted all their strength to the construction of socialism. The freedom and independence of the fatherland are dear to them, so they are determined to defend the fatherland at all costs, since doing so they are defending not only the lands of their ancestors and all the good things handed down by preceding generations who themselves toiled and perished for Albania, but are, first and foremost, defending socialism and the happiness and wealth of the nation they have created with their own hands. They are defending peace and stability.

The defense of the socialist fatherland is a very broad concept, not limited to military preparations alone, but connected to the economy and its development, and to the moral-political unity of the people and their situation. It is because of the total health and vitality of these factors -- the economy and our unity -- that we can say with conviction that our defenses cannot be broken.

As you are aware, the AWP Central Committee 15th Plenum recently met and approved the plan directives for the social and economic development of the country for the next 5 years. The party Central Committee noted with satisfaction that our economy has been surging ahead this year, showing with particular clarity its fundamental characteristics of steadfastness, dynamism, and unbroken development.

The healthy state of the economy, continued Comrade Ramiz Alia, has been encouraged particularly by the increasing zeal and energy of the masses, their spirit of initiative and creativity, and by the constant wave of mass actions in every field. This mobilization of the masses and their creative spirit has found special expression and embodiment in the revolutionary movement of "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," which has been assuming ever larger proportions.

Now our working masses have the plan directives of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in their hands. This document reflects our party's policy for the socialist development of the country, and its program for the progress of our economy and culture based on our Marxist-Leninist theory and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. This magnificent program -- strengthening the economy; bringing greater development to industry and agriculture, to culture and education; and creating the conditions for improving the life of the people -- also further fortifies the defense of the fatherland. It is well-known that a strong economy is an unbreakable rear line in our defense, but a strong economy also creates more ways of better fulfilling the material requirements of defense.

Socialism is in a strong position in Albania, and our defense is unbreakable because our people are united like a steel first around our glorious party, the party which brought them freedom and a happy life, which has led them, and always will lead them, from our victory to the next. The moral-political unity of our people has never been as strong as today. Our people, workers, villagers, and intellectuals, young and old, have never been so united as today in their interests, opinions, and aspirations. Let us cherish this achievement in our hearts, and foster it, since this unity is a powerful driving force for victories now and in the future. Unity and the strength that comes from it are also decisive conditions for a powerful defense. People and not weapons wage and win war. So let us have people of steel, united with the will and determination to confront every difficulty, every weapon and tool of the enemy, however sophisticated they may be.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia talked about the determined labor, steadfastness, and wonderful talents of our people in the construction of socialism and the defense of the country, maintaining our socialist fatherland as an indomitable citadel.

In conclusion he said: Dear comrades, 4 months still divide us from the great historical events of this year, the AWP Ninth Congress and the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party. The AWP Central Committee 15th Plenum issued a call to make this period a time of general offensive for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks. The people and party want to go to the platform of the Ninth Congress, as is now traditional, laden with achievements. So it is of the utmost importance that our achievements this year should be of the highest order. Let us apply our strength and put effort into our work with zeal and enthusiasim. Let us keep the military arm of our people, our heroic army, always in readiness as a sharp sword against every enemy. Let us maintain revolutionary vigilance and our military preparedness at a higher level.

Once again I greet you on the occasion of the successful execution of your maneuvers, and I wish all of you, comrades of the Army, commanding cadres, reservists, volunteers, and young people from school, new victories in the advancement of socialism and the defense of the fatherland.

Long live our people's army and all our Armed Forces!

Long live the Albanian Workers Party!

Glory to the name and achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

TRADE UNIONISTS RETURN FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

AU131304 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 13 (ATA) -- The delegation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania [TUA] headed by the secretary of this council, Shenasi Zenelaj, which at the invitation of the Trade Unions Federation of Vietnam, made a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, returned home.

The delegation of the Trade Unions of Albania also paid friendly visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, and the People's Repubic of Cambodia, at the invitation of the trade unions centers of these countries. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Secretary of the TUA General Council, Nimet Cani and other comrades. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentionary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

ALIA VISITS SRV EMBASSY WITH CONDOLENCES

AU141956 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Condolences at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 14 (ATA) -- At 10 hrs. today, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and president of the presidency of the People's Assembly, Comrade Pali Miska; the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary and the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami; the minister of foreign affairs. Reis Malile; the first vice minister of people's defence and chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, Kico Mustaqi; the head of foreign department at the Central Committee of the party, Agim Popa, went to the Embassy of the Socialist Repbulic of Vietnam and, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the government and the entire Albanian people, expressed their condolences and sentiments of sympathy to the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietname to the PSR Of Alabnaia, Le Ngoc thanh, over the death of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan. Representatives of the various central departments, institutions, mass organizations, work and production centres etc, also expressed their condolences at the Embassy of SR of Vietnam today before noon.

ALBANIA, EGYPT SIGN AGREEMENT ON EXPORT GOODS

AU121026 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 12 (ATA) -- In the context of the trade agreement between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the agreement on good exchanges between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of PSR of Albania and the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Cairo on July 8, 1986. The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the vice minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and for the Egyptian side by the first vice-minister of the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, Husayn Ahmad Husayn. The signing ceremony was attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Egypt, Alkyz Cerga, and the members of the two delegations. According to the agreement, our country will export to Egypt tobacco, cement, printing and packing paper, and will import cotton, phosphate ore, tyres, textiles etc.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN DEATH

AU141317 Sofia BTA in English 1138 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Today condolences were offered at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, upon the death of Mr. Le Duan, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam and an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, Mr. Milko Balev, Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov and Mr. Dimitur Stanishev honoured Mr. Le Duan's memory by observing a minute of silence. They offered their sincere condolences to Ambassador Hoang Trong Nhu.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, wrote the following in the book of condolences:

"The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people greatly grieve over the death of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

With his many-year revolutionary work, devoted to the construction of a peaceful, united and independent Vietnam, Mr. Le Duan won the respect of the Vietnamese people and of all people struggling for peace and justice, for democracy and social progress.

He has made a remarkable contribution to the promotion of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Let us honour the memory of Mr. Le Duan, the associate of Mr. Ho Chi Minh, the courageous revolutionary and internationalist, the outstanding figure in the international communist and workers' movement the selfless champion of peace and socialism and the great friend of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

Today the Vietnamese Embassy was visited by leaders of public, political and mass organizations, by many citizens and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH GDR OPENS

AU141414 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- The integration processes between Bulgaria and the G.D.R. are making progress, and techno-scientific cooperation, more specifically in the field of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems, production modules and biotechnologies, has emerged as a principal area in them. This general assessment belongs to the deputy premiers of Bulgaria and the G.D.R. Mr. Kiril Zarev and Mr Horst Soelle, co-chairmen of the Bilateral Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The 22nd session of the commission, which was opened here today, discusses questions concerning specialisation and cooperation in machine building, metallurgy, electronics, electrical engineering, the chemical industry and computer technology. An emphasis was also laid on the importance of team work in the field of high technologies, as well as on the expansion and promotion of direct links between economic organisations of the two countries.

The countertrade between Bulgaria and the G.D.R. is making vigorous headway. It is expected to grow by 10 per cent this year as compared with 1985. Machine tools, hoisting and hauling devices and computers make the bulk of Bulgarian exports, and the G.D.R. supplies this country with metal-working machines, printing equipment and farming machinery.

Atanasov Receives Soelle

AU141855 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Mr. Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R.

They exchanged information on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the congresses of the two fraternal parties and more concretely in the sphere of economy. The two sides discussed the development of the cooperation in the field of techno-scientific progress and above all of its latest achievements and technologies.

Special attention was paid to the forms for improvement of specialisation and cooperation in certain strategic trends of economy like mechanical engineering and chemical industry.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS OPEN WITH LEBANON

AU141524 Sofia BTA in English 1441 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Lebanon opened political consultations here to discuss bilateral cooperation and exchange views on international problems of mutual interest.

Mr Fu'ad Al-Turk, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lebanon, who is visiting here for the consultations, was received today by Mr Mariy Ivanov, Bulgaria's first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The guest was also received by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade.

ZHIVKOV GREETS JORDANIAN CP LEADER ON AWARD

AU141851 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent to Mr. Fa'iq Warrad, secretary general of the CC of the Jordan Communist Party, a cable in which on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, of all Bulgarian Communists and on his own behalf he greets Mr. Fa'iq Warrad most cordially on his 60th anniversary and on the occasion of his being awarded with the Bulgarian order "The People's Republic of Bulgaria" First class.

YOTOV ATTENDS EXTENDED CONTROL AUDIT PLENUM

AU091533 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] An expanded plenum of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission was held yesterday. The plenum was attended by chairmen of the okrug and other control and audit commissions, by chairmen of control and auditing organs from the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and from mass organizations, and by high-ranking officials from the BCP Central Committee, the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission, the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration, and the state control organs.

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also participated in the plenum.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commisssion, read a report on the tasks of the commission emanating from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. He stressed the chief duty of the control and audit organs of the party, describing them as follows: to contribute to overcoming all barriers -- organizational-bureaucratic, psychological, and other barriers which are obstructing the application of the new approach in the implementation of scientific-technical policy; to contribute to the transformation of science into a direct production force, to the technological innovation of production, and to the perfection of the structural policy in the development of the national economy, to contribute to the expansion of socialist democracy and to the consolidation of the self-management organizations in the economic sector, to the optimal utilization of the existing material-technical basis and the existing manpower resources, to the through reorganization of the inner life and leading activities of the party, to the establishment of strict organization, order, discipline, and a sense of responsibility in all sectors and in all places.

The speaker emphasized the need for the control and audit organs to implement a qualitatively new type of control -- new as regards its essence as well as its style, methods, and forms of work -- guaranteeing the implementation of the congress decisions. Our control must be organized so as to reveal in a timely manner deviations from the norm, so as to follow the trend of development of such deviations, and so as to prevent them from intensifying and producing failures; our control organs must correctly unmask all unresolved problems and violations, in other words, we must have a modern, systematic, and preventive control system. The requirement of strictly observing the Leninist principles of objectivity, high principle-mindedness, responseness and a humane approach in control activities was stressed in the report. The principle of extensive publicity was pointed out as particularly important in the present stage of development. Nothing should be concealed from the party members and from the people. As was declared, control must enhance the role of man in the reorganization of consciousness and actions, it must contribute to transforming the party organizations and the workers colletives from objects to subjects of leadership and management in our accelerated development.

It was announced at the plenum that the Bureau of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission has examined part of the petitions pertaining to the restoration of party membership, in accordance with the instructions of the 13th BCP Congress.

The tasks of the new type of control in the struggle against violators of the BCP Program and Statute, of party and state discipline, and of party morality were mapped out.

Statements were made by Aleksandur Bogdanov, chairman of the Sofia City Control and Audit Commission; Minko Minkov, deputy minister of the interior; Raycho Penchev, secretary of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug BCP Committee; Kostadin Ivanov, first deputy minister of finance; Maria Milenova, chairman of the Pernki Okrug Control and Audit Commission; Evtim Ovcharov, leader of a complex brigade in Vulchedrum village; and Dimitur Kasakov, chairman of the Plovdiv Okrug Control and Audit Commission.

The plenum adopted decisions and approved the plan on the work of the Central Control and Audit Commission for the 1986 period.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 29 JUNE-12 JULY

AU121952 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 29 June through 12 July 1986 reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Peter Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, chaired a session of the Interdepartmental Council on Recreation and Spa Treatment in Sofia. (1730 GMT 4 July)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, chaired a meeting of the Central Commission for Road Safety in Sofia. (1930 GMT 10 July)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a festive meeting to mark Construction Workers' Day in Tolbukhin and awarded outstanding workers. (1900 GMT 11 July)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary and member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting at the BCP Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management in Sofia to mark the end of the academic year, and awarded prizes. (1730 GMT 11 July)

Yordan Yotov, secretary and member of the Politburo of the ECP Central Committee, attended a meeting to mount a memorial plaque in Govedartsi, Sofia Okrug, to mark the 75th birthday anniversary of Dr Mara Maleeva Zhivkova. (1900 GMT 12 July)

STATE, PARTY LEADERS PAY RESPECTS AT SRV EMBASSY

LD141237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee expressed deep condolences on the death of the important figure of the international communist and workers movement, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, at the Vietnamese Embassy in Praque today. Its members were Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidum and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committeee; Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Audit Commission. The representatives of the CPCZ conveyed sincere condolences to (Nquyen Phuc Soai) ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Czechoslovakia, and signed the book of condolences.

A delegation of the federal government headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, its first vice premier, also came to pay their respects to Le Duan's memory. Representatives of social organizations, central institutions, and working people of the capital city of Prague also expressed their condolences on the death of the highest representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

BILAK VISITS AUSTRIA FOR TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Arrives, Meets Vranitsky

LD101512 Prague CTK in English 1437 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna July 10 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary Vasil Bilak opened a working visit to Austria today and held talks with the country's officials.

His debate with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky focused on Czechoslovak-Austrian relations, with both officials agreeing there are numerous possibilities for their further development. Both sides confirmed their commitments to the expansion of bilateral contacts in political, economic, cultural and sports spheres.

Vasil Bilak, whose visit takes place at the invitation of Deputy Chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria (SPO) and Minister of Science and Research Heinz Fischer, also met with the Socialist Party's Chairman Fred Sinowatz and Central Secretary Fritz Marsch.

Earlier today, he held talks with Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri on Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and further cooperation between the two countries' communist parties.

During his debate with Socialist Party Chairman Fred Sinowatz and Central Secretary [as received] Fritz Marsch, Vasil Bilak stressed Czechoslovakia would welcome concrete results at the current arms control negotiations and the Stockholm Conference.

Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidum member and Central Committee secretary, also appreciated the role of neutral and non-aligend countries in efforts to preserve peace and increase international cooperation.

Both sides agreed it was necessary to return to the policy of detente and complex European cooperation and consistently strive for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and stressed the importance of the forthcoming follow-up meeting of the Helsinki 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe participants, due to be held in Vienna next autumn.

Holds Talks With Officials

LD111514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, held talks in Vienna today with Anton Benya, chairman of Austrian Parliament.

He met with Norbert Steger, vice chancellor and minister of economic affairs and discussed in particular economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Vasil Bilak also held talks with Heinz Fischer, minister for science and research. In the talks the two politicians emphasized that there are positive prerequisites for further all-round development of relations between the two countries and also for a political dialogue which has been newly stimulated by the recent talks of the Presidents Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirschlager in Bratislava.

Vasil Bilak also met in Vienna Peter Janowitsch, minister of foreign affairs. They discussed the development of the relations between the two countries and some topical issues of the situation in the world. They pointed to the exceptional importance of the endeavor for securing peace and disarmament. They emphasized that the policy of good neighborly relations between European states is an important part of European security and cooperation.

Vienna Television Interview

Vienna Television Service in German 1920 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Videotaped "exclusive" interview given by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, to Austrian television reporter Paul Lendvai in Vienna on 11 July, questions in German, Bilak's answers in Slovak, with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Lendvail] Mr Bilak, you are responsible for ideology. Is it possible to speak about a renaissance of religion in Czechoslovakia today, in view of recent events such as the pilgrimage to Levoca?

[Bilak] The basic mistake, as I see it, is that there is a lack of objective information in Austria about the situation of Christians and the church in Czechoslovakia. I am really sorry about that. We have 18 different churches in Czechoslovakia. They all enjoy the same rights and develop freely. The socialist states defrays all the expense of the church. It covers the cost of the salaries of priests and of the maintenance of buildings. No one prevents anyone from going to church, or anything of that sort. No one prevents anyone from taking part in pilgrimages or fropm attending church services. The reports being published about Czechoslovakia are greatly distorted. You have just mentioned Levoca. Yes, I have read in Western materials that 150,000 people were there. Even if that were so, the fact is that no one drove them there and no one drove them away from there.

But I must tell you that according to information I have, which is quite objective because I have taken an interest in this issue -- the place of pilgrimage is in my native region -- the actual number was 66,000. They sang, they prayed, they went to confession, no one molested them. No one did them any harm and no one prevented them from doing anything.

[Lendvai] Of the 13 diocesan biships' sees, only 3 have a resident bishop. Is there a chance for an agreement between the government and the party and the Vatican on this issue?

[Bilak] We want to reach an agreement with the Vatican. The Vatican wishes the bishops to meet two basic conditions. They must be religious people of high moral standing and they must be obedient to the Vatican. We, on our part, expect yet one more condition, that they be tolerant vis-a-vis the Czechoslovak state. The other remaining disputed issue between us is that in our country there is also a secret church. The Vatican must take a clear position on this issue, it should not support this secret church. We are ready to conclude compromise solutions, provided that the other side will also respect our position.

[Lendvai] Will there be any specific talks?

[Bilak] They are on the horizon. But the documents that have been submitted must still be carefully studied on our side.

[Lendvai] Can secretary Bilak conceive, not now but in the future, of a visit to Czechoslovakia by the pope?

[Bilak] No one in our country has pondered this question yet.

[Lendvai] Is it possible, 18 years after the intervention of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Czechoslovakia, which you call fraternal assistance, to speak about genuine, profound reconciliation, last but not least if one considers the activities of the followers of Charter 77?

[Bilak] I am profoundly convinced -- and not only I but the entire nation and our Party -- that without what happened in August 1968 there would have been civil war in our country and the whole of central Europe would have been disrupted to an unimginable degree. That is why there is genuine internal reconciliation in Czechoslovakia, apart from some tiny groups that disagree. But show me a single country in the world in which all people are 100 percent in agreement. No mother will ever succeed in having all her children agree with all of the parents' decisions. That which is called great opposition is in reality utterly insignificant.

Joint Press Conference

LD112218 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Press conference given by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member Vasil Bilak and Austrian Minister of Science and Research Heinz Fischer in Vienna on 11 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Journalist] [Name indistinct] for Czechoslovak Television. Looking at your visits which took place how would you evaluate the development of further relations?

[Bilak] I think that they will develop favorably; I evaluate, I personally evaluate the visit very positively.

I did not meet anywhere with the slightest provocation, some sort of question of some views, questions were put openly, they were answered openly. We must be able to understand one another, and they must understand us. Czechoslovakia itself has its own problems too and it wants to solve them itself with its own efforts, but we want to live together well, like good neighbors.

[Journalist, in German with superimposed Slovak transaltion] Mr Minister, Vasil Bilak's visit to Austria has ended, how do you evaluate its course and what has it contributed to relations between Czechoslovakia Austria?

[Fischer, in German with superimposed Slovak translation] I feel that in recent years the development of our relations is going in the right direction, not only in factual questions but also in the effort to reach a harmonious view on these questions and to reach positive steps and contracts even at the highest level. The meeting and talks of President Husak and Kirchschlaeger gave a good foundation for this development. The prime ministers of both governments will also meet, there will be talks between our foreign minister with CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek. The fact that Vasil Bilak visited Vienna, where he met with the head of government, the chairmen of three political parties, with the chairman of the Austrian Parliament, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the secretary of the Socialist Party fit well into this concept, this policy of cooperation and mutual understanding. We are very pleased with this visit.

JAKES MEETS WITH CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD141543 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee study delegation headed by Jaime Crombet, secretary of the Party's Central Committee, today. In a comradely conversation, Milos Jakes briefed Crombet on the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and on forms and methods of party work which safeguard the resolutions of the congress. The Cuban delegation is studying questions of implementing the party's leading role in economics, party organizational structure, forms and methods of checking up on the resolutions of party organs, as well as questions of party cadre work.

JAKES, OTHERS ATTEND MONGOLIAN RECEPTION

LD102215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Yondongiyn Ochir, the Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception today to mark the National Day of the People's Republic of Mongolia, the 65th Anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Present were, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vladimir Herman, candidate of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other figures of our political and public life.

NIER, FRC ENVOY DISCUSS CSCE REVIEW CONFERENCE

LD141820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jul (ADN) -- Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Ambassador Dr Ekkehard Eickhoff, representative of the FRC Foreign Ministry, for a talk on Monday. He is in Berlin for consultations on issues of the Vienna CSCE review conference.

Kurt Nier welcomed that consultations between the Foreign Ministeries of the GDR and FRC were taking place. He assessed them as an expression of two states' interest in preserving and continuing the all-European process launched with the Helsinki Conference.

Explaining the GDR position on the main issues of the Vienna review conference of the CSCE participating states, Kurt Nier said that the Vienna East-West dialogue be used to activate detente in Europe. He underlined the GDR's willingness to agree at the Vienna meeting on concrete measures for strengthening security and expanding cooperation in all areas covered by the CSCE Final Act.

In view of the continuing arms race and the dangers emanating from it, progress in military detente in Europe is especially urgent. Special importance is attached to an agreement at the Stockholm Conference on military confidence and security building measures in view of the Vienna meeting.

In this regard, the responsibility of the two German states for a constructive course and positive results of the Vienna review conference was pointed out. The GDR and her alliance partners were prepared for this unreservedly, as was shown by the resolutions of the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

During the discussion, Ambassador Dr Eickhoff explained the FRG Government's standpoint concerning the results and prospects of the CSCE process, including the position on the Vienna meeting of the member states of the Helsinki Conference. He emphasized his government's interest in the continuation of the CSCE process and the expansion of the scope for shaping bilateral and multilateral relations as created within the CSCE framework.

PROTEST LODGED OVER AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG

LD121734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jul (ADN) -- On 11 July 1986 a single-engined aircraft, coming from the FRG violated GDR airspace in Erfurt Bezirk.

The Permanent GDR Mission in the FRG has protested to the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office against this violation for GDR airspace and expressed the expectation that the relevant FRG organs will undertake steps to exclude violations for GDR airspace in the future.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1986

AU091239 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In the first 6 months of 1986 the GDR's working people achieved the highest performance increase to date through new initiatives to prepare and implement the 11th SED Congress resolutions.

The half-year balance sheet is marked by dynamic growth, high productivity, and the increased efficiency of the national economy. According to preliminary statistical data, produced national income increased by 4.3 percent in the first 6 months of 1986.

In the sphere of the industrial ministries, net production increased by 8.6 percent. The plan lead increased to M1.5 billion. Labor productivity increased by 8.6 percent. Costs per M100 of goods production and the costs of material were reduced by 2.1 percent respectively. Industrial goods production increased by 4.3 percent. The overfulfillment of the national economic plan increased to M2.4 billion.

The pace and the scope of the application of key technologies were considerably increased in the first half of the year.

Production of office and personal computers increased by 112 percent. With respect to semiconductor elements and electronic component parts a production increase of 15 percent was achieved, including a 30 percent increase for monolithic-integrated circuits and of 19 percent for optoelectronic component parts. The plan for production of special technological equipment for producing microelectronic component parts was surpased by 8 percent.

Compared to last year, production of industrial robots increased by 17.0 percent. Thus, 60,000 industrial robots are in operation in the national economy.

At present 16,000 CAD/CAM work units are being utilized, above all for more rational planning and design, as well as for flexible production control.

Domestic production of rationalization means in the field of the industrial ministries increased by 10 percent and was even more closely linked with the further development of technological processes.

The plan lead in the production of consumer goods was expanded to M1.3 billion. Retail trade turnover increased by 4.4 percent, including that of industrial goods with an increase of 6.1 percent. Enterprises of the local supply industry implemented 5 percent more services and repairs for the people.

In the first 6 months of 1986, 105,096 apartments were built and modernized; that means 5,896 apartments more than provided by the plan. In the capital, Berlin, 14,894 apartments were completed. The Kreis-administered construction sector increased repair services for apartment buildings by 10 percent compared to last year. Altogether, net production in the construction sector increased by 6.8 percent, and thus the plan lead increased to M230 million. Labor productivity was increased by 7.4 percent. Costs were decreased by 2.1 percent.

In agriculture, in the first half of 1986 the state procurement of slaughter animals increased by 2.5 percent, and that of milk by 5.1 percent compared to last year. With regard to eggs the plan was overfulfilled by 20 million eggs. The first harvest of green fodder has been concluded.

In the foodstuff industry and agricultural technology net production increased by 6.5 percent. Forestry made available 185,000 cubic meters of raw timber above the plan targets.

The national economic transportation tasks were implemented with a 5 percent decrease in specific transportation expenditure. In the post and telecommunications sector services increased by 2.9 percent in the first half of 1986 compared to last year.

In the "Return Funds to the State -- Contribute to the National Income" initiative material and financial funds worth altogether M4.6 billion were returned to the state bank by means of checks.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production had been achieved by the end of June:

	Net Production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in Prime Costs
	in Percent		
Coal and energy	6.0	5.0	2.9
Ore-mining, Metallurgy, and potash	9.9	10.2	2.1
Chemical industry	9.8	10.4	0.9
Electrotechnology/electronics	13.3	13.1	3.2
Heavy engineering and installation construction	7.7	8.0	2.6
Machine tool and processing machinery building	13.4	13.6	3.1
General engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building	10.5	10.6	2.5
Light industry	6.0	7.2	1.3
Glass and ceramics industry	6.1	6.4	2.1
Bezirk-administered industry and food industry	7.4	7.6	1.6
Geology	11.4	8.6	4.8

In bezirk-administered industry the following growth in net production and production of finished goods for the people for every working day, as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net Production	Finished Products for the People	Reduction in in Prime Costs
	In Percent		
Capital, Berlin	14.2	6.3	2.4
Cottbus	11.0	5.5	1.9
Dresden	10.8	3.9	2.0
Erfurt	13.0	4.5	2.8
Frankfurt	12.9	9.1	3.0
Gera	10.1	2.2	2.4
Halle	10.5	3.6	1.9
Karl-Marx-Stadt	9.6	4.3	2.4
Leipzig	9.0	2.4	2.2
Magdeburg	14.0	1.9	2.7
Neubrandenburg	8.0	3.2	1.3

Potsdam	14.8	2.4	2.4
Rostock	9.5	8.4	1.3
Schwerin	12.8	4.2	2.8
Suhl	11.4	6.5	2.4

RADIO REPORT ON MANAGEMENT OF NEW APARTMENTS

DW141659 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] If construction workers struggle for every additional apartment, it seems to be a natural duty of the working people who take over the new apartments as beneficiaries for the tenants -- the communal housing administration -- to do everything they can to guarantee the immediate takeover of the apartments and hand them over to the new tenants. I am saying that not without reason. There are frequently delays in the takeover of apartments which annoy the construction workers who try to work at maximum speed.

The point is not only the takeover process but also the subsequent management and efficient utilization of apartments. We now have about 7 million apartments. Utilizing that huge people's property in the best possible way and managing it well, is of utmost importance for resolving the housing problem. Is it possible to satisfy the people's housing needs with the existing million of apartments? I think it is. That is the important task of the communal housing administrations which run the apartments. Qualifying those enterprises better for the implementation of their tasks, is a central orientation that we have worked on for many years. The enterprises are undergoing a change from an administration to an efficient people's-owned service enterprise which not only manages but effectively runs and operates apartments. Therefore, they are now called housing management enterprises.

In Berlin a week ago, directors and enterprise trade union leaders of 200 housing management enterprises met to discuss the current urgent grown tasks of housing managememt. The necessary improvements must be made more rapidly, they are dictated by the speed of housing construction workers. That brings us to the question as to whether the present material and staffing conditions of housing management enterprises are sufficient everywhere. When a communal housing administration member in Berlin has to look after an average of 900 apartments, it is hard to imagine that he can do that effectively and satisfactorily.

There are large differences in the performance of housing management enterprises in the individual cities. The effective utilization of our large quantity of apartments is decided by the housing offices. In Berlin we started a year ago to combine housing offices and communal housing administrations -- in other words, housing policy and housing management -- under one roof. That has many advantages, because both fields are interconnected, and it helps citizens save a lot of time. Good construction work and good management belong together.

KADAR, OVARI VISIT SRV EMBASSY ON LE DUAN DEATH

LD141042 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and Mikos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the Central Committee paid a condolence visit Monday to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Budapest, on the demise of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

LEADERS ATTEND MPR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD102007 Budapest MTI in English 1825 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- Ambassador Dangasurengin Saldan, held a reception at the embassy Thursday on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Mongolia. Present at the reception were Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, secretary of the Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Geza Kotai, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the HSWP; Laszlo Medve, minister of health; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food affairs; Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of the Minister of Defence; Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ferenc Ratkai, deputy minister of culture; and other leading personalities in Hungarian political, economic and cultural life. Present were numerous heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Hungary.

On the occastion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution of Mongolia Dangasurengin Saldan laid a wreath at the pedestal to the memorial to Soviet heroes at Budapest's Szabadsag (Liberty) Square Thursday.

GREETING SENT TO MONGOLIA ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY

LD101749 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the People's Revolution of Mongolia, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of greetings to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and to Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

The telegram pointed out that "our people look with respect on the Mongolian people in their achievements to overcome the burdened heritage of the past, and to transform society over the past six and a half decades. We highly value the active foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mongolia aimed at the consolidation of peace and the building of international security.

It is of genuine pleasure to us that the friendship and cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples are developing in a many-sided way in keeping with the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity, and that they are gaining new features and advancing in all walks of life.

On the occasion of the anniversary Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the Hungarian Parliament, sent a telegram of greetings to Bat-Ochirin Aitangerel, speaker of the People's Great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia. Telegrams of greetings to partner organizations in Mongolia were also sent by the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union.

ACZEL VISITS LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM, HOLDS TALKS

AU091159 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Gyorgy Aczel's Visits to Luxembourg and Belgium"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo, paid a visit to Luxembourg on 1 and 2 July. He held talks with Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, and with other party leaders. He met and held talks with Ben Failyot, chairman of the Socialist Workers Party of Luxembourg; Willy Dondelinger, member of the party's political directorate and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Luxembourg Parliament; and Robert Goebbels, state secretary for foreign affairs. Leon Bolendorff, the Luxembourg Parliament speaker, gave a dinner in honor of Gyorgy Aczel.

At the invitation of the French-and the Flemish-speaking Socialist Parties, Gyorgy Aczel paid a visit to Belgium on 3 and 4 July. He held talks with leaders of the Belgian Communist Party. He met Karel van Miert and Guy Spitaels, chairmen of the Flemish- and the French-speaking Socialist Parties. He visited the Vandervelde Sociology Institute of the Flemish Socialist Party. Gyorgy Aczel met members of the Hungarian-Belgian Friendship Group of the Belgian Parliament and leaders of the parliamentary bloc of the Flemish Socialist Party. Gyorgy Aczel was received by Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of external affairs.

PAL CONCLUDES BERLIN TALKS, RETURNS HOME

LD101802 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, headed a delegation to Berlin from July 8th to 10th on invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

He held talks with Kurt Hager, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the SUPC, secretary of the Central Committee. They gave briefs on achievements in realizing the resolutions of the congresses of their parties, and on topical issues of culture, education and health. They pointed out the importance of the fact that relations between the HSWP and the SUPG and between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic are developing dynamically in all walks of life. They stipulated the further advancement and strengthening of technological scientific land cultural cooperation as important.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP paid a visit to Humboldt University where he became acquainted with the work of the physics and electronics institutes and held talks with heads of the university.

Lenard Pal arrived home from Berlin Thursday.

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES JAN-MAY ECONOMIC INDEX

AU110755 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jul 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Economic Index" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] JANUARY-MAY 1986 (DATA AS A PERCENTAGE OF FIGURES FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR)

STATE AND COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES/ (including small companies, small cooperatives)

Volume of gross production value		
Industry total		101.2
Within this:	metallurty	103.6
	engineering industry	105.3
	chemical industry	100.0
	building material industry	103.4
	light industry	99.1
	food industry	99.6
Industry, exluding food industry		101.5
Number of employees		99.4
Gross product per employee		101.9
Average monthly wages per employee		107.7

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF BUILDING INDUSTRY (including small companies, small cooperatives)

Production of building industry	106.3
Number of employees	96.4
Average monthly wages per employee	110.0

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER (at current prices)

Import	114.5
Export	105.6

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER (at current prices)		108.3
Within this:	food, beverages, and tobacco	107.9
	articles of apparel	108.5
	miscellaneous manufactures	109.4

PROCUREMENT

Within this:	plant products	95.2
	live animals	94.7
	animal products	98.9

OUTPUT OF TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES

Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometers)	101.7
Long-distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.8

POPULATION'S REVENUE FROM CENTRAL SOURCES		108.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		105.5
Including:	the effect of 1986 price changes	101.7

In the period January-May 1986 production of state and cooperative industrial enterprises exceeded that of last year by 1.2 percent and, if the food industry is excluded, by 1.5 percent. Among the main branches, production in the metallurgy, engineering, and building materials sectors increased, that of the chemical sector stayed at the level of last year, while production of all other sectors dropped somewhat. Domestic sales increased by 0.7 percent and export deliveries increased by 1.4 percent. The amount of goods delivered for the wholesale and retail trades exceeded last year's level by 1.5 percent, while sales for investment purposes increased significantly. Sales for production purposes remained at the same level as last year. Exports of manufactures increased both in ruble and non-ruble trade, while market outlets in non-ruble trade for food worsened considerably. The number of employees in the industrial sector dropped by 0.6 percent as against the first 5 months of last year. Per capita production increased by 1.9 percent and per-hour production increased by 3.5 percent.

In the construction sector of the building industry production exceeded the low level of last year by 6.3 percent, while still being significantly below the level of 2 years ago.

Sales of agricultural products dropped 4.5 percent below the January-May level of last year. Procurement of plant and market-garden produce increased with regard to cereals, industrial crops, potatoes, etc., and that of vegetables, fruit, and wine fell considerably. Compared with last year, almost 10 percent fewer pigs and 3 percent fewer cattle were sold for slaughter. An even greater drop was registered in sales of sheep for slaughter. At the same time, procurement of poultry increased by a significant 11.9 percent.

During the first 5 months retail trade turnover increased by 8.3 percent at current prices, and by 3.6 percent at comparable prices. The increase in turnover was above all characteristic of store sales of foodstuffs and the turnover of miscellaneous manufactures. (This increase reached 5.7 and 4.6 percent respectively at comparable prices.) In May a significant decrease occurred in sales of clothing; the sales volume was 1.2 percent lower than at the same time last year. The turnover volume in the catering sector was approximately the same as in the previous year. The growth rate of retail prices continued to drop.

A total of 48.3 billion forints, 1.2 percent more than a year before, was granted for investments by socialist bodies. The increase was primarily registered in council and especially in enterprise investments, while central investments dropped sharply.

KALB ANSWERS CRITICISM OF U.S. STANCE ON POLAND

LD150154 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Washington, July 14 -- U.S. State Department deputy spokesman Bernard Kalb has indicated the U.S. did not plan to change its policy on Poland, criticized last week by President of the Congress of Polish Americans Alojzy Mazewski. Mazewski had accused the Reagan Administration at a news conference in Washington on July 9 of lacking a clear concept of policy in Poland.

Replying to the charge Kalb reiterated the administration's stand which consists in telling Poland what she should undertake to please the White House. He failed to address the question of the heavy losses which the U.S. restrictions have caused to Poland's economy, and assured that the U.S. was trying to provide direct humanitarian aid to the Polish nation. Referring to a charge that the administration had failed to warn "Solidarity" leaders in 1981 of impending martial law despite having known details of the planned operation from a high-placed military spy in Poland, Kalb merely repeated earlier U.S. claims of having had no definitive word of it.

BARCIKOWSKI PRESENTS AWARD TO SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD080514 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 7 -- Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received in the Belweder Palace today member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union Nicolay Basov. Basov was decorated with the Commandery of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic granted to him by the Council of State in recognition of his contribution to the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

PZPR MESSAGE GREETS 13TH LCY CONGRESS

AU301051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 86 p 7

["Message From the PZPR Central Committee to the 13th LCY Congress," signed "PAP"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee conveys to the delegates at the 13th LCY Congress warm internationalist greetings and wishes for fruitful talks. We wish to conve through you to all the Communists, working people, and peoples of the SFRY sincere greetings from Polish Communists and the Polish people.

The historic achievements in all spheres of socialist construction and the political transformations and revolutionary changes in the lives of the workers class, working people, and people of the SFRY are undeniable proof of socialism's creative possibilities and serve to consolidate the forces of peace and progress in the world.

The traditional relations of friendship between our peoples possess a rich history. They have been strengthened by the history of struggle for national and social liberation, especially the joint struggle against the forces of criminal fascism during World War II. The goal which binds us, in other words, the building of a system of social justice, is a strong basis for mutual respect, understanding, and friendly cooperation.

The close cooperation between our states and peoples is particularly important today, a time when development of the modern world is creating a new challenge and the socialist construction needs in our country demand creative searches for new solutions and greater efforts toward a further expansion of socialism's material base and a positive reply to the material and spiritual needs of the young generations who have been brought up in the new, socialist conditions. We wish to further consolidate our close relations and develop fruitful Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in all spheres.

Just like the LCY, in the international sphere the PZPR is in favor of peaceful coexistence between all peoples and states and the elimination of all the dangers to our peoples that stem from the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism.

Goodwill between all states and joint activity by all the world's forces of peace and progress is essential in order to eliminate nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons and create an effective system of international security.

We for our part are doing and will do everything to influence, together with our allies the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the development of the international situation toward a consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

Poland appreciates the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, in which Yugoslavia plays such an energetic and important role. We praise this movement's efforts in strengthening peace in the world and solving current problems.

At the 10th PZPR Congress, which is starting the day after the end of your congress, we will adopt a party program and lay down the paths for Poland's socioeconomic development until the beginning of the 21st century. We are convinced that the decisions of the 10th Congress will encounter active support from our entire party, workers class, and Polish society.

We wish you, dear comrades, great success in implementing the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress, and we are convinced that the friendship and cooperation that joins our parties and states will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples, peace, and socialism.

COUNCIL OF STATE SENDS AMNESTY LAW TO SEJM

LD141114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Tasks resulting from documents adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress are the subject of discussions among members of the Council of State and chairmen of voivodship people's councils. Commencing the discussion, Kazimierz Barcikowski emphasized that the Council of State regarded the strengthening of people's councils and the entire territorial self-management as a particularly important task. The 10th Congress acknowledged as its main aim the decided increase in the efficiency of the functioning of people's councils in all spheres of activity. In conclusion, Kazimierz Barcikowski noted that work on the Amnesty Law was completed in the Council of State. The Sejm will take this matter up very soon. It is important that the law be passed before 22 July this year. The speaker indicated that the law is far-reaching and enables many people to return to normal life. Whether or not these people take advantage of this depends on them. Then, a discussion commenced.

A joint meeting of members of the Council of State, Chairman of the Council Wojciech Jaruzelski, and chairmen of the voivodship people's councils will take place today in the Sejm building.

COMMENTARY ADDRESSES EMPLOYMENT ISSUES

AU140757 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Poland 22 Jun 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "The Economic Reform and Employment"]

[Text] One principle of the economic reform was to employ measures that would help increase productivity and achieve better production results with reduced employment, all the more so since the national economy's manpower dropped from 12 million in 1981 to 11.6 million in 1985, that is by 400,000. Let us add that manpower in nonproduction sectors such as education and health services continued to increase for social reasons and that this increase amounted to over 13 percent, while the decrease in material production amounted to 6.4 percent. For example, employment in education and upbringing increased 21 percent without meeting all the needs, and employment in health services and social welfare increased by 19 percent. These increases give no cause for concern because it is natural that increases in the postproduction and preproduction population must go hand in hand with increases in the number of those who care for it. It is another thing whether the population is aware of improvements in this care.

But what gives rise to concern is the fact that the number of workers decreased by 443,000 in 1980-84, while the number of nonproduction workers decreased by only 61,000. This means that the radio of production workers went down from 75.1 to 74.3 percent. Another cause for concern is the continuous increase in the number of administrative and office workers. In industry alone this increase amounted to about 9,000 workers -- from 5.8 to 6.4 percent. The analyses of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department show that the excuse that this increase is a result of the growing tasks of office work (could this be another bout of paperwork?) does not stand up, because the ratio of such workers in enterprises that have identical production tasks differs from enterprise to enterprise. For example, in the Konin construction combine, which employs 1,600 workers, this ratio amounts to 4.7 percent, in the Szczecin construction combine to 8.1 percent, in the Krakow meat plant (1,400 workers) to 10.7 percent, and in the Ostroleka meat plant (1,500 workers) to as much as 17 percent.

It can therefore be asserted that the new institutional solutions, including the State Fund for Industrial Activization, have not produced the hoped for results. It is probable that the economic pressure exerted on enterprises was too feeble, that the scope of various concessions was too extensive, and that it was easy to sidestep the regulations. it is unfortunate that the law on the principle of wage systems in enterprises, which was passed in January 1984, did not improve the situation.

New institutional solutions have been introduced this year, including tax on wages in excess of norms, the verification of jobs, and so on, but the results of the first months of this year continue to greatly weaken one's optimism. This is because wages, or rather the rate of wage increases, continue to outstrip the rate of productivity increases. Enterprises continue to search for opportunities to increase production through increased manpower and not through improving work organization and productivity. It is true that enterprises perform under extremely difficult conditions because halted investments and import difficulties make it impossible to improve production technology and to introduce automation and robotization.

I do not think that we have already exhausted all the simple reserves of production, and even outside observers of enterprise performance can reach this conclusion. Absenteeism through illness is still high and it is common knowledge that certain physicians receive agreed remuneration for certificates authorizing one day's absence from work. [paragraph cotinues]

Only 70 percent of the working time is being worked, and bureaucratic arrangements are responsible for the fact that some workers are overworked, while some do nothing at all and read their dailies. For example, in the Pewex shop at Tawki Street people wait in long lines at the counter for tobacco goods, but other counters have no customers. Since the ladies at the other counters cannot leave them by regulation, they do nothing to help the busy ladies who serve masses of customers. We still have not been able to do away with this feudal system of separate "realms."

OPALKO COMMENTS ON WORK ETHICS, PARTY IDENTITY

AU140811 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 18 Jun 86 pp 5,7

[Interview with PZPR Politburo Member Stanislaw Opalko by Andrzej Wisniewski: "The Problem of Identity" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Wisniewski] Much was said about the work ethic during the precongress discussion. What is the view of the work ethic of one who has spent most of his time in industrial work and among workers?

[Opalko] I think we should stress that the work ethic is a problem for all of us, not just workers and engineers. It is a fact that as a society we are without a work ethic. It is true that most of our people work hard and want to work effectively, but it is also true that each day over 1 million people absent themselves from work and every year some 2 million people change their jobs. What kind of work ethic is this?

[Wisniewski] Could it be that people simply look for better wages? Is this in conflict with the work ethic?

[Opalko] It is not, if one does not look for better wages at any price and if elementary discipline does not break down. However, let us look at the crux of the matter. There is little differentiation in our wages. The leveling down of wages in times of crisis is justified in order to protect those who earn the smallest wages, but it is a misfortune to persist in such a leveling down and to equate it with social justice. Keeping wages at about the same level is an anti-motivational measure and the main barrier to paying what people deserve to be paid for their abilities and effective performance. Equal wages discourage good workers. [passage omitted] The work ethic is no abstraction. It is an issue that depends in many way on various factors, among which economic factors are not the most important, albeit very important. You said that at precongress meetings people spoke a great deal about shortcomings in economic supplies. I will add that the main tenor of these meetings was: "We want to produce more goods, but we have no raw materials." This tenor shows that our people are aware of difficulties, but still succumb to the thinking that these difficulties should be overcome by the party and government leadership. This is a simplified mode of thinking. It is not only the "top" that is responsible for conditions. We are all responsible. As a society we have the problem of barriers in our own consciousness.

[Wisniewski] What is the crux of this problem?

[Opalka] In this connection I would mention primarily identity. In the party we often talk about identity, but no doubt we should do so even more often and more profoundly, especially following the experience of 1980 and after. At that time I found it difficult to get used to such violent aggression against and total condemnation of all of us, beginnig with the party leadership through to the secretaries of plant committees. [paragraph continues]

But what frightened me even more was that we in the party were and are not ready to defend out own ideals and principles. [passage omitted] It is possible to influence people with our arguments even in periods of great storms, but at that time even some party members succumbed to the persuasiveness of our political adversaries. Accusations were leveled against many innocent people, giving them almost no chance to defend themselves. We in the party did not know how to defend them. In the course of several months I did not encounter a single case in which the party opposed groundless accusations, although only very few people were really guilty. A tremendous majority of party members were being attacked only to compromise the party. This was actually an attack against socialism. Even those who regretted that the party was being attacked did not defend it. I do not say this of all of us, but the fact is that this applies to many of us. We had some 3 million members and yet we lacked the people who knew how to defend the party against some noisemakers, very few on occasions. The mood of the party began to change after the Ninth Congress, and martial law produced a more general consolidation of awareness. Today the atmosphere in the party is quite different, but we should not forget our experience of those days. We must be better prepared to defend our own identity and to be active not only in combating bad things, but also in defending the values of our system. [passage omitted]

PORT OFFICIAL VIEWS SITUATION IN COAL SHIPPING

LD141720 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1515 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Interview with Bogdan Walczak, official from the department of the main dispatcher at the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] During the first 6 months of this year, the port workers of Szczecin and Swinoujscie transshipped over 9 million metric tons of goods. This was a very good result. It bears witness to the fact that transshipments in the port are going at a good pace. Unfortunately, the first days of July and so of the second half-year, have shown that matters are ever more difficult in the port.

[Walczak] The second half-year did not begin very well for us. Above all, badly in the coal freight category. Until now, the export of coal was a firm fixture and an important one. In July, over 14 days we transshipped less coal for export than ore for import. This rarely happens in the port; I do not remember such a situation.

[Reporter] After these 2 weeks, you are 120,000 metric tons behind plan. That is a lot.

[Walczak] In fact, not recoverable. With such a volume of output, that is not recoverable this month. All the more, as we know very well that, for instance, this entire week will be very bad.

[Reporter] Apparently, the situation with small loads is bad.

[Walczak] A whole series of things have failed us. Among other things, we expected a considerable arrival of goods in transit [from the] GDR. Up to now, they have not been coming.

[Reporter] So, how should one look at the fulfillment of this month? Two weeks have passed. Will the July plan be fulfilled?

[Walczak] I doubt it. Two weeks are left. For this week, we know everything, what volume will come to the port, so it is not possible that we will fulfill the plan, a plan which, despite everything, was not so high -- barely 500,000 metric tons.

COMPARISON OF CLOSING PRESS CONFERENCE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 7 July on pages 3, 4, and 5 carries a 12,000-word PAP version on W. Jaruzelski's 4 July Warsaw press conference for foreign and domestic journalists. The TRYBUNA LUDU report has been compared with the Warsaw Television Service Polish versions subheaded "Leaders Answer Questions" published in the 7 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages G23 and G28, revealing the following varations:

Page 25, paragraph one, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: Please present your questions.

Pavel Kopecky, CSSR radio: Several foreign delegations attended the 10th Congress. What is your appraisal of their contributions to the congress? How does the party view the high evaluation by M. Gorbachev of its activities between the congresses?

Jaruzelski: I have partially answered this question in my introduction, but I would like to further stress that we regard the foreign delegations' contributions to our congress as very important. The very presence of so many representatives from other parties was very important. These contributions were of great substance. M. Gorbachev's speeches at the congress and on other occasions were especially valuable. It is a fact that important statements were made and some of them were quite new. This helped to greatly enrich the congress. Other delegates also made their speeches to the congress. All delegates met with workers in plants and institutions in an atmosphere of friendship and internationalism. I view this as a particularly valuable contribution toward mutual understanding and as support for the correctness of our common road.

I would like to thank once again the foreign delegations for their active and creative participation in our congress.

Rolf Sedenberg, Swedish Television: Are you pleased with what you have achieved so far?

Jaruzelski: Your question is rather puzzling and mysterious. After all, human beings do score various achievements. I think you want to know whether I regard the 10th Congress as successful and as up to the expectations of my comrades and myself. My answer is definitely yes. In a way, our expectations have been more than fulfilled in other ways than just the formal course of the congress. What I like most is the people's response to it. This is a result that has outstripped our hopes both in regard to the extent of our people's interest in the congress and their support for us. I am greatly pleased with this. I say this realizing the enormous political and moral obligations that this support imposes on us. We must honor these obligations to positively satisfy all those who trust us. I tried to express this idea in my concluding congress speech.

Alma Kadragic, ABC News-TV: People coming to Poland from abroad are immediately aware of many uniformed figures around them. Certain uniformed officials treat foreigners as virtual criminals who try to smuggle something into Poland. Is it really necessary to treat foreigners with such suspicion?

Jaruzelski: I find it difficult to answer this question because I know of no specific examples of such treatment. People wear various uniforms in Poland. In Western countries I encountered many figures in uniforms and in civilian clothes doing the same jobs as our officials. We know they are not always paragons of politeness.

One should realize the burden of responsibilities the state services had to bear to ensure that the important congress days were not disturbed. We have reason to assume that certain forces want this congress to fail or to be disturbed one way or another. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately, some Western publications had this in mind. They presented a false image of our life and of congress affairs. However, if you have been slighted or annoyed in any way I apologize to you and ask you to give me detailed information. We will take the necessary action.

[Kevin Ruane, BBC... (adding passage)

Page G26, paragraph five, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... of socioeconomic development? What will be the meaning of the proposal that communist and workers parties should soon meet?

[Jaruzelski] Perhaps in... (adding question)

Page G26, paragraph six, last line read in TRUBUNA LUDU:... of socialist Poland.

As for a meeting of the communist parties, the proposal in question was not a definite proposal. It amounted to a conclusion that such a meeting is necessary to discuss the defense and consolidation of peace, which is a cause dear to all of us. We think that communists should display special initiative in this connection and that is why we put forward this idea. During the congress and at meetings with foreign delegations many of our guests stressed the desirability of such a meeting. We will be able to say more about it when definite plans are available.

Renate Marsch-Potocka, DPA: In your congress report you spoke of amnesty for some noncriminal offenses. What kind of offenses? Which noncriminal offenses do you think should not be amnestied? Will this amnesty be announced on 22 July?

Jaruzelski: Such decisions are usually made by the supreme legislative body -- the Sejm. I have put forward a certain idea, which has to be further analyzed. The Sejm may give it the final shape. Our intention is to create a new opportunity for all those who want to take it loyally.

I repeat once again: Only those who want to be our enemies are our enemies. We want to create the opportunity in question, but we will not deprive socialist Poland of the guarantee of work in peace. Our work needs peace; that is why nothing will be amnestied that would undermine this peace and play a destructive role.

Kay Withers, THE BALTIMORE SUN: In connection with M. Gorbachev's congress speech and its passage on some kind of mistrust between the Polish and Russian peoples before the revolution I would like to know whether this reference means that a new era of approach toward Polish-Soviet problems has begun -- than an open approach to the issues of contemporary history is in the making.

Jaruzelski: This is a question of interpreting the extremely important historical process of our people's mutual relations. After all, this very complicated process developed over centuries. I will not expatiate on it because it is common knowledge.

The second stage of these relations was initiated by the 40 years of our socialist period, which is rooted in the fine feats of the common struggle of Polish and Russian revolutionaries and our common battles against the Hitlerite aggressor. Poland's liberation by the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Armed Forces represents an alliance of imperishable value. [paragraph continues]

All this and the extremely important present Polish-Soviet alliance, which is of great value for the interests of our state and people, for the permanence of our borders, and for our economic cooperation, gives a different meaning to our historical problems. What counts and what is most important is what is victorious.

From this viewpoint we are pleased with the determining factors of the mutual relations between our two peoples. After all, we continue and will continue to speak on an ever increasing scale about all the issues that pose questions and doubts for some sections of the public. Let me add that these doubts are shared primarily by those who want to share them at any price.

I think that Polish-Soviet relations have already reached a very high stage of development, and we are sincerely pleased with it.

[Andrzej Siezieniewski, Polish... (adding passage)

Page G27, paragraph three, first line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... superimposed Polish translation] I would like to go back to the issue of prisoners. Everyone knows that your voice counts. Will the projected amnesty apply to Michnik and Bujak? The other issue I am interested in is Polish-American relations. In the preelection... (adding passage)

Page G27, paragraph three, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... these mutual relations?

[Jaruzelski] I repeat once again that I would not like to discuss such details of amnesty as you suggest. These are individual matters, which are often very complicated and which must ripen in the course of analyses made by the appropriate bodies that will evaluate every specific case. This will certainly be reflected in Sejm decisions. The supreme intention of such decisions is to create a humanitarian opportunity for the people who went through various events and situations. We must guarantee the interests and peace and constructive development of our socialist state. It would be illogical to take harmful measures when beginning a new stage in socialist construction and its intensification announced at the 10th Congress. Let me add that we are for expanding the platform of agreement as I clearly stressed in my report. We will search for various ways to achieve this. At the same time, we must guarantee state security because this is the basis and guarantee of all development.

As for Polish-American relations, it is perhaps... (adding passage)

In the item subheaded "Part 2 of Conference" on page G28, first paragraph, first line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: [Text] [Margueritte, LE FIGARO: (deleting "[words indistinct]")

Page G28, paragraph two, line nine reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... those who gave destructive, concrete examples in... (changing "practical" to "destructive")

Page G28, paragraph three, line twelve reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... very firmly told me what to do, cautioned me, and asked me to do various things, and that apparently all this had an effect.

I would like... (rephrasing and changing paragraphing)

Page G29, paragraph four, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:

[Stanislaw Glabinski, INTERPRESS] The congress documents, discussions, and press conference by Minister Marian Orzechowski are a forecast of considerably broader and more energetic activity by Poland in the foreign policy sphere. [paragraph continues]

Apart from personal matters, which are not worth asking about because they are already well known, a great deal was remarked at journalists meetings and in the corridors of meeting places about whether Poland intends to present a new peace initiative and a new proposal on healing the international order in the near future. And, another question: Is the new party leadership aware of the deep state of disintegration in which book publishing, such an important sphere of cultural life, has found itself? Is there some program for radical changes in this sphere?

Jaruzelski: People's Poland has always been energetic in foreign policy. We have presented many initiatives that are still highly regarded in the world today. They are generally known, so I will not discuss them further. We also have a share in the many peaceful proposals worked out jointly by the countries of the Warsaw Pact. I will mention at least the latest Budapest initiatives, which include the exceptionally important proposal of reducing conventional weapons in Europe. Poland possesses a strong conventional army and I have no doubt that our energetic and constructive approach toward this issue will be a significant factor during negotiations. In addition, we have put forth many initiatives during UN meetings. These initiatives are constantly valid, and some of them are assuming increasing importance. Poland wishes to continue this traditionally energetic role in international politics, for which the prerequisites are increasing. This is understandable because the stronger we are internally, the more audible and credible our voice will be. The increasingly better relations with the socialist community and the Soviet Union strengthen our own possibilities, as it were. We are becoming a stronger partner, and thus we have a greater possibility of exerting broader influence on international affairs.

Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski will answer the second question. I only wish to stress that the report delivered on the first day of the congress says that a rise in national income and an improvement in management efficiency will determine the development rate for all spheres of social life in Poland. Thus, that fragment of the national income due to be allocated to national culture also depends on the total size of this income. Outlay on culture will therefore be increased, though for obvious reasons this cannot take place at the cost of other vitally important spheres of social life that also require greater spending. A successful development of our economy will therefore serve our culture, including books.

Andrzej Wasilewski, Central Committee secretary: Having fulfilled the duties of a publisher for many years, I can confirm the criticism concerning Polish books. These are matters that are very close to me, and therefore I speak about them with a feeling of personal involvement. Thanks to the National Culture Council's report on the state of culture which presents the situation in culture in a critical tone and unconventional way, we fully realize what has to be done in general, including in order to improve the book situation. Enhanced studies and analyses of the existing state of affairs have also been done. We have worked out a program concerning the development of the material base governing book production. The first investments in this sphere will commence this year.

It is envisaged, and the 10th Congress confirms this, that by 1990 there will be an output of eight books for every Pole, which meets the production figures in the most developed countries of the West. We realize that quantities alone will not suffice in order to achieve a tangible improvement in bookshops. The work of publishing houses themselves should also improve in such a way that the production of just any books should cease to be profitable and that those publishers that have not spared paper up to now and produced books that went largely unsold should be deprived of further chances for development by means of suitable economic mechanisms. However, those publishers who produce books that are necessary, valuable, in demand by readers, and compatible with society's cultural education needs should receive such development chances. It semes that mechanisms like this are completely possible to set in motion. [paragraph continues]

The program foresees them, and their introduction depends on an energy of implementation, in other words the slogan which the 10th Congress employed. Funds for culture must therefore be increased, but at the same time they must be used better, more efficiently, and more intelligently. I myself am convinced that this abnormal situation will disappear in a few years' time.

Leszek Pawlowicz, CBS... (rephrasing question and Jaruzelski remarks; adding Wasilewski passage)

Page G30, last paragraph, line six reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: This lies in our interest. (rephrasing)

Page G31, first paragraph, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: That is all a general can say about it.

Guilo Gelibter, ANSA: Almost all the workers elected to the Politburo at the Ninth Congress have now been replaced by generals who helped implement martial law in Poland. Is this a way of improving democracy in the party?

Jaruzelski: I would like to ask whether the person asking the question was present when I replied to the previous question. Perhaps he was present physically but not mentally for various reasons. I do not want to repeat myself in order not to try the patience of all the ladies and gentlemen here, whose time I respect very much.

This question contains a deep misunderstanding. Generals have not replaced workers in the Politburo. It is the workers who have replaced workers. Four workers have left the party leadership and four workers have joined it. The generals who were in the party leadership remain in it. Nothing qualitatively new has happened. The only qualitative change is that before there was only one woman in the party leadership; now there are two. I think the beautiful ladies present here are pleased with this.

Adam Bronikowski, television news: I have two questions for the premier. The first concerns the verification of jobs, a matter which was given a great deal of attention by the congress reports and discussion. This is not our first time to try to rationalize employment, and I must say in general we never managed it. Perhaps this resulted from certain principles of our system. What are the chances that this rationalization of employment, this elimination of an apparent shortage of labor can finally be solved. Another issue is housing construction. It was said at the congress that the present methods will not change the present housing situation. What does the government intend to do to improve this situation?

[Messner] You have... (adding passage)

Page G32, paragraph one, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... convinced of this.

As far as housing construction is concerned, this is a difficult problem under our economic conditions. We are not hiding the fact that we view housing construction with concern from the point of view of society's expectations and needs. I spoke about this in my report, revealing the size of the waiting list for cooperative apartments. Here it is worth stressing that those on the list are people of various kinds -- those whose needs are indeed immediate because they live in the most difficult conditions, and those who want an apartment for their children. We do not see anything wrong with this. The housing problem must be solved primarily by removing its causes. What are the chief obstacles to the development of housing construction? They can be divided into subjective and objective ones. The subjective ones involve work organization, austerity, and waste.

The size of needs, punctuality of investments, extent of expectations -- all this causes the housing market to be dominated by contractors and not investors. This means that it is the contractors who dictate terms. This is because of the economic unbalance of which we have spoken on more than one occasion.

We wish to remove the objective reasons in the following way. First, we have begun an effort to eliminate bottlenecks, one of which applies to the shortage of general materials, in other words not only bricks and cement, but also materials necessary to finish apartments and provide central heating for one of the obstacles is a limited opportunity for introducing heating to new apartments. The second bottleneck involves greater building output. It so happens that general construction teams -- in other words, those employed in building apartments -- are employed on a seasonal basis. In summer, the best season, some of these transfer to their second employment -- agriculture. Therefore, the problem is the stability of work forces. I would like to point out as far as the cadres of enterprises involved in industrial construction are concerned, these are very stable and disciplined. Their work quality and performance are also better.

There is still a third problem that we are dealing with intensively. I have in mind the liberation of reserves inherent in existing housing, in other words repairs, conservation, modernization, and alterations. This issue will be the subject of government decisions in September. There are many other matters connected with financing housing construction, credits, and society's greater participation in housing development.

[Jan Krauze, LE... (adding passage)

Page G32, paragraph two, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... in them?

[Jaruzelski] I see we have to play at math. Perhaps your time was too scant to accurately study the personal data of the officials in question in the press.

Quite rightly, in... (adding passage)

Page G32, paragraph three, antepenultimate line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: This makes credible the line of our workers party, a party of working people. (rephrasing)

Page G33, paragraph four, last line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:... struggle for

Jackson Diehl: THE WASHINGTON POST: I would like to ask several questions concerning relations between the state and the church. What is the position of the authorities on the proposal made by the church authorities that political prisoner status be introduced? And what is the authorities' position on the Church Agricultural Foundation? Will it be recognized, and what are its prospects? Does the general intend to visit the pope at the Vatican or will the pope visit the general in Poland?

Jaruzelski: I have not had time to familiarize myself more closely with what you have called the church proposals. I believe your question concerns the most recent communique released by the episcopate. We normally familiarize ourselves closely with all the more important statements made by the church so that relations between the church and the state can develop constructively. The supreme interests of the nation and the state require this. I will not describe these relations. I had yet another opportunity do so in the Central Committee report. The commentary contained in the report is official, operative, and lasting.

As for noncriminal offenders, we have also had an opportunity to express our position on this subject on more than one occasion. They are people who have been sentenced for breaking the law. Such punishments are applied in all civilized countries against people who do not observe the law, including the country that you represent. The difference is that there a great deal of hypocrisy surrounds these matters. For example, we know very well that even priests are arrested and tried in the United States. I can provide similar examples for other Western countries. As a rule, such actions are related to political activities that violate the law in a given country. Those are the categories in which we ought to discuss the subject and not in terms that artificially raise the subject to a status that it does not deserve.

We do not want to have noncriminal prisoners. It is not something that we need. What is more, having such prisoners is a burden for us. However, if we have such prisoners than it is because they themselves have wished it by their actions that run counter to the law. In Poland there is broad scope for active and varied activity in which one can satisfy one's civic and patriotic aspirations, but this activity is based on the law and the Constitution.

Our position on the Agricultural Foundation -- this is a lengthy subject because it has had a lengthy history. The question remains open, it is being discussed. There are certain contentious points but they do not concern the idea itself, the principle behind the foundation.

We have approved of it by adopting the law on foundations, by undertaking talks and drawing up a draft statute for the foundation. The discussion that is taking place concerns certain elements of this statute. Were it not for certain differences of opinion, one could safely talk about establishing the foundation.

One of the controversial points stems from the authorities' belief that it is necessary for matters concerning what resources are distributed, where resources are distributed, and in what order they are distributed to be set out and decided in conjunction with the government, with the Ministry of Agriculture to be more precise. After all, we do not have a broad, long-term plan for investment in agriculture, a program for its development. One cannot, therefore, treat the resources of the church's agricultural foundation as existing in isolation, as not coming under overall strictures. These matters must be coordinated in a logical and organic manner, thus requiring the approval of the relevant state authorities. This is one of the points on which there is disagreement. Let us hope that it is overcome as quickly as possible.

Do I intend to visit the Vatican? In order to visit the Vatican one has to be in Rome, in Italy, first of all. So far, nothing concrete has been agreed about my visit to beautiful Italy. It is an open question. As far as a visit to Poland by John Paul II is concerned, this too remains an open question, no official discussions have been made so far. There have already been two papal visits to Poland, and there will undoubtedly be a third. Let us state what is an agreed conclusion, that a possible visit by the pope should serve our nation, state, and peace in the best possible way. I think that this is the pope's intention, just as it is ours.

Jirzi Ottava, CSSR TV: The voice of peace sounded from the podium of the 10th PZPR Congress yesterday; it was addressed to the nations of Europe and to the entire world. What concrete steps would have to be taken for the introduction of a comprehensive international security system to commence?

Jaruzelski: This is a question of a very fundamental kind. I do not think I am fully able to answer this question in a way that would have more universal significance. This is a problem that concerns all states -- the great powers, first and foremost, and the entire world.

I believe that the recent proposals made by the Soviet Union and the socialist states provide a path and offer of this kind. The proposals envisage the elimination of the most dangerous elements in the current situation. This concerns, above all, the limiting and reduction of nuclear weapons, an end to nuclear weapons, testing, as a long-term task, and the general gradual attainment of the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons. This matter also concerns something that we consider particularly important for Poland and Europe -- the proposal on achieving a substantial reduction in conventinal weapons. Each of these moves, regardless of its military and material significance, would be of great psychological, political, and moral significance. It is a question of taking a first step.

I understand the question in the following way: something must begin to happen, one has to begin somewhere. Unfortunately, at the present time nothing concrete is taking place. These propopsals are, unfortunately, suspended in a vacuum for the present time. Neither are the negotiations taking place at various forums -- Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm -- moving matters forward. We are very interested in the Stockholm talks, inter alia. These talks were to produce the basic seeds from which confidence would grow. The readiness of our side to submit to arms control and disarmament is in this sense a very important step forward.

It is a question of world opinion -- and the present company does in an important sense represent world opinion -- of approaching these proposals with greater understanding. The proposals arise from the deepest conviction that they will be of benefit to Europe and the world, and they are -- I have stressed this on more than one occasion -- both bold and honest. I have noticed that in this context my military rank -- this has been voiced -- seems to rather shock people, but I also express these views as a general. By their honesty, by creating equal opportunities for all, by ensuring equal security, the purity and authenticity of the intentions that have motiviated these proposals is evident.

Marek Hauszyld; EXPRESS WIECZORNY: During the precongress discussion and at the congress itself there was frequent mention of continuing the line adopted at the Ninth Congress. What form should its continuation take and what will be its distinctive features? With reference to the statement made by Mikhail gorbachev during his meeting with the work force of "Swierczewski" plant in Warsaw, I would also like to ask when the first secretary intends to visit the Soviet Union?

Jaruzelski: The entire 10th Congress was imbued with the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Ninth Congress. All those aspects of the congress that dealt with socialist renewal had their origin in the Ninth Extraodinary Congress after all. These resolutions will continue to be implemented under new conditions and in accordance with new needs. We are and will be faithful to this line.

As for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union, I accepted it with great pleasure. The date will be established later. Right now, I cannot say when it will take place.

Sab' al-Dayr, AL-BA'TH, Syria: I would like...adding passage.

Page G35, last paragraph first line read in TRYBUNA LUDU: [Jaruzelski] As I have said I have had no opportunity to thoroughly study this communique. That is why I find ite difficult to assess how far the views expressed in it differ from the view aired at the congress.

I will admit would have been...(adding passage).

Page G36, last paragrah, first line reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: [Waldemar Rudnik, polish television, in Polish] Please define the barriers that the Polish people found more difficult to overcome in their efforts to achieve national agreement than seemed possible 4 years ago. My second question is as follows. Several times, as...(adding passage)

Page G37, paragraph two, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:

Jaruzelski: The most complicated barrier, and the one that has an objective effect, is that which stems from the difficult living conditions that continue to persist, from all kinds of difficulties, such as thoses encountered in the market, in the services sphere, and in relations between people. This undoubtedly makes it hard for people to voice approval of the actions that we have undertaken, actions whose effectiveness is insufficiently tangible for it to be possible to fully judge our goodwill and to accept our agruments. That is why we dealt with these matters in a very fundamental way at the 10th Congress. Charges in the system of management, greater efficiency, and their effects on the market and on other areas of public life are a basic factor. This factor should contribute to an improvement in the situation, to understanding our policies and thus, to enlarging the sphere of understanding for all communities and social groups.

The poor functioning of certain organs of government, party echelons, or the state and administrative authorities constitutes one such barrier. Every such negative fact has numerous reverberations. People do not judge the authorities on the basis of the best and most just programs but on the basis of what they encounter in their immediate environment, of what affects their lives.

There is a certain...(rephrasing and adding passage)

COMPARISON OF MESSNER SPEECH AT PZPR CONGRESS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 1 July on pages 4 to 6 carries the 18,000-word PPR Council of Ministers report to the 10th PZPR congress read by Premier Zbigniew Messner in Warsaw on 30 june. The TRYBUNA LUDU report has been compared with the referent item with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 2 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G16, revealing the following variations:

Page G25, paragraph six, line three reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: More than 54 percent do so now. (confirming number)

Pasge G26, paragraph three, line ten reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:...especially those whose credit capacity is threatened -- (rephrasing)

Page G35, last paragraph, line one reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: Of 3.6 million such people (confirming number)

Page G36, paragraph five, line two reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:...of computer studies, the introduction of technological education, the introduction of (supplying indistinct words)

SCINTEIA ON DEVELOPMENT OF PRC COOPERATION

AU141024 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Al Campeanu article "An Important Event in the Development of Romanian-Chinese Cooperation"]

[Text] The official friendly visit paid to our country by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and premier of the PRC State Council, at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, went down, through the talks conducted and understandings concluded, as a new and important moment in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The talks conducted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Zhao Ziyang vigorously stressed the continuity and, at the same time, the particular importance of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue which is playing a decisive role in ensuring the upward evolution of bilateral relations, in developing friendly cooperation in the process of building the new socialist system in the two countries, and in the struggle for peace, progress, and understanding in the world.

This joint concern was stressed by the warm exchange of messages that took place during te visit between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the CPC, and Li Xiannian, PRC president.

Held in a warm atmosphere of friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem, the talks were an opportunity to examine the development of bilateral relations, particuarly the way in which the summit decisions and understandings of October last year in Beijing are being implemented; the talks also stressed the particular satisfaction of both countries with the fact that traditional relations of close friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and CPC, between Romania and the PRC, and between the peoples of the two countries are developing successfully.

Summarizing the development of mutual relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "I would like to express our party's and people's satisfaction with the positive relations between the RCP and the CPC and between Romania and China. We assess your visit, together with the other Chinese friends, as proof of these positive relations and also as an expression of our common desire to lend them new scope in all areas."

In the same spirit, referring to the talks conducted, Comrade Zhao Ziyang stated: "I believe that these talks are of great value and thus I place even greater confidence in the further, many-sided, constant, and stable development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples."

Both sides are convinced that the upward evolution of Romanian-Chinese cooperation constitutes a great achievement of both peoples and of their communist parties and is an important contribution to the implementations of their programs aimed at the many-sided progress of their countries and peoples on the road to socialism. As was stressed during the current talks, too, our mutual relations are lastingly based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely assistance, as sure guarantee for the present and future development of fruitful friendly cooperation.

Proceeding from such favorable preconditions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's talks with Comrade Zhao Ziyang stressed the conviction that all necessary conditions exist so that, through joint and firm action by both sides, Romanian-Chinese relations will be further expanded and diversified at a political, economic, scientific-technical and technological potential of the two countries, thus creating real possibilities for expanding these relations. And precisely in the spirit of this requirement, the talks held between the prime minister of the Romanian Government and the premier of PRC State Council stressed the need to identify new ways and means to ensure the implementation to the letter of long-term accords between our countries by more rapidly increasing the exchanges of material goods and by more vigorously expanding production sharing and specialization, including the construction of economic projects, with a view to fulfilling the cooperation tasks envisaged for the current 5-year plan.

An important place within the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the premier of the PRC State Council was held by the exchange of views on the development of the international situation,the two sides stressing their identical or very close positions on major problems confronting mankind. Proceeding from the serious and complex situation, the two sides stressed the need to take very firm action to halt the dangerous trend of events toward confrontation and war and to promote a policy of detente, understanding, and cooperation among nations. The dialogue stressed the fact of particular importance that both Romania and the PRC pay priority attention to achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensuring peace -- a basic problem of our time. Within this framework, the sides reasserted Romania's and China's conviction that, despite the current serious situation, the peoples and progressive forces everywhere are able -- through joint action -- to bar the road to war and to guarantee the triumph of reason in international relations.

In the same constructive spirit, the talks stressed the need to intensify efforts to halt the policy of violating peoples' independence and sovereignty, to ensure the peaceful solution, through negotiations, of differences between states, and to eliminate sources of tension in all areas in the world. On this occasion,the sides also stressed the importance of the participation by small and medium-sized countries and the nonaligned and developing countries in resolving the serious problems of the world in the interest of all peoples. More than ever before, it is necessary -- as was stressed during the talks -- to seek a global solution to the economic problems confronting the developing countries in order to eliminate underdevelopment, achieve a new world economic order, and to ensure progress for the whole of mankind.

Through its fruitful results, through the talks conducted, and through the common major conclusions that were reached, the official friendly visit paid by the premier of the PRC State Council goes down as an important political event in the upward evolution of relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between Romania and China, public opinion in our country being fully convinced that these relations will continue to develop vigorously in our mutual interest and to the benefit of the general cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU071426 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 86 p 5

[Untitled SCINTEIA editoral article marking U.S. Independence Day]

[Text] Throughout the United States the 4th of July is being celebrated through numerous official and folk events. It is an opportunity to recall the events which took place 210 years ago and which have gone down in history as an expression of peoples' right to self-determination and to a free and independent life.

The signing in Philadelphia on 4 July 1776 of the Declaration of Independence sanctioned the breakout from ties of submission by the 13 English colonies on the western shore of the Atlantic toward the mother country, thus opening the road to the assertion of the American people as free and independent nation and to the formation and development of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence, as well as the war waged by the pioneers of the American Revolution, found response in the Romanian principalities as well where our people were also struggling against foreign domination. Later, a short time after the establishment of the modern Romanian state, consular relations were set up between our country and the United States and after Romania's state independence was won, diplomatic relations were also established. These relations with longstanding traditions are favorably developing today, particularly in economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and in other areas. Once again this demonstrates that it is possible for countries with different social systems and of different sizes to cooperate fruitfully when their relations are based on strict respect for the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

A decisive role in developing Romanian-American relations has been played by summit contacts and meetings in Bucharest and Washington, and by understandings concluded and documents signed on those occasions, including the "Joint Declaration of the Presidents of Romania and the United States" and the "Joint Declaration on Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation" which outlines the political and legal framework for a favorable development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

As the recent meeting of the Romanian-American Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, which took place in spirit of summit understandings and on the basis of accords concluded between the two countries, emphasized, possibilities exists to further develop trade and economic cooperation between Romanian enterprises and U.S. companies. A particular contribution to rapidly expanding economic exchanges between the two countries could be made by the conclusion of long-term agreements, by expanding cooperation forms, and by creating new joint production companies with a broader activity. The norms of truly free international trade in both directions require the renunciation of any kind of restrictions, conditions, and obstacles.

In the current serious conditions of the international situation, socialist Romania believes that it is more than ever before necessary for all states to cooperate, proceeding from the need to stop the dangerous trend of events and to act toward resuming the process of detente, resolving all differences between states by negotiations alone, and toward halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament.

The expansion of Romanian-American relations of cooperation in all areas is fully in keeping with the interests of both countries and peoples, and with the general cause of peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

CONDOLENCES PRESENTED ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

AU141037 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Condolences were presented today at the Embassy of the SRV in connecction with the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Condolences were presented on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and government, by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs.

A wreath was laid in the embassy of the SRV in Bucharest on behalf of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. These present observed a moment of silence in front of the black-framed portrait of Le Duan and signed the condolence book at the embassy.

Condolences were also presented on behalf of the Grand National Assembly, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, and on behalf of the Bucharest municipal party committee. Condolences were also presented today by chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and by members of the diplomatic corps.

Report on Obituary

AU240912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0826 GMT 12 Jul 86

["A Great Son of the Vietnamese People" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/7/1986 -- The Romanian press of July 12 pays respectful homage to Le Duan, publishing, along with the condolatory telegram addressed by the Romanian party and state leader Nicolae Ceausescu to the Vietnamese party and state leadership, articles featuring the personality and revolutionary activity of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and his photo. In the homage-paying article entitled "A Great Son of the Vietnamese People", SCIENTEIA writes:

Communists, the Romanian people received with sorrow the news about the passing away of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a heavy loss for the Vietnamese people. A tested revolutionary campaigner, Comrade Le Duan dedicated a lifetime to the long struggle full of sacrifices waged by the popular mass, by the Vietnamese people against colonial domination and imperialist aggression, for winning independence, for social liberation and the building of the new, socialist sytem in Vietnam.

Remarking that Le Duan's life and revolutionary activity are closely related to decisive event in the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of the Vietnamese nation along more than half a century, SCINTEIA extensively presents the outstanding contribution made by the general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the elaboration and implementation of the party policy dedicated to revolutionary transformations in the south, to preparing the conditions for the building of the tehnical-material base of socialism all over the country.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, at the head with Comrade Le Duan, SCINTEIA goes on, the Vietnamese people scored important achievements in eradicating the tough consequences of the war, in turning the good account the soil and subsoil riches through the development of a national industry, the growth of agriculture, the expansion of education, in the thriving of culture and science.

Romanian Communists and people fully share the sorrow of communists and people in Vietnam in connection with the passing away of Comrade Le Duan. As is known, the Romanian people and the Vietnamese people have established along the years relations of close friendship and collaboration in the struggle for national and social liberation, for the building of the new system in the two countries. The Romanian people have always been on the side of the Vietnamese people, have backed their right cause, giving them, in the period of the fight against imperialist aggression unreserved support in all domains.

In the new conditions created after Vietnam's full liberation and the achievement of national unity -- events of outstanding importance greeted by Socialist Romania with profound satisfaction -- the Romanian-Vietnamese relations of friendship and collaboration have recorded an upward course.

The collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between Romania and Vietnam has been powerfully encouraged by the understandings reached during meetings in Bucharest and Hanoi between Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan, that opened up new development prospects.

Communists in Romania, the Romanian people are confident that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CP of Vietnam, between Romania and the SR of Vietnam will keep expanding in the future, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The Romanian people express their confidence that the working people in Vietnam will spare no effort in the struggle for the translation into life of the revolutionary ideals for which Le Duan steadily campaigned, for implementing the policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam devoted to socialist construction, for ensuring also in that part of the world a climate of security that should give the Vietnamese people, the other peoples in the region the possibility to dedicate all efforts to their economic and social progress, to live in qkuiet and peace, in a climate of understanding and collaboration, SCINTEIA concludes.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO PYONGYANG YOUTH MEETING

AU091936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/7/1986 -- In his message addressed to the participants in the friendly get-together between representatives of young people of Romania and the DPR of Korea, taking place in Pyongyang, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciates that the organization of this friendly get-together is a fine opportunity for a broad and fruitful exchange of esperience and for a better mutual acquaintance, for the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries' young people in their struggle for the successful construction of socialism in their countries, for progress and peace in the world.

We greatly value the good relations of collaboration and solidarity that have been established and develop steadily between the Romanian people and the people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the work and efforts for the construction of the new system, for the free and independent assertion of our countries toward economic and social progress, shows the Romanian president in his message. Nicolae Ceausescu stresses then that the mutual visits, the meetings and talks he had in Bucharest and Pyongyang with President Kim Il-song gave every time a powerful impetus to the Romanian-Korean relations lastingly relying upon the principles of full equality, non-interference and sovereignty, mutual esteem and regard.

In his message President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his confidence that the youth organizations in Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the young generation in the two countries will fully contribute to the multilateral development of these traditional relations, to the continuous strengthening and deepening of the Romanian-Korean friendship, collaboration and solidarity. This accords with the interests and aspirations after progress of both countries and peoples and also serves the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among all nations of the world, the Romanian head of state stresses.

Referring to the current international situation that keeps very grave and complex, President Nicolae Ceausescu considers that it is more necessary today than ever that everything be done for the rallying of the efforts of all peoples, of the advanced, progressive forces everywhere -- among which the young people hold a special place -- in order to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, for the resuption of the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace.

Addressing the young people in the two countries, the Romanian president urges them to be in the first ranks of the Romanian and Korean peoples' struggle for the powerful affirmation of the policy of peace and disarmament, for the settlement of the grave and complex issues of our era, for a better and more just world, free of weapons and war, for a free and happy future.

The message highlights the outstanding importance in this respect of the strengthening of the Romanian and Korean youth's collaboration with the youth in the other socialist countries, with the young generation the world over in attaining mankind's noble aspirations after peace, security and detente, collaboration and social progress.

I am firmly convinced that the young people in our countries will collaborate ever more actively, making an important contribution to the common cause of Romanian-Korean friendship and collaboration, of socialism, independence and peace in the world, stresses President Nicolae Ceausescu in his message, reiterating Romania's support and solidarity with the friend by Korean people's struggle and efforts for the accomplishment of their fundamental aspirations after the fatherland's peaceful, democratic and independent reunification.

Delegation Meets WPK Secretary

AU141950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang (AGERPRES) 14/07/1986 -- The leadership of the Romanian youth delegation who attended the events arranged as part of the friendly meeting between youth representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea met, on Monday, July 14, in Pyongyang, with Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the CC of the Worker's Party of Korea.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties between the two countries' youth organizations, all while it was underscored that the friendly meeting between Romanian and Korean youth representatives was indicative of the steadily upward course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity on a youth line, which are sent on the traditional links between the RCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the two peoples and countries, in keeping with the understandings convenanted during the summit dialogues between the RCP general secretary, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu; and the general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, Kim Il-song.

That first friendly meeting between Romanian and Korean youth representatives was assessed as an active contribution to the expansion and deepening of the close, cooperative ties between the youth organizations, which also opens up further prospects for the development and continual strengthening of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the youths of Romania and the DPR of Korea.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE STRUCTURE NOTED

AU150943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/7/1986 -- Romania's rapid industrialization has been behind the full and efficient employment of its work force which numbered 10.6 million at the end of 1985. If we include the young population of working age (students), the number rises to 11.5 million, from 8.6 million in 1950. This brings the working population to 88 percent or so of the country's total.

More than 5.5 million jobs were created in postwar Romania, 80 percent of which in the last twenty years, which fully absorbed the population's natural rise and provided for the employment of a good number of former housewives and other nonworking people.

The progress in industrialization, the modernization of agriculture, the cultural revolution have all combined to make deep changes in the socioprofessional structure of the population. As a result, the number of working people had increased more than [illegible].6 times -- by nearly 5.5 million -- over 1950-1985 to bring its share over 72 percent of the total, from a low 25 percent. That process was parallelled by a drop in the number of agricultural workers to 24 percent in 1950 from a high 72 percent in 1950.

The number of skilled workers grew steadily to 57 percent of the total in 1985 from just 14.6 percent in 1950. The steepest rise was in industry: industrial workers topped 3.1 million in 1985, up from 640,000 in 1950 to account for a five-fold increase, the biggest figures being reported in key industries. In the past twenty years the number of working women rose faster than that of men, with women contributing 52 percent to the total growth of the working population.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD112024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, arrived in Belgrade this evening. He was met at Surcin Airport by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also there to meet him were Dr German Lairet, Venezuelan ambassador in Belgrade, and members of the embassy.

The Venezuelan foreign minister will meet on 13 July with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and will begin talks on bilateral cooperation, in particular economic relations, and some topical issues of international affairs. It is expected that the two ministers will discuss the developments in Latin America and the forthcoming activities of the nonaligned countries in their preparations for the eighth summit in Harare.

Minister Consalvi will be paying his official and friendly visit to our country 13-16 July.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD131512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Venezuelan cooperation and some aspects of international economic relations were the chief topics in the first round of talks between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Dr Simon Alberto Conslavi which took place in Belgrade today. During very open and friendly talks, both sides noted that bilateral relations are good and are developing on the basis of traditional friendship but that the possibilities, especially for economic cooperation, have not even been remotely exploited and that it will be necessary to invest fresh efforts to improve this aspect of their relations and achieve the desired level. Agreement was expressed in this connection that the establishment of a joint committee for economic cooperation could significantly stimulate the development of economic relations.

As for trade relations, it was stressed that with the investment of further efforts the necessary trade balance - Yugoslavia has had a trade surplus in recent years -- could be realized. Both sides noted the benefit of compensation agreements which had expanded the field of economic cooperation between the two countries and thus also established a basis for the initiation of higher forms of economic cooperation such as industrial cooperation, joint ventures, or joint participation on this markets. In this respect Yugoslav work organizations, with more initiatives, can play an important role in the expansion of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Venezuela.

In considering economic relations stress was placed on the importance of this form of cooperation which is in keeping with the two countries' strategic orientation regarding the special attention they devote to strengthening relations between developing countries, which they are.

A good portion of today's meeting between the Yugoslav and Venezuelan foreign minister was devoted to a consideration of the debt problem. In this connection, it was noted that this is one of the most important economic-financial problems confronting both countries, as well as the developing countries, especially those in Latin America.

This is simultaneously a political problem which requires supplementary efforts by the debot countries in their talks with the creditors. The importance of the forthcoming gathering of the nonaligned in Harare which is to deal with the debt problem, was noted, as was North-South cooperation and South-South cooperation.

There was also discussion during the talks of other aspects of bilateral relations. Both ministers noted the importance of cultural cooperation and made the assurance that a 3-year agreement on Yugoslav-Venezuelan cultural and educational cooperation will be signed shortly.

The Dizdarevic-Conslavi talks will be continued on Tuesday when an exchange of views on their international topics is expected.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON NONALIGNED AGENDA

LD150820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries is not enough and, thus, the Non-Aligned Movement must define concrete measures and actions at its forthcoming Harare summit for its advancement, it was evaluated here today at a joint session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Committees for Foreign Affairs and for Foreign Economic Relations.

Reminding that the developing countries have repaid some 600 billion dollars in debt installments in the past five years to Western banks and lost some 65 billion dollars on account of falls in prices for raw matrials last year, Assembly delegates voiced their hopes for the non-aligned to be united in Harare about concrete actions for solving such problems.

Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke before the two committees on preparations for the Harare summit.

The main subjects for the Harare summit to pen on September 1 will be, in addition to actions for solving the developing countries' economic problems, to secure peace in the world and to do away with crisis hot spots, Dizdarevic said. To be asked for at the summit are an all-encompassing ban on nuclear tests, reductions in strategic nuclear and conventional armaments, and elimination of chemical weapons and all other weapons for mass annihilation, Dizdarevic pointed out.

Pointing to the seriousness of the situation in the Mediterranean, Dizdarevic evaluated that a conflict of wider dimensions could easily flare up in the Mediterranean. Underway are talks on organizing a ministerial conference of non-aligned Mediterranean countries that should be held by this year's end, he informed the Assembly delegates.

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY ANNOUNCES PRICE INCREASES

LD141302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0810 GMT 14 Jul 86

[By Ivo Popomic]

[Summary] Titograd, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- The same day that the FEC decided to rescind astronomic increases in bread prices, the Yugoslav electric power industry decided to increase the price of electricity by over 40 percent.

This -- the third price increase this year -- is bound to push up prices generally and came as an unpleasant surprise to consumers especially since the hydrological situation for the generation of hydro-electric power has not been better in the last 20 years and in many countries the fall in the oil price has led to a decrease in electricity costs.

The Yugoslav electric power industry is taking advantage of its monopoly position to further increase the already high incomes of its workers, despite LCY Intentions to implement constitutional principles, according to which workers should have control over all the income. As it stands, these price increases mean that in winter the average household in Montenegro will spend half its average income on electricity and if new price rises occur at the beginning of October as announced, not only will unpaid bills mount up but anti-inflation measures will be largely ineffectual.

MAMULA ATTENDS MEETING OF ARMS INDUSTRY WORKERS

LD142215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Trstenik, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Radovan Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Defense Appropriations and Social Self-Protection, and their aids today attended a meeting with representatives of the work organizations which are members of the community of the armament and military equipment industry. The meeting took place in the Prva Petoletka Hydraulics an pneumatics industry [as received] in Trstenik.

During the meeting, which was organized by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the community of armament and military equipment industry, and the Prva Petoletka, topical issues concerning the work of the community members were discussed. Particular attention was focused on research and development activities, the fulfilment of contractual obligations to equip our armed forces with weapons systems and military equipment, export of military hardware, equipment, and consultancy service, and on some issues of the armament and military equipment industry's sociopolitical position.

Taking part in the discussion, Adm Mamula stressed, among other things, that in regard to the way in which our armed forces are equipped we must not lag behind the armies in those countries which are at the same level of development as we are. He also emphasized that our programs and commitments must not exceed our overall material potential. We must continue to supply our army with home-manufactured weapons systems and military equipment. In manufacturing these, we must continue to rely on the country's overall scientific and research potential, where we have already made significant breakthroughs. Emphasizing the great importance of research and development-conducive work, the federal secretary for national defense said that although major results had been achieved in this sphere, we must make even greater moves toward improving the know-how in the areas of technology systematically and in an organized way.

It was agreed at the meeting that in realizing the production and sales plans and implementing economic stabilization measures, all subjects must invest even more effort particularly in the area of cooperation and integration of production forces on the entire Yugoslav territory.

In this connection Radovan Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council, stressed the need for increased effort on the part of everyone in order to facilitate a more consistent implementation of Federal Executive Council measures in specific purpose industries.

Topical issues of interest to the members of the community of the armament and military equipment industry were put forward by the community's chairman, Velimir Radivojevic.

As the part of the visit to the Prva Petoletka work organization the participants in the meeting toured the collective's production plants where they were briefed on work results and further development plans.

INFORMATION COMMISSION SUPPORTS TANJUG PROGRAM

LD111956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service 1519 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Information Commission (presided over by Sandor Dobo) today gave its support to the program of information tasks of TANJUG of interest to the federation in 1987 and to proposals for solving the material problems of the agency. The fact was stressed that the lack of resources is seriously threatening TANJUG's activity and it was agreed that this topic, the said proposals and the program, would be discussed at the September sessions of the assembly chambers.

The commission considers that it is essential to secure the funds which TANJUG is lacking for the realization of this year's socially approved work program and also the funds for the first phase of the realization of the program of recovery and technology expansion. Money should also be secured for the second phase of the modernization from the budget of the federation. [passage omitted]

ALBANIAN SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

AU151009 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 11 Jul 86 p 9

[V.B. Report: "From Orahovac Court for Misdemeanors -- For Hostile Propaganda -- 60 Days Jail"]

[Text] Orahovac, 10 July -- Recently, at the Orahovac Court for Misdemeanors, Azem Krasnici (36) from the village of Ostrozub, commune of Malisevo, driver at the Associated Labor Organization "Orahovac" at Orahovac, was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment for hostile propaganda.

As the president of the court, Muharem Bytyci, announced, the organs of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs, during checks made on 30 June, came upon the initials of hostile character "K.R." written on the steering wheel of the tractor he was driving.

This person was then sent at once to suffer his sentence.

TANJUG CITES INCREASED EMIGRATION FROM PRISTINA

LD111234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the first half of this year, 477 member of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations emigrated from Pristina, which is considerably more than in the same period last year.

Most people emigrated from the town and local community of Kosovo Poje, although there was emigration from other areas as well. This was said today at a session of the Assembly of the Pristina Municipality, at which a 6-month report on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and their return was discussed.

One of the most frequently mentioned causes for the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins is their minority feeling and a political atmosphere created with the escalation of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists since 1981. At the session a demand was made for resolute implementation of all adopted measures on Kosovo, in particular the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as that those who do not implement them should be brought to account. At today's session delegates adopted a program implementing additional measures made by the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for halting the emigration of the Serbians and Montenegrins from this municipality.

FUND STARTED BY INTELLECTUALS TO AID DISSIDENTS

AU150741 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (AFP) -- A fund has been started by over 200 Yugoslav authors, professors and journalists to aid people losing their jobs for their political opinions.

Reliable sources said 12 factory workers had also joined the fund, the first such cooperation across different professional categories in Yugoslavia.

The idea steemed from the sacking last May of Dusan Bogavec, 54, a journalist on the magazine KOMUNIST, who fell into disgrace five years ago for his articles about the Albanian minority in the Kosovo Province.

The fund was announced in an open letter to all newspapers, radio and television offices, warning tha the Bogavec affairs was aimed at crushing any freedom of expression in Yugoslavia.

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DRAFT DIRECTIVES FOR EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN

AU140601 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 4 Jul 86 pp 1-3

["Draft Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress on the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-90) for the Development of the Economy and Culture in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] The Seventh 5-Year Plan will remain in the history of the country's socioeconomic development as the first plan relying entirely on our own forces, with no credit or aid from outside. Our country made strides in its general progress on the road of socialism. The productive forces were raised to a higher level of development, socialist production relations were improved, the wellbeing of the people was maintained and increased, the country's defense potential was further strengthened, and socialist Albania's international position became stronger.

Compared with the Sixth 5-year Plan period, the social product during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period increased over 18 percent, the national income over 16 percent, capital investment 14 percent, and the consumption fund increased by nearly 15 percent. On the basis of a better utilization of production capacities and of the development of the technical-scientific revolution, the process of socialist industrialization was further deepened and industrial production increased 26 percent. The multi-branched structure of industry and its role in the general progress of the economy were consolidated.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, for the 5 years taken together, the extraction of natural and accompanying gas [gazit shoquerues] increased 38 percent over the sixth 5-year period, coal extraction increased by 48 percent, the extraction of cooper ore by 37 percent, the extraction of ferro-nickel ore more than doubled, 46 percent more electricity was generated, 44 percent more steel sheeting was produced, the production of copper blister increased 25 percent, and the production of copper wires and cables was nearly double that of the sixth 5-year period. The industrial production of the engineering branch was nearly 50 percent higher than during the sixth 5-year period, and the production of machinery and equipment increased 54 percent. There was also a rapid increase in the production of other important industrial products like sulphuric acid, glass packaging, and in the production of certain construction materials, in textiles and linen products with a polyester-cotton mixture, in polyester-wool textiles, in knitwear, footwear, and so forth.

Our socialist agriculture achieved new progress on the road of its intensification, thus developing further in all its branches as a complex agriculture equipped with the necessary material and technical base, and despite the poor climatic conditions over a number of years, it achieved an increase of 13 percent more agricultural products. Compared with the sixth 5-year period, 267,000 tons more bread grains, 15,000 tons more cotton, 177,000 tons more sugarbeet, 44,000 tons more sunflower, 14,000 tons more cotton, 247,000 tons more vegetables, 46,000 tons more meat, 243 million more eggs, and so forth, were produced during the seventh 5-year period. The major proportion of the increased agricultural production was secured through higher yields of field crops and the increased productivity of livestock.

The material-technical base was further consolidated through new investments, thus opening up prospects for the future. About 5,500 larger and smaller projects were built and commissioned during the seventh 5-year period. The "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant in Koman started operation, the Shkoder-Han i Hoti and the Fier-Vlore railroads were commissioned, new mines and enrichment plans were commissioned, and dozens of factories and production lines were added to the light and foodstuffs industry, as well as a number of livestock complexes. [paragraph continues]

The irrigation capacity was increased by 31,000 hectares. Many kilometers of new roads were constructed, as well as a considerable number of sociocultural projects and 80,000 apartments and houses in the cities and countryside. All of these ensured the uninterrupted extension of socialist reproduction.

The preservation and further elevation of the material and cultural wellbeing of the population constitutes a considerable victory. All social and cultural sectors were further developed. The number of pupils and students during the 1985-86 schoolyear reached 744,000. The number of beds in medical institutions was increased and the mortality of infants under 1 year old was reduced by 40 percent compared with 1980. Our country's population reached the 3-million mark. Science and the technical-scientific revolution increased their role in the development of production forces and resolved a considerable number of problems pertaining to the present and the future with a higher degree of efficiency.

These great achievements took place under conditions of a bitter class struggle within the country and in the international arena. As always, our party and people emerged victorious and stronger in this struggle. Under the leadership of the Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the hostile, treacherous, and putschist activity of the poly-agent of international imperialism and revisionism, Mehmet Shehu, and his band, was completely defeated. The difficulties of the capitalist encirclement and the pressure exerted on our economy by the economic and currency crisis of the bourgeois and revisionist countries were overcome.

During the last 5-year period, and particularly in 1982, 1984, and 1985, our country was also compelled to meet and overcome the difficulties and considerable damage caused by natural calamities like the prolonged drought, earthquakes, floods, last year's bitter winter, and so forth. The great political and ideological maturity, the massive heroism, the socialist solidarity, and the undaunted determination of our people to further the country's socialist construction shone more strongly than ever in the struggle against these great difficulties. The unbreakable unity of the people around the AWP -- which is and will always remain the decisive factor in meeting every encirclement and blockade, in overcoming all obstacles and difficulties, and in ensuring the continued progress of our economic and social development -- was further steeled.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, our great and glorious leader, the dearest son of the people, distinguished Marxist-Leninist, and architect of Socialist Albania, was separated from us in April 1985. The party and the people turned this great loss and profound grief into great strength, closing their ranks, and increasing their mobilization at work. The broad revolutionary movement that became widespread throughout the country and encompassed young and old to become "Standard-bearer of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings" stimulated the eruption of new energies and became a great and influential material force in meeting and overcoming the extraordinary difficulties of 1985.

The successes and victories attained during the seventh 5-year period are a vital testimony to the correctness of the party's line and the principle of self-reliance, as well as of the vitality of the socialist economy and the superiority of our socialist order. They are a result of the AWP's wise leadership and the mobilization and constant efforts of the working masses in the cities and the countryside to implement the party's directives and orientations and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. However, despite the great struggle and the persistent efforts of the party and the masses, as well as of the state and economic organs, the planned targets in some sectors of the economy and culture were not met owing, primarily, to the difficulties that arose, as well as to some shortcomings in organization and management, bureaucratic attitudes, and technocratic and liberal manifestations. [paragraph continues]

Tasks in the oil and gas sector, with regard to some agricultural and livestock products, and so forth, were not fulfilled as a result, and this had a negative influence on the country's rate of development and on supplying the population in accordance with planned levels. The resolute struggle of the party and the working masses against these shortcomings and weaknesses therefore constitutes a permanent task in order to increasingly more widely open the way to the utilization of the great possibilities and reserves available to our socialist economy for the country's rapid progress during the eighth 5-year period.

II. On the Plan for the Country's Economic and Social Development During the Eighth 5-Year Period (1986-90)

On the basis of our party's correct Marxist-Leninist line, of the immortal teachings and deeds of our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, and on the basis of the aspiration of the broad working masses to advance resolutely on the road of the country's socialist construction, the AWP Central Committee poses the following fundamental task concerning the Eighth 5-Year Plan:

"To further comprehensively consolidate and improve our socialist order and to gradually raise the material and cultural standard of the people, relying entirely on our own forces, through: the development of our multibranched industry and the complex intensification of agriculture, the constant deepening of the technical-scientific revolution and raising of the efficiency of our social production, the constant improvement of social and economic relations in a Marxist-Leninist way, the further development of the ideological and cultural revolution, and the constant strengthening of the country's defense potential."

To achieve this task:

-- The priority development of industry is to continue -- primarily, the development of the power industry, the mineral extractive and processing industry, and the engineering and chemical industries -- in order to more rapidly increase the production of the means of production, as well as the development of the production of mass consumer commodities, relying primarily on the country's own raw materials.

-- The development and intensification of agriculture is to ensure the stability and the increase in the production of agricultural and livestock products at a pace that is higher than that of the increase in the population, keeping at the center of our attention the increase in the production of bread grains and of livestock products. Structural improvements are to be made in the branches and sub-branches of agriculture to improve the diet of the population.

-- The development of industry, agriculture, and other branches of material production is to be accompanied by the elevation of the efficiency of the economy, the increased social productivity of labor, and an increase in the sources of accumulation. In order to increase the social product and the national income at a rapid pace, two roads are to be followed, the intensive and the extensive one, giving priority to the former. The complete utilization of production capacities, the implementation of the achievements of contemporary science, know-how, and technology will constitute the major actions in the securing and rational utilization of natural resources, existing basic funds, capital investments, and labor resources with a high degree of efficiency. Implementing everywhere a strict regimen of thrift in the utilization of accumulation resources, priority is to be given to the productive sphere, without in any way reducing the concern for the development of the nonproductive sphere.

-- The volume and efficiency of foreign trade is to be increased by increasing the range of commodities for export and by improving their quality, by expanding markets, and through a better utilization of circumstances in foreign markets.

-- The improvement of various facets of production relations during the eighth 5-year period will serve to open up broader avenues to the development of productive forces. It is particularly necessary to aim at the further consolidation of social property over the means of production and the improvement in the relations of the exchange and distribution of the social and personal product in accordance with work and its quality. The instruments and methods of management are to be further extended and developed, always in a socialist way and primarily in the main branches of material production. Other aspects of the organization and planned management of the economy are also to be perfected.

-- The elevation of the material and cultural standard of the working masses must always be in accordance with the material possibilities created by the economy. A rapid pace is to be ensured in narrowing the differences in the per capita income between rural and urban areas, as well as between districts, and other differences that exist in the field of the per capita consumption of major products, and in the development of education, the health service, and other vital services.

-- The deepening of the ideological and cultural revolution is to serve to temper and to train our new man, that he may respond to the great tasks confronting our socialist society at the present stage of its development, as well as in the future. Our new man must always be a worthy revolutionary activist, a resolute fighter for the cause of socialism and communism, and he must be as well trained as is possible from an ideological, political, cultural, and professional viewpoint.

-- In conformity with these major objectives, the more general indexes for the development of the economy and culture in the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-90) will be as follows:

	Percentage increase in 1990 compared with 1985
-- The overall social product	30-32
-- The national income	34-36
-- The overall financial income	37-39
-- Exports	43-45
-- The social labor productivity	8-10
--- Basic investments (during the eighth 5-year period as against the seventh 5-year period and for the 5 years taken together)	10-12
-- The real income per capita of the population	7-9

1. The Development of Industry

Industry is to develop during the eighth 5-year period at a more rapid pace through the utilization, primarily, of existing productive capacities, their reconstruction and modernization, and through the construction of new projects, relying entirely on the energy and raw material resources of the country and their more complete utilization. The volume of the general industrial production in 1990, compared with 1985, is to grow 29-31 percent, of which the production of the means of production is to increase 31-33 percent and the production of consumer commodities 24-26 percent.

Geological surveys and their efficiency are to be raised in order to discover new sources of oil, gas, coal, chromium, and other valuable minerals; to increase industrial and forecast reserves, primarily reserves with a high content of valuable materials; and to secure the rapid development of the heavy extractive and processing industry. The efficiency of geological work is to be raised through a better utilization of the material-technical base, as well as the use of contemporary scientific methods.

The development of the energy sector is to be given priority in order to procede and support the country's entire economic and social development and to consolidate the active balance of our energy resources. Compared with 1985, oil extraction in 1990 is to be increased 33-35 percent, while the extraction of gas is to be increased 2.5 times. The major proportion of oil extraction during the 5-year period is to be secured from the fields under current exploitation. The attention of the working people in this sector must therefore be centered on further elevation of the oil-extracting coefficient through a more widespread and highly efficient utilization of secondary intensification methods, the application of new technologies, the extension of fields, an increased density of wells in known fields, and the activation of wells in the still fund [venies ne pune te puseve te fondit te ndalur]. Particular care is to be shown to the discovery and activation of new fields, and the raising of the efficiency of drilling operations, the standard of studies, and the technical and scientific discipline. The contours of existing natural gas fields are to be extended and the coefficient of the assimilation of accompanying gas [gazit shoqerues] is to be increased. This must be given the same appreciation as is given to oil and is to be considered as an important raw material of the chemical industry.

The oil and lubricating oil refineries are to be utilized as efficiently as is possible and the quality of oil by-products is to be improved in order to increase exports and reduce imports.

Coal extraction is to be increased by 42-44 percent and its utilization is to be extended everywhere in order to replace liquid fuels. Its quality is to be maintained and improved during extraction, selection, enrichment, and transportation. The increase in coal extraction is to be achieved primarily through a more complete utilization of existing mines.

The production of electricity in 1990, compared with 1985, is to grow 71-73 percent, mainly through the hydroelectric power stations. In addition to the full-capacity utilization of the larger hydroelectric power plants, including the "Enver Hoxha" plant at Koman, the smaller plants are also to be better utilized and efforts are to be made for a better utilization of thermoelectric plants. Particular attention is to be paid to the thrifty use of electricty and efforts are to be made to find new ways and means of extending the use of electricity within the country, as well as to secure more income through its export.

The extractive industry is to be further developed through investments in order to commission new extractive capacities more rapidly and efficiently, as well as to expand existing capacities. Compared with 1985, the extraction of chromium in 1990 is to increase 33-35 percent, the extraction of copper by 39-41 percent, and the extraction of ferronickel by 27-29 percent. Care is to be shown for the extraction of new minerals like phosphorite, quartz, olivinite, rock salt, dolomite, magnesite, marble, bauxite, and so forth, in accordance with the demands of the economy and export.

The improvement of the quality of extracted minerals must remain one of the most important tasks of the working people in the mining industry. [paragraph continues]

In addition to the utilization of mineral fields with a high content of valuable components, attention must also be paid to the beneficial utilization of poorer minerals, primarily through the improvement of the coefficient of recuperation in their enrichment and by expanding mineral enrichment factories.

In the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy sector, the level of mineral processing is to be further raised to secure as many other valuable components as is possible. Compared with 1985, the production of steel sheets in 1990 is to increase 30-32 percent, the production of copper blister 34 percent, and so forth. The range of steels is to be increased and their quality raised; the range of copper products is to be raised, for domestic consumption as well as for exports; and a perceptible improvement in technical-economic, and financial indexes is to be made.

Chemical industry production in 1990 is to be increased by 46-48 percent, compared with 1985. Production capacities are to be increased to better meet the demands of agriculture for chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and the production of calcinated soda, caustic soda, PVC, sulphuric acid, detergents, and so forth, is to be increased. Efforts will be made to produce new chemicals.

The role of the engineering industry is to be raised to a higher level, as a powerful mainstay for technical-scientific progress. Extensively using domestic steels, the engineering industry is to meet the growing needs of the economy for machinery, equipment, and complete production lines, particularly for extensions, reconstructions, and new projects. Organization and management is to be further improved through a development of cooperation, concentration, specialization, and the timely and high-quality preparation of projects.

The construction materials industry is to develop in accordance with the needs of the economy and of the people, and the quality and structure of products is to be improved through the large-scale production of light materials, and their cost is to be reduced. Existing brickyards are to be reconstructed on the basis of new technologies in order to eliminate losses and to increase the production of light bricks.

The timber and paper industry is to achieve a more complete utilization of timber and is to progress more rapidly in replacing timber with other more abundant materials. The quality and variety of paper is to be improved and thinner paper is to be produced in order to save timber and chemicals.

The production of mass consumer goods will be further developed during the eighth 5-year period in order to increasingly better meet the growing needs of the population and to overcome the relative lag existing in this field. All branches of the processing industry should make the production of consumer goods, in accordance with the required quantity, variety, and quality, their particular task. The production of furniture and household equipment, metallic, chemical, glass, ceramic products, and so forth is to be increased at a rapid pace, and technological waste is to be used more extensively to produce small and very small items.

The production of light industry in 190 is to increase 31-33 percent, compared with 1985. Existing production capacities are to be better utilized and to be extended on the basis of more advanced knowedge and technology to improve the structure, variety, and quality of products. The use of synthetic and natural raw materials is to be increasingly better coordinated and new and better quality products are to be produced in the textile, footwear, and other industries; the range of textiles is to be increased. Products of the rubber and plastic industries are to be further developed to meet the needs of the people for consumer goods and the needs of the economy for plastic packaging, spare parts, and so forth.

The foodstuffs industry is to increase its products by 27-29 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. Particular attention is to be paid to the timely collection and processing of agricultural and livestock products and to a better utilization of by-products for use in production and as livestock fodder. Efforts are to be made to improve the quality and packaging of food products.

2. The Development of Agriculture

The role of agriculture in the country's independent development is to be further raised in order to increasingly better meet the growing needs of the population, industry, and exports. This is to be achieved through the implementation of methods to develop intensification, as well as by extensively utilizing existing reserves in agriculture. To this end, the efficiency of the technical-material base is to be raised, the achievements of science, advanced experience, and new technologies are to be generalized in order to increase soil fertility and productivity in the livestock sector. Compared with the seventh 5-year period, the average annual agricultural production during the eighth 5-year period is to increase 34-36 percent.

The main task in the agricultural sector will be to more rapidly increase the production of grains and livestock products. The average annual grain production is to increase 20-22 percent. A change must take place particularly in increasing corn production, achieving a productivity increase of no less than 38 percent.

In the livestock sector, milk production in 1990, compared with 1985, is to increase 77-79 percent, meat production 52-54 percent, egg production 54-56 percent, and wool production 57-59 percent. Priority is to be given to the numerical increase of all kinds of livestock and poultry and to their breed improvement, better harmonizing the intensive and extensive ways in increasing livestock products. A radical change is to be made in meat production in livestock complexes and other fattening stations by increasing the weight of livestock. Efforts are to continue to further consolidate achievements in livestock-oriented agricultural cooperatives and further measures will be adopted to extend them.

Particular importance is to be attached to securing the fodder base for livestock. The major directions in which this is to be done are to increase yields of main fodder crops by no less than 62 percent and that of secondary fodder crops by 46 percent. Silage is to be doubled, particularly with regard to corn, and the quality of silage is to be improved through the implementation of contemporary enrichment and conservation technologies. The acreage planted with leguminous crops is to be increased 2.5-3 times; the same applies to forage crops sown in orchards and olive groves. All agricultural by-products, as well as by-products of the food industry and public catering waste are to be collected, processed, and used to feed livestock. The radical improvement of natural and other pastures is to become an important source in raising the number of livestock and in increasing livestock products.

More attention must be paid to increasing the production of industrial crops. On the basis of increased acreage and yields, the average annual tobacco production is to be increased 90-92 percent. The increased production of cotton, sugarbeet, and rice is to be achieved mainly on the basis of increased yields.

The production of potatoes, vegetables, and beans is to be increased in order to improve the diet of the population. The use of secondary crops and planting in orchards is to be doubled.

In the horticultural sector, the production of fruit is to increase 30-32 percent, the production of grapes by 42-44 percent, the production of citrus fruit by 40-42 percent, and the production of olives by 51-53 percent, compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan and for the 5 years taken together.

Forestry acreage is to be further increased to meet the country's timber needs and to achieve a better proportion between growth and cutting. Measures are to be adopted to achieve a better utilization of by-products and to replace timber with other materials.

The material and technical base of agriculture is to be further strengthened to assure the attainment of objectives. All measures are to be adopted to raise the efficiency of objectives. All measures are to be adopted to raise the efficiency of investments effected for the desalination of coastal land, to more rapidly improve soil with a high level of acidity, and to improve the soil in hilly and mountainous areas. In addition to measures to preserve current acreage, 20,000 hectares of new land will be reclaimed during the eighth 5-year period.

Irrigation capacity is to be increased by 60,000 hectares and measures will be adopted for the maintenance of present capacities. Drainage is to be improved and the drainage network will be increased. Investments in the horticultural sector are to be effected primarily for the intensification of services in fruit plantations and particularly in olive groves. Gaps in the plantations are to be filled everywhere and the number of live trees under irrigation is to be increased.

The further development and intensification of agriculture is to be based on a better and more highly efficient utilization of chemical and organic fertilizers, agricultural machinery and equipment, and the rest of the material base, which will be further consolidated during the eighth 5-year period. Agricultural manpoer is to be used rationally and with a higher degree of efficiency. Attention is to be paid to the development of cooperatives in hilly and mountainous areas, particularly in the country's northeastern districts.

3. On Investment and Construction

In the course of the eighth 5-year period, 24-25 billion leks will be invested for the country's socioeconomic development. Investments and capital construction will be primarily effected for the development of the material production branches. The development of industry and agriculture will account for respectively 41-42 and 31-32 percent of the total volume of investments. The projects to be constructed and the order will be determined on the basis of need and profitability.

There are about 370 important production projects like the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman; the dam of the hydroelectric power complex at Banje, which will secure a quantity of water for the irrigation of 60,000 hectares in the country's lowland areas; plants for the production of nickel, cobalt, ferrochrome, lubricating oils, urea, sulphuric acid, and the doubling of the production of phosphatic fertilizers, and so forth. Some dozens of new mines and factories for the extraction and enrichment of chromium, copper, ferronickel, and coal will be built, in addition to the extension and reconstruction of existing ones. Other projects include the Klos-Bulqize viaduct, the chromium selection plant, and the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad, which will be completed.

Extensions will be made in the engineering, timber, and construction materials industry. Dozens of factories and new production lines will be expanded reconstructed, and constructed in the light and foodstuffs industry. [paragraph continues]

A number of important irrigation projects will also be built like the Panahor reservoir, the Boville reservoir, and so forth, and the Cukas, Peqin-Kavaje, and other canals will be reconstructed. A number of schools, medical institutions, and cultural institutions will be built.

The responsibility of investors and designers must be raised, inducing them to design projects in accordance with a strict regimen of thrift, without affecting their functional aspects or working conditions.

The use of advanced methods in calculating construction costs is to be widely extended, as will the use of local and lighter materials in construction. Measures are to be adopted to considerably reduce construction costs, ensuring that these represent as low a proportion of the cost of investment in productive projects as possible. Construction schedules are to be shortened, primarily with regard to production projects, concentrating manpower and assets and using them more rationally. Designs, cost estimates, and construction sites are to be secured on time, considerable improvements are to be made in the quality of construction and installation work, and land is to be used sparingly. Tasks should be determined to raise the degreeof mechanization in construction work.

4. The Development of Transportation, Posts, and Telecommunications

The total volume of commodity transportation in 1990, compared with 1985, is to increase 30-32 percent, while the volume of commodity transportation under the Ministry of Communications is to increase 34-36 percent. Priority is to be given to railroad and coastal maritime transportation, which are to increase respectively by 47-49 percent and 100 percent, while road transportation is to increase 18-20 percent.

The transportation sector should better meet the needs of the economy. Further measures are to be developed to limit parallel movements in commodity transportation, their regionalization and distribution, and to eliminate cross transportation. Transportation of commodities by cable car and simple means is to be expanded. Measures are to be adopted to constantly improve transportation indexes. Mechanization is to be increased in railroad stations and ports.

Postal and telecommunication services are to be further developed in accordance with the needs of the economy, also stipulating measures and tasks to further improve their quality.

5. On Foreign Trade

Compared with the seventh 5-year period, the volume of foreign trade during the eighth 5-year period is to increase 33-35 percent, while the increase of exports alone will be 43-45 percent.

All opportunities to increase exports and to improve their structure must be used. The constant improvement in the quality, packaging, and the labeling of export commodities is an important direction in this context. New and increasingly more profitable markets are to be found for our trade.

Measures are to be adopted to reduce imports and to always import the more essential commodities, improving their structure and ordering them on time. Increased efforts are to be made in every direction to replace imported commodities with domestic ones and to use imported commodities in accordance with a strict regimen of thrift.

The main task of foreign trade personnel is to sell export goods profitably and in good time, and to study markets and trends more thoroughly.

6. On the Rise of the Material and Cultural Standard of the Working Masses

The material and cultural standard of the urban and rural working masses is to be safeguarded and further elevated relying on the possibilities to be created by the development of th eeconomy during the eighth 5-year period. Real per capita income in 1990 will increase 7-9 percent over 1985, the increase being 4-6 percent in the cities and 10-12 percent in the countryside. Differences between the cities and the countryside are to be further narrowed.

Compared with 1985, retail trade in the state and cooperative sector will grow 23-25 percent. The structure and quality of mass consumer commodities in the trade network is to be improved, a regular supply is to be ensured, and per capita consumption is to be increased.

The state and economic organs are to increase their care in meeting the population's demands for consumer goods in quantity, quality, and variety, and in a steady manner in the cities and countryside; the cultural standard of trade services is to be further raised and the material-technical base of the trade sector is to be further consolidated.

The further elevation of quality and of the cultural standard of services will be a major direction of work in the communal service sector, as well as an increase in the volume and variety of services. Repair work and communal work to order for the population will rise 43-45 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. The communal services carried out by the agricultural cooperatives are to be doubled.

Measures will be adopted during the eighth 5-year period to improve the housing conditions of the population. Some 85,000 apartments and houses will be built for this purpose.

The improvements in the quantity, quality, and variety of products and services should serve to better meet the purchasing power of the population with commodities and services, to strengthen monetary circulation, and to increase the purchasing power of the currency.

In the health sector, particular attention will be paid to the further qualitative improvement of medical services and to better resolving the important problems of preventive and recovery medicine, in the cities and in the countryside. The measures to improve hygiene conditions at work and elsewhere, to protect the environment against pollution, to reduce the incidence of sickness, and to protect the health of mothers and children will be further deepened. Attention is to be paid to the further elevation of the health culture of the population, and particularly, to the health education of the younger generation.

The development of education is to respond to a higher degree to the growing demands of socialist construction and is to assume more of a mass character, leading to the general elevation of the educational and cultural standard of the broad working masses.

Preschool education is to be further consolidated, particularly in the countryside. Further improvements are to be made in the extension and content of the educational material in the 8-year schools to ensure a moral, natural transition from one form to the next. Measures are to be adopted to visibly improve the efficiency of the work done in the secondary schools, particularly in the countryside, and by 1990 the proportion of pupils coming into the secondary schools from the 8-year schools is to reach 70 percent.

The higher schools should further raise the quality of training of students and should further deepen their work concerning the extension, specialization, and integration of scientific work with that of other institutions and of the state and economic organs. Post-university qualification and specialization is to be placed on sounder scientific bases.

The qualitative standard of cultural and artistic activity is to be raised and further extended in order to serve the revolutionary tempering and education of our new man. The aim must be to ensure stability and variety in this activity, as well as its productivity and efficiency.

The great problems confronting society, the struggle of the masses in building socialism, and the progressive men of our time are to be reflected in literary and artistic creativity.

Particular attention is to be paid to the development and dissemination of culture in the countryside. Initiatives are to be stimulated in order to enrich the material base and the establishment of cultural centers.

In physical culture and sports, more rapid progress is to be made in the direction of making these a massive phenomenon and in raising their qualitative standard through the application of more advanced norms and the training of sportsmen with new methods. Major attention is to be paid to physical education in the schools and to the training of teams from early youth.

7. On the Development of Science and the Application of Advanced Knowledge in Production

Scientific work is to be further extended and deepened to achieve a qualitative growth in studies and designs, to achieve a higher degree of fruitfulness, and to become a great direct productive force, and with the aim of tackling the economic problems in breadth and width.

The major scientific forces are to be centered primarily on the application of contemporary scientific achievements, on the perfecting of existing technologies, and on the introduction of knowledge and technology, in conformity with our country's conditions. The development of science and knowledge is to be closely linked to and is to better serve the various branches of the economy and culture. Scientific work is to particularly influence the growth of production efficiency in the major sectors of the economy, on the basis of a better knowledge and utilization of the country's natural resources. It must serve the implementation of the tasks of the eighth 5-year period and open up new avenues for the country's future development.

The social sciences are to profoundly and more completely reflect the history and culture of the people, to generalize the experience of the revolution and of socialist construction, to competently tackle current problems in particular, and to throw light on the future.

Economic thinking is to tackle its tasks precisely, in order to present timely, optimal, and feasible solutions to a considerable number of problems concerning the rational utilization of society's potential, and to precede with socioeconomic processes. An increase in the advisory and operative force of economic thinking and logic is required everywhere.

The assistance of the basic sciences, which are essential to the development of applied sciences and technical progress, is to be increased. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to aim for a broader, more complex participation by the various sciences, applying advanced study and research methods, better attracting the broad mass of production specialists in study and design work, and better utilizing the existing material-technical base.

8. On Raising the Efficiency of the Economy and Increasing Financial Resources

The efficiency of the economy is to be raised everywhere, and an increase in financial resources is to be ensured through the implementation of comprehensive measures to strengthen the regimen of thrift in material production and other social activities.

The constant reduction of production and distribution expenditure is to be ensured and viablity [rentabiliteti] is to be increased in every cell and unit of the economy. The planning and checking of live and materialized labor expenditures is to be perfected. Measures are to be implemented everywhere to achieve considerable savings in the utilization of raw and other materials through the reduction of norms. This is to be achieved through structural improvements in production, the implementation of the achievements of science and technology, and the broad dissemination of advanced experience. This is to ensure the increase in the coefficients of the valuable utilization of raw industrial and agricultural materials, the lightening of products and constructions, the reduction of waste, the widespread utilization of technological waste, and so forth.

Compared with 1985, social labor productivity in 1990 is to increase 8-10 percent, ensuring 43 percent of the increase in the social product. The full employment of new manpower is to be harmonized with the tasks concerning increased productivity in industry, construction, and other branches of the economy.

All material, organizational, technical, and social factors are to be activated to raise the social productivity of labor. For this purpose, in addition to the full utilization of existing production capacities, measures are to be adopted to improve the knowledge and technology of production and to raise the degree of mechanization. Priority is to be given to those branches where live labor occupies a relatively high proportion and to those districts where manpower resources are insufficient.

In order to achieve a considerble change in the quality of productts, construction, and services, a scientific production discipline is to be applied everywhere and control is to be strengthened at all stages of the production process on the basis of the demands of technical standards and conditions, increasing and extending their demands for increasingly higher quality. The improvement of quality is to be considered as the most important method of raising the efficiency of the social product. The internal and external trade organs are to increase their role in and influence on production in order to prevent the production of commodities of unsuitable quality and slow-moving commodities.

Economic and financial management is to be perfected in every call and financial control through banks is to be tightened to ensure that every enterprise and agricultural cooperative should secure its own accumulation and accumulation for society through its income. Measures to eliminate losses are to be developed, these being a negative phenomenon with consequences concerning the growth rate of accumulation.

A socialist attitude toward social property is to be strengthened through greater educational and persuasive work with the working people and the further strengthening of measures for its administration and protection in every call and at every level.

The preventive role of financial control for the administration of socialist property; the elimination of damage, misuse, and waste; and careful expenditure, particularly in the nonproductive sphere, is to be increased.

The efficiency of the organizational and managerial work of the state and economic organs is to be raised, struggling persistently against manifestations of empiricism, unilateralism, and globalism, and the material and financial aspects of production are to be better coordinated. The method and style of work is to be further revolutionized to better respond to the fervor and enthusiasm of the working people, relying more broadly on the line of the masses and on support for revolutionary initiatives and in the innovative movement. Socialist competition is to be further vitalized to increase production and its efficiency.

On this basis, the total national income in 1990, compared with 1985, is to increase 37-39 percent and the overall state financial expenditure is to be increased 31-33 percent.

9. The Further Improvement of Socialist Production Relations

The active role of socialist production relations in the country's overall socioeconomic development on the road of socialism and in strengthening the education of our new man with the norms of communist morality is to be increased.

The social nature of socialist property is to be raised to a higher level in its two forms, state and cooperative property, by increasing the level of the concentration, specialization, and cooperation of production and through the constant strengthening of group property in the countryside, primarily through the resources of the agricultural cooperatives themselves, as well as with the assistance of the socialist state. The priority intensification area is to be further consolidated and extended with the participation of the state in order to increase production and the efficiency of investments.

The initiative to keep small herds of livestock at brigade level is to be broadly implemented and suported and other internal reserves are to be better utilized to supply the cooperativist peasantry with livestock and agricultural produce, with the aim of ensuring that every district, economic unit, and village should meet its own needs through these products.

Measures are also to be implemented to improve distribution relations, particularly those forms of labor remuneration in accordance with the quantity, quality, and material production expenditure. Forms of remuneration are to be used, which stimulate the constant increase of the social product, particularly in the main branches of the economy and with regard to export products, and the creative and innovative thinking that furthers technical and scientific progress in production is to be stimulated materially.

Exchange relations are to be further improved and economic links between the cities and the countryside, between working class and the cooperativist peasantry, are to be strengthened. For this purpose, the economic instruments in the relations between the state and the agricultural cooperatives are to be used always correctly and efficiently, and the direct collection of agricultural products from the field is to be further extended.

The organization and planned management of the economy is to be raised to a higher scientific level, particularly in enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, these being the basic cells of our economy. [paragraph continues]

In the field of planning, measures are to be adopted to extend the independent operation of agricultural units. Economic methods are to be used more efficiently in the planned management of the economy, appreciating and using more widely the economic categories of socialism, costs, viability [rentabiliteti], finances, credits, the net centralized state income, the net income in enterprises, and so forth.

The AWP Central Committee calls on the workers class; the cooperativist peasantry; the people's intelligentsia; the communists, cadres, and specialists; all party and mass organizations; and all state and economic organs, to consider the discussion of the draft directives for the drafting of the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a great popular action with a profound political, ideological, economic, and social substance. This discussion, based on the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, should serve to uncover and place in the service of the economy new reserves and possibilities, which are constantly created by our socialist economy, in order to improve production levels, the pace and proportions of economic development, and the economic and financial indicators, and to strengthen our entire socialist socioeconomic system.

The broad and active participation of the working masses of the cities and of the countryside in the discussion of the draft directives should serve to raise their enthusiasm and the degree of their mobilization, to undertake revolutionary initiatives and actions for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1986 plan.

The AWP Central Committee expresses its full confidence that the working masses, under the leadership of the party led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, will crown this great popular action with success in order to go to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of the founding of the AWP with new victories and achievements, furthering the cause of the revolution and socialist construction in Albania with unprecedented fervor.

The AWP Central Committee Plenum

Tirana, 28 June 1986

DYULGEROV SPEAKS AT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLY

AU151324 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, at a Bulgarian-Soviet friendship rally in Plovdiv on 8 July in honor of the visiting delegation of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Stephan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council]

[Text] Dear Comrade Shalayev, dear Soviet guests, citizens of Plovdiv,

We have gathered at this friendship rally to celebrate the glorious and eternal, unextinguishable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Our meetings with Russian and Soviet people have always been festive occasions, filled with deep emotion for us. This is so because such meetings are celebrations of our peoples' close family ties and our international fraternity. Today's meeting again can be so described. We are meeting here, on the hill of victory, where the legendary "Alyosha" monument stands on eternal guard, watching over our country.

Dear Comrade Shalayev, dear Soviet guests, on behalf of the working people in Bulgaria I welcome you most sincerely in the ancient and eternally young city of Plovdiv. The visit of the Soviet Trade Union delegation is a splended occasion for us to express once more our feelings of pride at having such glorious friends and brothers, as you, our pride at marching side by side with you along the common communist path. You are the representatives and emissaries of millions of Soviet working people, you represent the great country, which was entrusted by history with the difficult task of being the first builder of the new world of socialism and of bearing the greatest responsibility for the future of this new socialist world. There is no other nation in this world that has contributed so much to the progress of mankind, at the cost of unprecedented sacrifices.

The development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is the general line of the BCP, the core of its April policy. This policy line is being consistently implemented, it is conducted in a firm and unswerving manner. This is a fruitful policy for our society, a policy that is a valuable asset of the workers class, of the working people, of the entire Bulgarian nation. Wherever you go in our country, you will come across the constructive and innovative strength of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation. There is no industrial center or large enterprise in our country that has been created without Soviet participation, or Soviet assistance. Everything that determines the image of contemporary Bulgaria is connected with the Soviet Union, it is the result of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between our two countries. The most progressive areas of the economy -- such as machine building, the power supply, the chemical, and metallurgical industries -- are considered as the most important in this connection. The production branches that are most strongly linked with the stimulation of scientific-technical progress, such as electronics, nuclear energy, automated conveyor belt lines, and systems, play a leading role in this respect.

Since the middle of the seventies our cooperation entered the stage of all-round drawing together. The current period is an epoch in which economic and intellectual life in both countries are developing at the same pace; they belong to one and the same organism, and are subject to one and the same blood circulation. Cooperation encompasses all spheres of life, it is becoming increasingly dynamic, it directly involved millions of working people. [paragraph continues]

The forms of joint work are further developing and becoming more and more varied. Here are the scales and rates of speed of our economic relations: the trade between the two countries during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period amounted to 13.5 billion leva, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period it increased to 29 billion leva, and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period it attained 50 billion leva, while an increase to 70 billion leva is envisaged for the period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Some 56 percent of our exports are delivered to the Soviet Union and this places our small country, Bulgaria, third among the USSR's trade partners. We obtain overwhelming party of the machines, raw materials, and scientific-technical assistance for Bulgaria is growing. Our integration in science and technical progress is expanding.

The Long-Term Program on the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Up to 2000, which was signed by the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985, opens vast opportunities for our further, comprehensive drawing together. Through the implementation of this program we are accomplishing a transition to new forms of integration. Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production trusts of a new type have already been established and are in operation. These are enterprises with tremendous opportunities for scientific-research, drafting-designing and marketing activities.

Tremendous work is being accomplished both in our country and in the Soviet Union today as regards the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 13th BCP Congress and at the 27th CPSU Congress. Thorough changes are being implemented. The goal of such changes is to accelerate socioeconomic development, to achieve new rates by expanding the scientific-technical revolution and perfecting the methods of administration and management. The development of socialist integration is a powerful accelerator of these processes because the tasks we are assigning ourselves can be successively and promptly resolved only with the joint efforts of the scientific-technical and economic potential of the socialist countries.

It is truly a period of far-reaching changes, this epoch in which we live, comrades. We are facing the historic necessity of achieving a qualitatively new state of society. This is, above all, connected with the drastic reorganization of the material-technical base of socialism, with its technological rearmament. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov says, as a country, and as a nation we must powerfully master the scientific-technical revolution, because the logic of our era is unmistakable and inexorable, socialism has no future without all this.

That is why our party has made the scientific-technical revolution a strategy of development. Only on this basis will we be able to build up a highly effective economy, only on this basis will we be able to achieve our social goals, to march side by side with the developed countries, to actively participate in the international divison of labor, and more fully to satisfy the people's needs. Only on this basis will the tremendous economic, social, and human advantages of socialism appear and its attraction for the working people throughout the world increase.

This is the present task that has been assigned to everyone. The mastering and application of the greatest achievements of science and technical progress are becoming the basic criterion for the way in which the leaders, specialists, and workers are understanding their duties, for the way in which they contribute to the progress of their individual enterprises and of society as a whole, as well as for their own advancement. Any other criterion is inappalicable and unsuitable, it is outdated and belongs to the past. Everywhere in our country work is expanding on a large scale for the practical implementation of the scientific-technical policy conducted by the party. Numerous scientific and production collectives are involved in this great initiative. New forms of linking science to production are emerging and the initiative as well as the creative spirit of the working people are expanding. [paragraph continues]

The experience of the Plovdiv citizens is a good example in this respect. The initiatives that are being implemented in your okrug present orginal and effective solutions. On the basis of the "Technology-90" program developed in this okrug, you are now engaged in the innovation of production in all economic organizations and enterprises. The scientific-production collectives that have been established, the technological centers created for the development and transfer of advanced technologies, for the prompt application of scientific achievements, as well as the efficient forms for mass-technical creativity are strong incentives for practical work for the technological innovation of production. The things that are being accomplished in Plovdiv okrug demonstrate the businesslike approach of the leading and management organs, and of all working people, as regards the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress.

The new methods of administration and managment are playing a role of the utmost importance in the reorganization which we are engaged in. An extensive reform is taking place in our country in the management and operation of the national economy. The essence and goal of this reorganization is the effort to involve millions of working people, who, motivated by their own interests, must become directly engaged in the efficient utilization of technical equipment, materials, and manpower, in the use of all available resources. They must engage in the application of innovations, in the management of production and social development. This is a reform which replaced the former methods of management and administration by economic methods and means, a reform which places the relations in the social production process upon other scales.

From the economic point of view this is a change that gives more independence to the economic organizations and enterprises and makes the workers collectives truly responsible for the results of their activities, which stimulates them for better achievements. From the political point of view this is a change which contributes to the democratization of economic management and creates prerequisites for a transition to the working people's self-management.

These, comrades, are the glorious tasks we have to resolve. This is the difficult reorganization we are engaged in. However, no one should think that this will be accomplished easily and promptly. It is true that we do not have much time, but it commits us even more to act with great energy, resolve, and consistency. The difficulties are great, they are difficulties of all kinds, and can be found everywhere. They exist in the management organs, many of which have merged with outdated methods of work, they pertain to the search for the most efficient mechanisms in motivating the interests of the working people and in expanding the initiatives of millions of workers. The difficulties also pertain to the insufficient training of the collectives and of the working people as regards their ability to assume the responsibilities of self-management.

The role and obligations of the trade unions are very important as regards the implementation of the aforementioned changes. Scientific-technical revolution, and self-management, will both become reality only under one condition -- when the workers collectives most actively get involved and directly participate in them. This, precisely, is the basic task of the Bulgarian trade unions -- to train the working people, to involve them in active work for the technological reorganization of production, for the consistent application of new management and administrative methods.

In these new political and socioeconomic conditions, which are now being created both in Bulgaria and in the Soviet Union, the requirements as regards our cooperation with the Soviet trade unions are strongly increasing and changing. We must use all opportunities which this cooperation makes available to us for the solution of topical development problems.

We are unmistakably aware of the fact that Bulgarian-Soviet trade union cooperation must be filled with qualitatively new substance, in order to make it actively contribute to the implementation of revolutionary ideas and to the implementation of our parties' decisions. the main thing is to make everything that is new in scientific-technical progress, in management methods, and in social activities, in ideological and professional training, accessible to the working people. We must now attach primary importance to the work of joint enterprises and joint collectives of scientists and specialists, we must further develop the direct links between enterprises and scientific-technical organizations. An exceptionally important element in our cooperation is the duty to fulfill our contractual commitments at a regular pace, as regards deliveries based on production-sharing, to improve the quality of the production delivered to the Soviet union, so that it may conform to world standards, and to create models of advanced achievements.

Comrades, under the circumstances of this complicated contemporary world, there is one problem that prevails over all other problems -- namely the problem of the preservation and consolidation of peace. Peace, actually, becomes the synonym of life, because war in our present epoch means the annihilation of the earth, it means the destruction of mankind. This threat is real and close. The imperialists are quite consciously and openly pushing mankind and the world toward annihilation. This becomes quite obvious through the unprecedented inflation of military expenditures, through the programs for the militarization of outer space, through the policy of confrontation conducted by the United States and by their allies, a policy of exacerbating the international atmosphere, a policy of neoglobalism.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are devoting tremendous efforts to accomplish a drastic change in this development of the international situation. They are conducting an active peace policy, which is in conformity with the aspirations of peoples throughout the world. The Soviet program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, the proposals to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe and to eliminate the danger of chemical weapons, the efforts to avert the militarization of outer space, and to reduce armaments in Europe, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests -- all these efforts are realistic and reliable methods for the rescue of mankind from the nightmare of war. This policy of peace enjoys the ardent support of nations and of working people, they consider it their salvation and their future. They react to the warmongering policy of imperialism with mass resistance, which involves all countries and continents, which is becoming a powerful movement of our epoch. The Bulgarian working people represent an activa and effective force of peace. Their will embodies the peace-loving poolicy of our country, which is contributing to the consolidation of the power of the socialist community, to understanding and security in Europe and throughout the world, to good-neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkan. We stand side by side with our Soviet brothers in the frontranks of the antiwar struggle and we strongly believe that with the common efforts of the socialist countries, of the democratic and progressive movements, with the efforts of all nations, peace will be preserved.

Long live the glorious Soviet Union -- the chief mainstay of peace, democracy, and socialism throughout the world!

Let the invigorating Bulgarian-Soviet friendship live for ever!

Long live peace!

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD151828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria will continue to deepen their economic and scientific-technological cooperation. A corresponding protocol was signed by the leaders of the delegations to the 22nd conference of the GDR-Bulgaria joint economic committee, Deputy Premiers Horst Soelle and Kiril Zarev, which ended its 2-day meeting in Sofia on Tuesday.

During his stay in Sofia, Horst Soelle was received by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov, for a friendly talk. During the talk, both interlocutors praised the high level of bilateral relations. They held an exchange of views on the future development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between both countries.

This focused on the level achieved in and the tasks for the further implementation of the "Main Aims For the Expansion and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and For the Further Development of Socialist Economic Integration Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Period up to 1990 and Prospects Beyond Then" signed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov, in June 1983 as well as the agreement between the prime ministers of both states of October 1985. It was noted in agreement that further progress was made in the implementation of these fundamental tasks.

Further conditions for the expansion of economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and Bulgaria were created with the coordination of the national economic plans and the conclusion of the trade agreement for the period 1986 to 1990.

The economic committee discussed the further tasks with the aim of primarily supporting the comprehensive intensification of the national economies of both countries.

There was detailed discussion of the key tasks in bilateral scientific-technological cooperation. Measures were taken in accordance with the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member states up to the year 2000 to intensify further the cooperation in the field of the key technologies, for example in biotechnology, in robot equipment and in flexible manufacturing systems.

Both sides agreed to speed up the work existing and conclude new specialization and cooperation agreements. This affects areas of machine tool and processing machinery construction, areas of electrical engineering and electronics, metallurgical as well as open cast mining and cement plant.

The economic committee noted the further stable and dynamic development in bilateral trade relations. The value of reciprocal goods supplies exceeded R1 billion in 1985 for the first time. A further increase in trade turnover was agreed for 1986. In this connection the economic committee also discussed questions of cooperation in the fields of internal trade and consumer goods trade.

SFRY ECONOMIC EXHIBITION ENDS, CONTRACT SIGNED

AU151348 Sofia BTA in English 1622 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- The economic exhibition of Bosnia and Hercegovina, at which 27 firms from that Yugoslav Republic were represented, was closed here yesterday. The participating companies are operating in the fields of mechanical engineering, electronics, the chemical, automotive, and light industries.

The chairman of the chamber of the economy of this Republic assessed highly the business talks held during the exhibition and the agreements reached.

A contract was signed between the Bratstvo Company and the Bulgarian Investmash on the joint production of chain tractors. Other contracts were signed in the fields of electronics, mining and electrical technology.

The Yugoslav economist noted the need to develop modern forms of economic operation through the use of joint marketing, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation.

The two countries' business circles share the view that events such as this exhibition help promote the trade between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The trade exchange between the two countries is expected to reach 2 billion 3000 million dollars which is 53 per cent more than the figures for the preceding period.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD IN VIENNA

AU151942 Sofia BTA in English 1824 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna, July 15 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the Foreign Ministries of Bulgaria and Austria were held here on July 14 and 15, 1986. The two ministries were represented by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr Heribert Tschofen, head of the Political Department of the Austrian Foreign Ministry.

The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction that the Bulgaro-Austrian relations are developing in the traditional spirit of friendship and cooperation and they they correspond to the interests of the two countries and are to the benefit of peace in Europe and world-wide. It was stressed that the high level meetings between the two states also played an important role in this respect.

Emphasis was put on the great significance of the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states for the strengthening of peace and security on the continent.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev briefed his guest on Bulgaria's foreign policy directed at strengthening the positive trends of development of the relations between the Balkan states and emphasized upon the importance of the initiatives to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The consultations took place in a spirit of friendship and constructiveness, characteristic also of the relations between the two states.

EMERGENCY AID SENT TO SRV, CUBA, GHANA

AU151835 Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA) -- Care of the Bulgarian Red Cross, the National Peace and Solidarity Fund has sent relief aid to some developing countries. Deliveries of medicines, food, school aids and fabrics are addressed to the Central Committee of Vietnam's Fatherland Front. The population of Cuba, affected by the "Kate" hurricane, and the National Committee of the People's Defence Committee in Ghana will receive food and clothing.

BCP CC CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF LE DUAN

AU141256 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people we express to the CPV Central Committee, the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, the Government of the SRV, and the fraternal Vietnamese people most sincere condolences on the heavy loss -- the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The Bulgrarian Communists and the entire working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria know Comrade Le Duan as a fierce patriot and revolutionary, and a noted constructor of socialism on Vietnamese soil.

Le Duan's life was most closely connected with the struggle of the Vietnamese people for national and social liberation, and for the victory of socialism in Vietnam. Combat collaborator of Ho Chi Minh, Le Duan has a significant share in the historic victories of the Vietnamese people against the French colonizers and the American aggressors.

Under the leadership of the CPV Central Committee led by Le Duan the Vietnamese people, actively supported by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, achieved remarkable successes in constructing the material-technical basis of socialism in Vietnam, and in defending the country against the attacks of imperialism.

Le Duan made a great personal contribution in developing and conducting the CPV course, which corresponds to the aspirations of the Vietnamese people for a peaceful and happy life, and for freedom and independence. This course is expressed in the friendship with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, in the striving to develop mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples in the Asia-Pacific region, and in Vietnam's active participation in the movement of the nonaligned countries.

His merits for strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, and developing friendship and cooperation between the CPV and the BCP and between the SRV and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are remarkable. With his long-lasting revolutionary activity, devoted to constructing a peaceful, united and independent Vietnam, the glorious son of the heroic Vietnamese people and noted figure of the international communist and workers movement, Le Duan, won the respect of his people and all peoples struggling for peace, justice, democracy, and social progress.

Joining the Vietnamese people in their sorrow caused by the heavy loss, we again express our readiness to strengthen Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship also in future. Please convey our deepest condolences also to the family and relatives of the deceased.

BENO RECEIVES CPSU'S SECRETARY RAZUMOVSKIY

LD152153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

They exchanged information on the activity of the fraternal parties in implementing the conclusions of 27th CPSU Congress and 17th CPCZ Congress, the forms and methods of party work in securing the implementation of the resolutions of the congress.

DEPUTY PREMIER GERLE RECEIVES USSR'S STROGANOV

LD152156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] In Prague today Deputy Federal Premier Ladislav Gerle and Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, discussed cooperation in machine building and nuclear power production. They also discussed issues connected with the preparation and scientific-technical relations between associations, enterprises, and organizations and the main principles of founding of joint associations, enterprises, and collectives and their activity.

JOINT CZECHOSLOVAK-VENEZUELAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU151133 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The following Czechoslovak-Venezuelan Communique was adopted in conclusion of the official visit paid to CSSR by Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela:

Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, paid an official visit to the CSSR on 6-10 July 1986 at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

During his stay, Venezuela's minister of foreign affairs was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak and by Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The talks between the two ministers were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The ministers discussed the issues of Czechoslovak-Venezuelan relations and exchanged views on the problems of the current international situation.

The two ministers appreciated with gratification the favorable development of bilateral relations, which have become further consolidated and dynamized especially following the conclusion of the trade agreement between the CSSR and the Republic of Venezuela which was signed on 30 January 1986 in Caracas.

They expressed their conviction that economic and technological cooperation and the trade between the two countries will continue to develop successfully on the basis of an even balance and mutual benefit. In this connection they came to an agreement on the need to speedily convene a session of the mixed commission.

The also exchanged views on the further development of cultural contacts between the two countries, above all by making use of the agreement on cultural cooperation which was signed on 25 October 1983.

The two ministers expressed the conviction that all states should adhere to the principles and aims of the UN Charter; and stressed the need to consolidate the United Nations so that it would consistently fulfill its role for the benefits of peace, solidarity, and cooperation between nations.

The two ministers stressed their governments' resolve to contribute to detente in the world, and to resolving the existing conflicts exclusively by means of dialogue and negotiations. They reaffirmed their conviction that all regional or world problems can be resolved by peaceful means.

They expressed their serious concern over the tense international situation and spoke in favor of halting the armament race, particularly in nuclear armament. They underscored the importance of effective negotiations, aimed at achieving disarmament agreements which would ensure a more secure and stable world. In this respect they pointed out the essential need for an agreement banning all nuclear tests, as well as for an agreement on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes. They also spoke in favor of the esential need to liquidate chemical arms. They stated that armaments races require immense resources which could be used, among other things, also for financing economic and social plans of the developing countries.

In this connection Bohuslav Chnoupek supplied detailed information on the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states, particularly on the results of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

The ministers confirmed that their countries unambiguously reject all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination and condemn the practices of apartheid. They again expressed solidarity with the people of Namibia, and their support for the fight which it is conducting for achieving independence. They underscored the essential need for unpostponable, joint, and effective actions of the international community in order to force the Republic of South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia.

The two sides condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and agreed on the essential need for international cooperation aimed at its elimination.

The Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs supplied information on the activity of the Contardora and the auxiliary groups with regard to the situation in Central America. The two ministers agreed that it is necessary to overcome the Central American crisis exclusively by peaceful means. In this context Minister Chnoupek expressed high appreciation of Venezuela's activity in the Contadora Group and again expressed the Czechoslovak government's support for the positive steps undertaken by this group for a peaceful solution and understanding in Central American.

In appraising the international situation, the two ministers pointed out with concern the serious problem of foreign debts, the falling prices of most raw materials, and the policy of protectionism. They confirmed their resolve to grant full support to the efforts aimed at achieving international economic relations based on justice, equality, and cooperation among the peoples.

They assessed the possibilities of further expanding the mutual dialogue and relations between Czechoslovakia and Venezuela; and in this connection they agreed to carry out periodical consultations on the level of deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, expressed thanks for the friendly and cordial reception accorded to him during his stay in the country and invited Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs to visit Venezuela. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CUBAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks with Obzina

LD151213 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Prague, July 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development Jaromir Obzina recieved here today a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee headed by its Secretary Jaime Crombet.

They exchanged experiments from and views on a wide range of problems concerning cooperation in science, technology and the economy and spoke about the main lines of development of science and technology in their countries, focusing on the promotion of contacts in these spheres and development of new forms of economic cooperation.

The Cuban party delegation was also recieved today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban who briefed the guests on the organization and management of Czechoslovak foreign trade and its tasks in the 1986-1990 period. The guests were especially interested in Czechoslovak experiences in the application of economic tools of management in external economic relations.

Received by Sramek

LD151857 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] In Prague today Frantisek Sramek, deputy Czech premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, received Jaime Crombet, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The two representatives briefed each other on implementation of the conclusions of the Cuban and Czechoslovak party congresses. They underlined the importance of applying science and technology in the fulfillment of economic tasks in their respective countries, and they also discussed the work of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Friendship Committee.

EDITORAL STRESSES NEED FOR IMPROVED QUALITY

AU141432 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrating on Quality Indexes"]

[Text] As was reported in the press, last week the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government assessed the draft 5-year plans for the development of the national economy and scientific-technical development for the years 1986-90, as well as the draft state executive plans for next year. After the draft plans are complemented on the basis of suggestions, the entire set of plans will be submitted for discussion to the Federal Assembly. The draft plans express the demands of the 17th CPCZ Congress for an acceleration of the CSSR's social and economic development.

Although the precise texts of the above plans will not be known until the autumn, none of the enterprises or organizations may, or can, wait for this. This year's tasks in the production sphere are well known; and the entire course of the 17th CPCZ Congress has clearly shown what our national economy can expect in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is necessary to establish the prerequisites that are necessary for this from the very beginning.

However, the course of the fulfillment of this year's tasks to date indicates that so far not all requirements of the plan are being fulfilled and ensured with sufficient attention and effort. On the one hand we are on the whole successfully achieving the quantitative indexes; but on the other hand we are devoting far less attention to ensuring the qualitative indexes, such as for instance the growth of labor productivity and the reduction of production consumption, although their significance is undoubtedly fundamental for realizing the long-term strategy of social and economic development. Moreover, they represent the basic condition for achieving a radical change in the intensification of the national economy toward a more dynamic and efficient creation of resources.

A struggle is currently taking place between the old and the new way of thinking and approaching the solution of long-term and also topical problems, a struggle in which the inertia of the preceding long period continues to prevail in a considerable number of enterprises, but also in higher economic units, and both in management and in planning. In the ensuing clash it is impossible to reach a compromise and it is therefore unacceptable to expect the old method of production management to ensure the desirable creation of means which are essential for further improving the people's living standards, for realizing our intentions in the modernization of the production-technical base, and for resolving both the external economic relations, as well as those which are essential for consolidating the country's defense ability.

It is possible to realize the intentions of the 17th Congress solely by enforcing new approaches to the growth of the creation of our national income, the rate of which is set at 3.5 percent. This presumes that we will also ensure in new ways the increase of labor productivity and the decrease of production consumption. This requires that we energetically support the scientific-technical development and the speedy implementation of its knowledge in practice.

Does the current practice in our enterprises and organizations correspond to this?

One can name a number of them to show where this is being successfully accomplished, or at least purposefully and honestly attempted. But the tasks following the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan are so urgent that it is essential to link the entire production sphere without exception with the intensification process. And we must stress again that it is supremely urgent to do this without any procrastination or marking time. One thing is certain above all else: The plans cannot be, and therefore will not be, any less demanding; no part of the current demands may be dropped; one must rather count on their becoming even more progressive.

In order to create the desirable prerequisites one must carry out significant structural changes -- interbranch ones, but also intrabranch and intasector ones. What is the aim of the structural changes in favor of the processing branches mentioned above? They are primarily aimed at gradually cutting down the production's demands on materials, raw materials, energy, and investments; at strengthening the export abilities of our economy; and at better satisfying the needs of the domestic market in terms of quality. It is already sufficiently known that on the one hand we have a demand for a striking growth of the share of engineering in industrial production, while at the same time the electrical engineering industry is charged with ensuring the highest dynamics; and on the other hand we have a gradually decreasing share of fuel and energy branches, of metallurgy, of the chemical industry, and of the production of building materials.

The intra-enterprise structural changes, for instance in fuels and energy, are counting on a growing production of electric power from nuclear resources; metallurgy is counting on an increasing share of high-grade steel; and chemistry on the development of its small-volume and sophisticated components and of pharmaceutical production. However, the current approach to ensuring the above tasks is not quite satisfactory. Thus, for instance, the metallurgical production is counting on a negligible decrease of overall production and on an insignificant increase of top-quality production, although a more marked progress in the two productions would undoubtedly lead to final products of a higher quality. These examples, and there are others, can prove that we are not so much concerned with the economy of a single branch as with a far more significant impact on improving the quality of production in the processing branches.

The intensification of the national economy must be understood not only from the viewpoint of quality indexes, but also from the viewpoint of qualitative ones, and that in first place. In brief, intensification does not mean producing more at any price; it means producing more efficiently, profitably, thriftily, and in better quality. The thing is that a high quality and a smaller quantity of production should satisfy the present and future needs of society in a better and more comprehensive manner. This applies to all branches of national economy without exception.

This can be achieved only by means of a high quality of all work, of all activity. This is one of the essential conditions for accelerating socioeconomic development. The realization of this conduction totally depends on the people; even the best material-technical prerequisites cannot yield the desired results without the well-considered, rational, and innovationist activity of the people.

That is why one so often speaks of the need for a new way of thinking and of how essential it is to have new approaches. The need to speed up socioeconomic development forces us to search for new ways of uncovering reserves. The intensification factors exist not only in places where there is new machinery or technology, but in every workplace. One of the factors of the new ways of thinking and of new approaches is precisely the ability to find these factors and to make use of them. And if it becomes obvious in the fulfillment of the tasks of this year's plan that work is not succeeding in some place, then this is due -- apart from other things -- to the fact that the economic managers have not rid themselves of old approaches to the solution of problems and are still ruled by inertia; and to the fact that they believe that nothing can be improved without submitting new demands for imports or investments.

In discussing the draft Eighth 5-Year Plan, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stressed that one of the decisive prerequisites for achieving the set goals is to improve management and organizational work, to thoroughly acquaint oneself with the demanding tasks of the plan, and to discuss their realization with all working people. At the same time they underscored the essential need to concentrate attention on the fulfillment of this year's tasks, particularly in the quality indexes.

As the saying goes, all's well that ends well. However, in order that the Eighth 5-Year Plan may end well, a great deal depends on how it begins this year. None of the tasks may remain unfulfilled; none of the possibilities may remain unused. All the efforts of the economic managers must be aimed at this; it is toward this that we must orient the broad development of the working people's activity and initiative, aimed particularly at achieving high efficiency and thrift.

REPORT ON CPCZ CONTROL, AUDIT COMMISSION MEETING

AU160754 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK report: "CPCZ's Central Control and Audit Commission Meetings; Implementing More Effective Methods of Work"]

[Text] The third session of the CPCZ's Control and Audit Commission was held in Prague yesterday [1 July]. The meeting was presided over by the commission's chairman, Jaroslav Hajn.

The commission discussed a report on a review of how communist ranking personnel and the party organization at the CSSR Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry have been fulfilling the resolutions of the 8th and the 10th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, particularly from the viewpoint of scientific-technical development and capital construction.

From the report it arose that the volume of the sector's production substantially increased in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The production of computer, control, investment, and consumer electronics increased in particular. This has created conditions for a more extensive utilization of electronics and microelectronics in the national economy.

At the same time, the check revealed the need to improve the work on the concept of the electrotechnical industry's development, to more markedly concentrate means and resources on resolving tasks connected with technical development, and on modernizing and restructuring the production base. This requires a considerable improvement in the planning, management, and control activity of the ministry's ranking personnel, a more exacting assessment of proposed solutions, deeper coordination between individual sectors and branches, increased responsibility, and a comprehensive and specific evaluation of the results that are being achieved, including drawing conclusions from the nonfulfillment of tasks.

In the party organization it also is necessary to implement more effective methods and forms of work; and by a critical and specific assessment of results that are being achieved in the fulfillment of party and economic tasks at meetings of the all-plant committee, and membership and committee meetings of the CPCZ primary organization, to help to improve the activity of the ministry's apparatus.

The further dynamic development of the electronics industry requires much more flexibility in creating the necessary conditions also in other branches that ensure, in particular, the required materials and components for production, technical and investment development, or are to participate in the solution of the electronic industry's development.

The commission further dealt with an analysis of appeals against party punishment, dealt with by the CPCZ's Control and Audit Commissions in 1985, reviewed selected sectors of the CPCZ press enterprises' management, and reviewed how letters were dealt with by the editorial office of the ZIVOT STRANY periodical.

REPORT ON CSSR CIVIL DEFENSE ANNIVERSARY

Official on Radiation Shelters

AU141314 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 86 p 2

[Interview given by Colonel Jozef Kovacik, chief of staff of the Civil Defense of the Slovak Socialist Republic, to Bratislava PRAVDA Staff Journalist Bernard Rostecky "On the Occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of CSSR Civil Defense": "The Civil Defense Creed: To Guard Peaceful Mornings;" place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Rostecky] Civil defense represents a highly organized system, which continuously develops in accordance with latest knowledge. To get a better idea of civil defense, could you briefly sketch its development?

[Kovacik] At the time of its founding, civil defense was built with a view to protection against conventional weapons and poisonous combat devices. It ensured protection against massive aerial bombardment. Emphasis was put on important cities and factories. Gradually, a transition was made from the local, fixed-point approach to the real solution of the protection of the entire CSSR territory against all types of weapons, with emphasis being placed on mass destruction weapons. [passage omitted]

Making use of the experiences of the USSR civil defense, we have succeeded in building in our country a modern system of civil defense that is ready to discharge its duties not only in the event of threat but also under conditions of peace, in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and large-scale operational accidents. Great demands are currently being placed on protection of the population, on increasing the power of the national economy to withstand adversity, on scientific and research institutes. This means, in practical terms, that we must seek and create alternative sources of nutrition, solve the question of supplying water and energy of all types, and the like. These demanding tasks are being fulfilled by our research institutes -- the Research Institute of Civil Defense and a number of research institutes of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Academies of Sciences and individual ministries. [passage omitted]

[Rostecky] Which tasks arise for the CSSR Civil Defense and the civil defense staff in the Slovak Socialist Republic from the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress?

[Kovacik] The relevance of the tasks being ensured and dealt with by the CSSR Civil Defense stems from the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the international military-political situation and the trends of its development in the eighties, the congress showed that the further building of a developed socialist society must be combined not only with a consistent peace policy but, at the same time, with constantly paying heed to reinforcing the defense of our socialist homeland. In the spirit of the Leninist principle of unity between building and defending socialism, the activity of civil defense must develop at the level of requirements commensurate with the conditions of contemporary warfare. The crucial role in ensuring a reliable defense of our state defense activities, consolidating the moral and political unity of the people, enhancing their attitude to ensuring the defense capability of the state, and on consistently applying class principles and internationalist approaches in dealing with all questions connected with defense. We also consistently implement the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 1981 "On Comprehensively Perfecting the System of CSSR Civil Defense." We continue to regard finding safe shelters for the population as the main method of its protection now and in the future. [paragraph continues]

In coordination with state and economic agencies of the Slovak Socialist Republic, regions, districts, and localities, we therefore consistently carry out the construction of mostly multi-purpose shelters for the population, according to set principles and in accordance with resources allocated for individual years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Measures connected with this are being implemented in a differentiated manner, according to the assumed degree of endangerment of individual localities in the Slovak Socialist Republic. We are already establishing suitable conditions for protecting the entire population of the Slovak Socialist Republic in anti-radiation shelters. These shelters are being built from local resources by the population, in the form of self-help. [passage omitted]

Vaclavic Meets With Officials

LD160345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, received civil defense representatives today in Prague on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of our civil defense service. Lieutenant Colonel Josef Marusak, deputy minister of national defense and the chief of Civil Defense, gave a report on topical tasks of civil defense units and staffs. Minister Milan Vaclavik then stressed that the complicated military and political situation calls for a continuous improvement in the preparedness of the Armed Forces and the creation of conditions for the realization of essential measures to protect the lives of the population. He highly praised the results achieved in combat and political preparation and in the people's readiness.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA VIEWS MITTERRAND-GORBACHEV TALKS

LD111046 Prague CTK in English 0732 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bratislava July 11 (CTK) -- "The talks between the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and France in Moscow can be characterized as a very fruitful and constructive political dialogue which will undoubtedly have a positive influence not only on the atmosphere of bilateral relations of the two states but on the overall improvement of the international situation".

This point was stressed by the Slovak daily PRAVDA today.

It pointed out that "the talks confirmed that the two countries have identical goals in many foreign-political questions. It is necessary to appreciate France's stand on the question of the SALT II treaty which is in sharp contrast to the decision of the U.S. Administration to scrap this treaty on the limitation of strategic aggressive weapons. Of great importance is an agreement of the two countries on cooperation at the Geneva conference on disarmament in working out documents on the liquidation of chemical arsenals in Europe".

"Though there are still many questions to be replied, the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to the Soviet Union fulfilled its purpose. It contributed to the continuation and activation of a dialogue between the countries having different social systems in Europe in the spirit of the conclusions of the Helsinki Final Act. It has become an impulse which should not be an exception in the present tense international situation", the daily stressed in conclusion.

MISSION IN BONN PROTESTS DETENTION OF CITIZEN

LD151838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jul (ADN) -- Lothar Glienke, acting head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, lodged a strong protest today at the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office about a provocatory act by the FRG secret service (BND) against Professor Herbert Meissner, deputy secretary general of the GDR Academy of Sciences. During a business trip to West Berlin, Professor Meissner was arrested under false charges, taken forcibly to Munich and held and interrogated there by the FRG's BND. The BND confiscated his diplomatic passport and personal papers. Professor Meissner was to be forced into betraying the GDR by means of pressure and blackmail measures. However, he was able to escape from his guards and went to the GDR permanent mission in Bonn in order to secure his personal safety.

The GDR permanent mission has demanded that the Federal Chancellor's Office should immediately guarantee the return of Professor Meissner to the GDR and that his passport and personal papers should be returned.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISITS MACHINE TOOL COMBINE

LD152226 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] This morning a very special factory floor meeting took place at the parent enterprise of the "7 October" machine tool combine in Berlin. Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov conveyed a letter from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the apprentices of the enterprise vocation school. Heidrun Buschel reports:

The Soviet ambassador was received by apprentices and teachers in the training workshop, where export machinery for grinding gear-wheels is produced and future skilled workers start on their path through the enterprise. First, Director-General of the combine Heinz (Warzich) recalled Mikhail Gorbachev's cordial meetings during the 11th SED Congress with workers at the "7 October" parent enterprise and the fact that the general secretary was particuarly interested in the training of future skilled workers. The apprentices presented him with their commitments in the vocational training competition and today Ambassador Kochemasov duly brought them the reply.

[Begin Kochemasov recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] Dear friends, I learned with interest of the great and resolute work carried out by your vocational training school in training the next generation of builders of socialism and in fulfilling production targets. It is very important that this work is (?similar to), the ideas and decisions of the recent congresses of our two fraternal parties. I am glad that these ideas and tasks have become points of orientation in your life and in your work. The participation of the school's collective in social life undoubtedly results in the education of young people as active builders and defenders of their socialist fatherland, in the spirit of the internationalist and militant traditions of the working class. The fact that you devote much attention to the strengthening of solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union and cultivate many-sided contacts with Soviet people also produces a feeling of deep satisfaction. The new generation must carry on the work of the older comrades and strengthen this friendship, which represents a great achievement of the communists of the USSR and the GDR and the peoples of our countries. [end recording] [passage omitted]

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS WITH CSSR TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD160335 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Werner Krolikrowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met today with CSSR Transport Minister Vladimir Blazek in Berlin. The two officials discussed opportunities for further expanding cooperation in the transport sector. These include, among other things, cooperation in the production of track construction machines and equipment, as well as joint research projects.

FELFE ADDRESSES FDJ AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD150946 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A central course for agricultural youth secretaries of the FDJ began in Schwerin today. Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, spoke in his introduction about the tasks set by the 11th SED Party Congress for agriculture to supply the population and industry in a stable and increasingly improved way. It is necessary to this end to make this area increasingly a branch of applied science. The use of key technologies, of biotechnology and microelectronics, offer a wide field for work, particularly to young people. Werner Feife thanked the FDJ for taking on 189 agricultural producer partnerships. More than 3,000 young people are thus making a contribution to exploiting reserves. The same aim is pursued by the numerous initiatives in livestock management and in foodstuffs, in the construction of rationalization means and in the "Healthy Forest" action. Werner Felfe then talked about the development of more beautiful villages and said that more than 4,200 apartments for young families are to be renovated with the help of the FDJ.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN DEATH

AU141258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam]

[Text] Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Hanoi

Dear comrades!

The SED Central Committee, the communists, and the entire people of the GDR convey to the Central Committee and the members of the CPV, the fraternal Vietnamese people their sincere sympathy on the death of Comrade Le Duan, CPV Central Committee general secretary.

We mourn with the Vietnamese people an outstanding party functionary, an ardent patriot, a proven Marxist-Leninist and internationalist who faithfully continued the cause of Ho Chi Minh and who is highly respected and valued in the first German worker-peasant state.

The life of Le Duan was filled with untiring work and devotation to the cause of socialism. Even in the years of his childhood and youth he actively participated in the revolutionary movement. He became a member and functionary of the CPV at an early stage. Neither imprisonment nor exile could break him. His rich knowledge, his great experiences, his close ties with the workers and peasants of Vietnam made him a highly regarded leader of our fraternal Vietnamese party and a respected functionary of the international commucnist and workers movement.

The victory of the Vietnamese people in the heroic struggle against the American aggressors is inseparably linked with the work of Le Duan at the head of the CPV.

Comrade Le Duan contributed considerably to the course of socialist construction under the conditions of peace and the unity of the country founded by the Fourth CPV Congress. Since then the fraternal Vietnamese people have achieved significant results in building the socialist social order and in the struggle for peace and security under the leadership of the party.

With each step forward, socialist Vietnam could count on our country's fraternal aid and support. In accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation, the GDR will continue the tested course of close cooperation of our states, united in the socialist community, also in the future.

Till the last hour of his militant life Comrade Le Duan worked for his party, his people, for our joint cause. The communists and the people of the GDR will always honor the memory of their loyal friend and comrade.

E. Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

Congratulates Truong Chinh

LD150932 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker, today congratulated Truong Chinh on his election as general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. In a congratulations telegram he expressed the conviction that the fraternal country would continue to stride forward successfully in socialist reconstruction. The GDR stood firmly at the side of Vietnam on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

HAGER ATTENDS RECEPTION AT FRENCH EMBASSY

LD150954 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] On the occasion of French National Day, the French ambassador to the GDR held a reception in Berlin today. Attending were Kurt Hager, member of SED Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front National Council, and other personages.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES CHURCH LEADER

LD151849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jul (ADN) -- The constructive and committed contribution by Christians throughout the whole world in the struggle to preserve peace was praised by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann. In a talk with Dr Emilio Castro, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, in Berlin today, Horst Sindermann emphasized that the danger of the destruction of our planet by a nuclear inferno makes new thinking necessary. Cooperation between peoples through a policy of dialogue and the settlement of all disputes by negotiation must take the place of arms drive and confrontation.

There was agreement between Christians and Marxists that the spread of the arms race into space, as planned by the SDI program in particular, must be energetically opposed. The most urgent task of the present is to stop all nuclear weapons tests with the purpose of developing ever new weapons with even greater destructive power. Reagan commands that the United States should join the moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union in this respect.

The talk focussed on the opportunity for and the necessity of cooperation between all political and social forces of goodwill, irrespective of their ideology and religion.

Dr Castro, who is in the GDR for a conference of the World Council of Churches, spoke about the council's work plans, above all the implementation of the ecumenical study and action program "Peace, Justice, and the Preservation of the Whole of Creation". This program was based on the conviction that under present-day conditions the preservation of peace is indivisibly linked with the problems of social justice and preservation of the natural environment of mankind.

PPF'S KALLAI ADDRESS AT LEKAI FUNERAL

AU141335 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 Jul 86 p 3

[MTI report on speech by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council, at the funeral of late Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, in Esztergom on 8 July: "Gyula Kallai's Farewell Speech"]

[Text] Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council, addressed the participants at the funeral and said the following:

"We are bidding farewell with deep sorrow, sincere respect and with reverence to Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate. Like every farewell, this is very difficult. This is proven by this funeral, organized in this huge square where thousands of people have gathered to express their condolences. We have come here too, the representatives of our state and public organizations, to express our condolences and our sympathies at Laszlo Lekai's coffin on behalf of the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the PPF National Council, and on behalf of our entire nation.

"With the death of Laszlo Lekai, an outstanding leader of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church has made his exit from among the living. In his person, we are bidding farewell to a pontiff who represented the interests of his church, his people, and his nation all his life. He endeavored to enhance the prestige of Hungarian Catholicism and the good reputation of our country both at home and abroad. He not only preached but also practiced this service. True Christian humanism emanated from his person and in all his appearances he spoke of man's joys and problems. As a man of high erudition living in the reality of today's Hungarian society, this was the starting point of all his actions.

"He had a hard life. He had learned the meaning and content of one of our most beautiful words already in his youth, or even in his childhood -- work. His parents were workers and later, in remembrance of his roots in his high clerical position, he immortalized the emblem of his father's potter's trade in his mottos as cardinal. In addition to his family symbol, he also formulated another beautiful truth of universal validity. He believed that 'the pruned tree would bloom'. This allegory refers not only to the past of churches but also to the stormy past of our people and our nation.

"The storms of centuries have often maltreated our country and nation and evil hands have sometimes attacked even their vital roots. Nevertheless, we had enough strength to make the flourish again. More than that: this allegory contains another great lesson too. This revival was always the richest when we cared for and cherished our pruned trees with joint forces and with common will. Using Cardinal Laszlo Lekai's example, the same occured also in our most recent history.

"Laszlo Lekai headed his ideological community, the largest religious community in Hungary, the Roman Catholic Church, for 10 years. This is not a very long time but from the viewpoint of creative work it is equivalent to several decades. He deeply understood and accepted the social and political efforts of the Hungarian people and actively contributed to their implementation. During these years, he became inseparable with his people and his religious community and he also proved to be not only an outstanding church leader but also an outstanding secular and public leader, a true patriot. That is why the entire working Hungarian people, irrespective of ideological conviction, bow with respect and reverence in front of his coffin.

"The life and activity of our great departed is full of parables that give us food for thought. He often used the word: 'reality'. This world had a particular ring. In his concept, this word meant that one had to deal also with the affairs of this world and understand the world we were living in. Hundreds of millions of people on five continents are striving for peace and to create a happier and more beautiful world, and one cannot disregard this desire of mankind. He professed that the sons and daughters of his church were also men of flesh and blood with earthly needs, desires and wishes just like all other people. At long last they want to emerge from the centuries of misery and spiritual darkness. They want to earn their everyday bread and butter and to be able to enjoy the beauty of life, to be able to live a life worthy of a human being with other people in brotherly love, peace, and happiness. He also recognized that, as in many other countries in the world, in Hungary too this desire of mankind was being realized for the first time by the socialist social systems, and his place, as leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary together with his flock of believers, was among these systems.

"Laszlo Lekai had a great role in that the relations between state and church in Hungary have been unclouded for a long time now. Our Constitution guarantees every Hungarian citizen freedom of religion. Our state fulfill its task: It guarantees its citizens' freedom of conscience and protects them from disturbances and at the same time demands of everyone -- both believers and nonbelievers -- that they respect our laws. This mutuality expresses the interests of both the state and the church. The fact that such a commendable cooperation and partnership could be established between the state and the churches is due not only to our efforts and our firm activity. The heads of the Hungarian churches, who made a considerable contribution with their own activity to the development of these good relations, also played a role of historical importance in this.

"Laszlo Lekai also supported the rapprochement between various churches. Two years ago, under Cardinal Lekai's chairmanship, there was for the first time in the history of our country a meeting in which the representatives of churches and denominations in Hungary participated. In the course of his 10 years as primate and chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate, he created an epochal life's work for both his church and our nation. He outlined and laid the foundations of the road on which his church and its believers can and must advance in the future too.

"It is not my task to praise Laszlo Lekai's church policy activity as priest and pontiff. However, I am all the more obliged to mention a few words about his activity in public life. He was a member of the Presidium of the PPF National Council. Both he and we regarded his participation in the highest bodies of our movement as a great honor. He considered it important to express his opinion concerning the issues on the agenda of these bodies, and to say what he considered bad and good. No matter what the issue was under discussion, there were always plenty of worthy observations and useful proposals from the gold mine of his huge knowledge and rich experience. It is understandable from his life's mission that he dealt first of all with our people's moral problems. During the PPF congresses and the PPF National Council meetings, he called our attention to the lessons of our history and to the need to preserve and increase the moral values of our people; he also called our attention to the weakening of human relations, the alarming signs of disease in family life, the issues of population increase and the material and moral issues of youth, and the problem of caring for the old and the sick. All this was epitomized in an impressive moral unity by his care and active readiness for the peaceful present and future of mankind.

"Now, we bid him a painful farewell. He was still present a few weeks ago at the latest meeting of our Presidium and we were able to shake hands. Who would have thought at that time that that would be our last meeting. I think that already we all miss his friendly smile, engaging manner, his convincing and intelligent words, and the humanism emanating from his every movement. This is the way we who have known him and were able to work with him for many years will remember him. We will make sure that those who are able to recall his noble figure only from the pages of history will remember him that way too.

"On behalf of the Presidential Council and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the PPF movement, and on behalf of our entire people, I sincerely hope that Laszlo Lekai will rest in peace after the conclusion of a life rich in work and struggle, and will continue to live in the memory of our nation!"

KADAR CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

LD031656 Budapest MTI in English 1555 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has sent a telegram of greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on the occasion of his reelection.

KADAR GREETS SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

LD151328 Budapest MTI in English 0945 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Truong Chinh, the newly elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

TU CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH DANISH COUNTERPART

AU141416 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Sandor Gaspar Met the Danish Trade Union Leader"]

[Text] On Thursday [10 July] Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, held talks with Knud Christensen, chairman of the Danish Trade Union Federation, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Council of Trade Unions. The leaders of the Hungarian and Danish trade unions informed each other about the activities of the trade union movements in their countries and exchanged opinion about the possibilities of bilateral and European cooperation.

PERSONNEL CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OFFICE

AU160655 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 86 p 21

[Unattributed report]

[Text] At his own request, Gabor Buda was released -- with acknowledgement of his services -- by the Council of Ministers from office due to this retiring as deputy chairman of the Council Affairs Office of the Council of Ministers. The Presidential Council awarded the Order of the Socialist Hungary to Gabor Buda in recognition of his long service in a leading position.

MITTERRAND-GORBACHEV MEETING 'DIALOGUE OF HOPE'

LD111042 Warsaw PAP in English 0955 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 11: Today's TRYBUNA LUDU called the Moscow talks between Mitterrand and Gorbachev as a "dialogue of hope", stating: "Generally, the French response extends support to Soviet disarmament and political efforts aimed at improving international relations. There are no differences between the Soviet Union and France on the issues of consolidating friendly relations in the field of political, economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The Soviet-French dialogue has confirmed that relations between the two states are based on strong historical and geopolitical grounds.

"In Moscow, Mitterrand avoided political statements which could have suggested his role as a mediator in Soviet-American deliberations on the superpowers' second summit. However, his point of view on the entirety of East-West relations leaves no doubt that he is for the summit, which will bring success and will not be just a shield for the American policy of arms race, also in outer space."

SOVIET BALTIC FLEET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDANSK

LD151318 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Report by Andrzej Trojanowski]

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Soviet Baltic Fleet arrived in Gdynia today for a 4-day visit. A welcoming ceremony took place on the Pomorz wharf near the Blyskawica Kuseum ship. [passage omitted] The delegation is headed by the Soviet Baltic Fleet Commander, Vice Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov. [passage omitted] Navy Commander, Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk welcomed the Soviet delegation.

[Begin Kolodziejcyk recording] The command of the Soviet Baltic Fleet is paying its first official visit to our Navy on Polish territory. However, this is not our first contact, for we already have many contacts, working contacts behind us. Joint action and fraternity have been raised to an appropriate level and have been appropriately deepened. The first half of the year has yielded very good results. This is certainly connected with the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress. I once again would like to welcome, very warmly and cordially, the Soviet Baltic Fleet delegation led by Admiral Ivanov on our Polish land. [end recording]

The Soviet guests met with the voivodship authorities and employees of the USSR Consulate General in Gdansk today. The delegation members also visited the heroes of Westerplatte Naval Academy in Gdynia, as well as premises of the Flota military sport club. The schedule of the 4-day visit also includes the laying of wreaths beneath the Westerplatte Monument, the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers in Gdansk, and, moreover, a visit at the Nauta Repair Yard in Gdynia.

Delegation Leaders Decorated

LD151749 Warsaw PAP in English 1544 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 15 -- A delegation of the Soviet Baltic Fleet with its commander, Vice-Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov, is now visiting Poland.

The delegation was today received by Poland's National Defence Vice-Minister General Tadeusz Tuczapski who, on behalf of the national defence minister, decorated Vice-Admiral Ivanov and member of the Soviet Military Council, also chief of the Political Board of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, Vice-Admiral Anatoliy Korniyenko, with badges of the brotherhood in arms. Participants in the meeting talks about reinforcing the Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms and the service of Polish and Soviet fleets in the Baltic.

The Soviet delegation laid flowers at the unknown soldier's symbolic tomb and the mausoleum of Soviet Army soldiers here.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

LD152214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a cable of congratulations to Truong Chinh on his election as secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

Officials Sign Condolence Book

LD151242 Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 14 -- A book of condolences was laid out today at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam here in connection with the death of General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC Le Duan. Representatives of supreme party authorities, PUWP Political Bureau and CC Secretariat, Jozef Czyrek, Marian Wozniak, Henryk Bednarski and Ernest Kucza, head of PUWP Foreign Department, arrived to sign the book of condolences with words expressing most profound sorrow and sympathy.

Entries into the book were also made by delegations of the leadership of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, representatives of the national agreement of trade unions and the Society for Polish-Vietnamese Friendship, Delegations of numerous social organizations, institutions, Warsaw work establishments and factory party branches. Also diplomats from socialist and other foreign countries signed the book of condolences.

CUBAN YOUTH BRIGADE CONCLUDES MONTH-LONG VISIT

LD151239 Warsaw PAP in English 1851 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 14: The 3rd Carlos Roloff-Mialowski Brigade of Cuban youth ended their visit to Poland after nearly a month of meetings with their Polish peers, learning the country, its tradition, and history. Today, they met with representatives of the Polish-Cuban Friendship Society.

"The stays of the 3rd Cuban Brigade in Poland and of the 4th Polish Brigade in Cuba mark another stage in the materialization of the initiative of our states' leaders, Fidel Castro and Wojciech Jaruzelski," commander of the Cuban Brigade Elda Garcia Garcia told PAP.

"We are impressed by Warsaw and its historical monuments restored to their previous beauty. We saw tremendous care for the national culture in all Polish provinces. It was a month of intensive work for us, of many meetings at which we were warmly and cordially welcomed. We are leaving many friends here," Elda Garcia Garcia said.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTING PARTY TASKS

LD110859 Warsaw PAP in English 0110 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 10 -- At its first session on July 9 following the 10th PUWP Congress the PUWP CC Political Bureau discussed the key conclusions stemming from the Central Committee report, the discussions, resolutions and programme of the PUWP and the final address of the PUWP CC first secretary. The weight and urgency of the tasks arising from these documents call for their immediate implementation.

One of the key conditions for the successful realization of the goals set forward by the congress is the popularization of its substance and decisions, reaching specific milieus with them, winning over working people to actively join well organized conscientious work for the good of Poland and all Poles. All that is undertaken by the party should be comprehensive and should win the support of the working class and milions of working people.

Along with the government Presidium the Political Bureau made a preliminary review of the concept and methodology of the implementation of the resolution in various fields of life. The Political Bureau decided to compile, with the participation of experts and specialists from numerous milieus and socio-economic walks of life, a uniform timetable for the realization of the 10th Congress' decisions. Significant motions voiced during the pre-congress campaign will also be reviewed.

Special attention was paid to the careful and thorough elaboration of the draft plan, announced in the report and adopted by the congress, to review organization structures and work posts in the whole state through the use of the attestation method. This extensive undertaking cannot be a one-time, spectacular campaign.

A party-government commission will be founded for reviewing and modernizing economic and state organizational structures and work posts. It will be composed of outstanding theorists and practitioners, political activists and representatives of socio-professional associations. It will programme and coordinate further work.

The Political Bureau stated that the tasks arising from the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress significantly upgraded the criteria in relation to managerial cadres on all levels and lifted the degree of professional and socio-moral responsibility. The tasks require increased efforts, innovatgion in work methods, especially in organizing the activities of workers' teams.

Those who find out that the new tasks and harsher requirements are beyond their possibilities should, on their own initiative, give a chance to those whose activity, energy and traits of character create a guarantee of shouldering heavier duties, a chance for bright, dynamic people who have not always been noticed thus far.

The political Bureau underscored the need for the party's special concern for the development and higher quality of ideological work. The principle of openness of public life will be strengthened. Concrete and constructive criticism of negative phenomena in all fields of life and of subjectively conditioned negligence should be strengthened in propaganda. At the same time organizational innovation, outstanding individual achievements and people of good work should be propagated to a greater degree than before.

The increase in democracy in all of social life and difficult and responsible congress tasks call for greater discipline of implementation. Party members should lead the way in this respect.

The progressing political stability and processes of agreement, measurable and noticeable economic achievements, though not sufficient and not satisfactory, constitute positive premises for the acceleration of Poland's development rate. Being convinced that the good of the motherland is the highest common value the Political Bureau and government presidium call on all citizens to contribute, according to their best knowledge, abilities and will to act, to the common good while implementing the vision of the 10th PUWP Congress of a thrifty, modern and law abiding Poland.

The Political Bureau approved the programmatic and organizational provisions of the 2nd CC Plenum to be held this month and to discuss the party's tasks in popularizing and putting to effect the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress.

POLITBURO EXAMINES DOCUMENTS FOR SECOND PLENUM

LD152218 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 15: The PUWP CC Political Bureau met here today to discuss documents for the second plenum of the CC, to be held July 24. The Political Bureau analysed concepts of implementation of the 10th Congress resolutions and tasks to be undertaken in the near future, presented by secretaries of the CC responsible for respective fields of activity, and decided to work out a complex plan of implementation of congress resolutions. The plan will be presented at the third plenum of the CC. The Political Bureau recommended that CC departments, ministries and central institutions conduct a detailed analysis of proposals and motions presented during the pre-congress campaign and during the 10th Congress discussion and next inform movers on positions taken on those issues.

STATE COUNCIL ACTS ON PZPR CONGRESS DECISIONS

LD101835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] In our news summary we mentioned the session of the State Council; here are more details on the subject.

The impact of the 10th PZPR Congress decisions have been discussed by the State Council. The decisions were adopted, and a schedule setting forth the methods and deadlines for the implementation of appropriate tasks was accepted. The State Council deems it particularly important to strengthen the people's councils and the whole system of local self-government. Provision is made, inter alia, for a substantial expansion in the range and scope of public consultation of planned solutions that are of real importance to the population. The jurisdiction of the councils at all levels, as well as their independence in the sphere of local planning and financial management, will be increased.

Consideration was given to the establishment, under the State Council and in accord with the PRON of a public consultative council. This would serve to broaden area accord, exchange of views, and coordination and formation of opinion in matters of substantial public importance.

The State Council recommended that the people's councils consider the tasks defined by the 10th PZPR Congress and determine practical ways in which to implement them in the specific conditions of the voivodship, city, district, and parish.

An appraisal was made of the work of controllers in the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate. The need for constant concern for their public prestige and for a climate favoring their work, especially at the work place, was pointed out.

Guided by humanitarian considerations, the State Council resolved to present to the Sejm an initiative on the endorsement of a bill on special procedures concerning certain types of criminals. The bill, which was initiated by PRON, is designed to make it possible for the perpetrators of certain crimes against the interests of the state, as well as less serious common civil offences, to return to normal life and work.

PLANNING COMMISSION EVALUATES CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN

LD152248 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 15: Implementation of the National Socio-Economic Plan (NPSG) for 1983-1985, evaluation and proposals concerning the economic reform and assumptions of the central annual plan for 1987 came under discussion at a plenary meeting of the government Planning Commission here today [15 July] with the participation of economic and socio-political activists and scientists.

The discussion focused on defining the most proper way of implementing decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress, which assume introduction of the "second stage of the reform", namely, the acceleration of the process of achieving the economic equilibrium, boosting the effectiveness of economic-financial mechanisms and increasing their pro-effective impact. Summing up the debate, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the commission Manfred Gorywoda said that results of the discussions will be helpful to transform into practice the curently worked out task of introducing the second stage of the economic reform.

The necessity of introducing economic pressure, of which a necessary condition is the achievement of the equilibrium, results from the fact that the strategy of the NPSQ for 1986-1990 is based on a firm growth of effectiveness. Proper prices, permitting economic calculation which in turn would provide objective criteria for giving priority to those effective and executing demands of enterprises' self-financing are necessary, said Deputy Premier Gorywoda.

VOIVODSHIP LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS CONGRESS

LD151246 Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 14: Heads of Poland's 49 voivodship (regional) people's councils gathered here today for a conference on ways to strengthen the councils which are constitutionally proclaimed as local organs of state authority and basic self-government organs of the working people. The conference, attended by members of the Council of State, was chaired by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski who also took a stand on the issues raised in the debate.

Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski discussing the council's plans for implementing the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the PUWP concluded earlier this month, said the main issue would be greater effectiveness in every field. Speakers at the working conference noted they were happy the party congress had put so much emphasis on the need of broader base of national agreement in Poland as a bedrock of economic initiative, and large-scale sorting out of things in Poland.

SEJM LOOKS AT PACT, POLISH PEACE INITIATIVES

LD152151 Warsaw PAP in English 1537 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 15: The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee met here today to discuss the peace initiatives advanced at the latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Budapest and the ways of implementing the declaration on security and cooperation in Europe which was adopted recently by the 10th PUWP Congress. The commission stated, among other things, that the proposals to reduce armed forces and conventional weaponary in Europe contained in the Budapest message constituted an important element of the comprehensive programme of freeing the continent from mass-destruction weapons. The realization of those proposals would contribute to improvement in the political climate and to return to detente as well as to mutually advantegeous cooperation between states. These efforts are supported by the proposals contained in the declaration on security and cooperation in Europé adopted by the 10th PUWP Congress and referred to in the PUWP Central Committee report delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the congress forum, and in the resolution adopted by the congress.

The commission fully supported the programme of reducing armed forces and conventional weaponry in Europe contained in the Budapest message, accentuating that Poland would do everything possible to realize these proposals as this fully corresponded to the Polish reason of state and lay in the most vital interest of the Polish nation and state.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI FACTORY SPEECH

AU091003 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 86 p 7

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, at the 1 July meeting with the workers at the Swierczewski Precision Tools Plant in Warsaw]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev! Dear Comrades! I have been provided with extensive materials for a speech to you, but having heard the profound and heartfelt speech made by our esteemed and dear guest, I decided not to use the text of my written speech, which is a good speech. I want my words to be regarded as part of the talks we are having here with the Swierczewski plant workers, together with our guest and the entire Soviet delegation.

Yesterday the congress delegates were greatly pleased to acknowledge the announcement that Comrade Gorbachev would visit your plant in Wola. Today I wish to thank you for your warm, friendly welcome and for the talks we had with you at your benches.

Neither party members nor nonparty workers are indifferent to our congress' work; this is the conclusion we gathered fro talking to you. We are pleased and obliged.

The 10th Congress is not a closed party meeting. It is a creative conclusion of the great precongress discussion and it is taking place before the eyes of all workers and people. The congress has confirmed our great wish that it should be a forum for the entire party and workers class and a meeting of the best forces of the Polish people. We must ponder on what Poland will be in 5, 10, and 15 years. The support of the workers class and active work to implement congress resolutions will determine the success and results of our plan; this will prejudge the further development of our socialist homeland.

Socialism, W. Jaruzelski continued, is invincible as a social formation; this is the law of history. However, we are not indifferent to the cost of achieving the higher and higher stages of socialism. Our task is to cut the length of these stages and their cost to a minimum.

We have learned a great deal and we know by experience the meaning of lost time and unnecessary costs. We have had severe lessons. However, it is the wisdom of the party, the workers class, and the people to draw the necessary conclusions from such lessons. We have drawn them and we must implement them most thoroughly in the conviction that we can and must solve our problems more effectively.

In your plant we have seen how many valuable solutions you have implemented and how far you look forward to the future. Looking forward to the future is more than just modernizing current production. It is primarily a way of thinking, a sense of responsibility as masters of the factory, and a search for new forms of work. Our guest has stressed precisely this issue in such a resolute manner. The establishment and successful performance of partnership brigades is a prominent demonstration of the fact that the Swierczewski work force is looking forward to the future and continues to create better forms of the performance of the socialist enterprise, forms that are consistent with the working people's interests.

As you know from the congress reports and discussions, we are facing the enormous task of carrying out a radical structural-organizational reform, which will be closely geared to the economic reform. At the same time, we must carry out measures to improve to the maximum the organization of our cadres. The meaning of these measures is best illustrated by the sayings that the right men should be in the right places and the best men should blaze the trail. We will see that this is so. The process of reogranization and of overcoming old habits, liabilities, and red tape is a great and difficult process. We have every hope that primarily the workers class, the working people, the best engineers and economists, and all the people who boldy face the future will be our allies. After all, it is beneath the dignity of working man to perform below his potential.

Our past is fine and bitter at the same time, W. Jaruzelski continued, and we must not forget it. However, what we must do is think about the future all the time. This is one of our most important duties. This is especially a duty for the young generation, which is continuing to build Poland's future and its own.

When we speak about the past and the future, the importance of our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union becomes clear. The 10th Congress is not only a manifestation of this friendship and cooperation, but also a confirmation of their importance and prospects.

The 10th Congress has become even more well-known to the world because it is from here, from Poland, from Warsaw, that the voice of the leader of a great socialist power has resounded in the name of peace and in defense of peace. This was not just a propaganda appeal. This voice is backed by justice and strength. It brings a businesslike offer and a challenge of great political significance. It also contains great moral value. No honest person may remain indifferent to it. No Pole -- the son or daugher of a nation that has suffered so much and such great losses, and who knows what war means and understandss what peace is -- remains and can remain indifferent to it. Listening to Comrade Gorbachev's words, we affirm our solidarity with him with all our hearts and the entire considerable strength of our people's fatherland.

The statue of General Karol Swierczewski, a son of workers' Wola, a son of Warsaw, is a beautiful symbol. We cast our minds back to the tragic years of war, to the Soviet Army's mission of liberation, and to the struggle of the Polish People's Army jointly with the Sovit Army. [paragraph continues]

Life returned to the city thanks to Soviet aid. The first light shone again in Warsaw, and the first trams began running. Older people will remember the burnt walls with their inscriptions saying "No Mines." Comrade Gorbachev's father was a sapper who traveled a long, heroic battle trail. He was seriously wounded and convalesced in Krakow. What an explicit symbol.

Our friendship, W. Jaruzelski said, does not only consist of feelings. It possesses strong, material pillers, which are being built stronger and stronger from one year to the next. We will endeavor to make them even stronger. We will consolidate our integrity and expand our CEMA cooperation. A lot still remains to be done, but we are heading in this direction. I am convinced that we will reach new shores during joint activity between enterprises and workers' collectives, such as that joining "Swierczewski" to the Soviet "Kalibr." We expect more and more Polish and Soviet plants, workers, and scientific teams to undertake such cooperation. We particularly depend on contacts and cooperation among the young generation, on mutual acquaintance, and on the formation of joint working brigades.

We are continuing to cultivate Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms. I think it can be expanded into a Polish-Soviet socialist comradeship-in-work. May this develop.

We want a great Poland, W. Jaruzelski continued, but we do not construe this in a simplified way. A country that is small but well organized, dynamically developing, and cultural can be a great country. And a country that is great but torn apart by differences and behind the rest could become a small country. We have a chance of being a great country. But we are not concerned with size, which our history has known and which contained such smallness that it ended up with Poland being wiped off the map of Europe and, later on, pseudoimperial greed and simultaneous isolation which ended in the tragedy of 1939. We want a great, socialist, and dynamically developing Poland; a country where people live increasingly better, more wisely, and more nobly; from which a lot may be learned; and which values historical glory but realizes at the same time what it is today. Such a great Poland can only exist in alliance with the Soviet Union, only in fraternal cooperation with the socialist community. This is the Poland we desire and wish to build; I am convinced this will find expression in the 10th Congress resolution.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES MIDEAST ISSUES WITH JUNBLATT

AU151405 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon expressed thanks for being received and for the opportunity to visit Romania and once again meet with the RCP secretary general, and for being able to exchange views on questions of common interest. During the meeting, the two sides stressed the positive relations that have been established and are developing between the RCP and the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon and expressed their desire to continue to act to strengthen these relations. At the same time, they also stressed the broad opportunities to expand cooperation at an economic level between Romania and Lebanon in the interest and to the benefit of the two peoples, and the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

The two sides also discussed aspects of the international political situation paying particular attention to the situation in the Middle East. On this occasion, too, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the constructive, principled position held by Romania regarding the comprehensive poolitical settlement of the Middle East situation; regarding the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war; regarding the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem by recognition of their national rights, including their right to self-determination and creating their own independent state; and regarding the security and integrity of all states in that area. In this context, the two sides stressed the need to organize a UN-sponsored international conference with the participation of all states concerned, including the PLO. In connection with the situation in Lebanon, the two sides stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation among all political and social forces in that country and the achievement, through negotiations, of a broad national reconciliation in order to ensure the independence, sovereignty, peace, calm, and unity of Lebanon. The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, was attended by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Sharif Fayyad, member of the Politburo of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT

Joint Communique

AU061428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0806 GMT 6 Jul 86

["Communique" on PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to Romania from 2-6 July]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6 Jul 86 -- A communique on the official visit of friendship Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid to Romania, released in Bucharest on Sunday July 6, points out that during the talks which the RCP general secretary and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, conducted with the distinguished guest, information was exchanged on current concerns for socialist construction in Romania and China, the stage of bilateral links was examined, with particular stress on the way in whcih the decisions and understandings reached during the Beijing summit of October 1985 are implemented, and opinions were exchanged on the major problems of the international life.

On the occasion, it was noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of close friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the peoples of the two countries developed successfully, on the basis of a strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. In that framework, emphasis was placed on the deciding role of the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings and talks, which gave further decisive impact to the powerful development of cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, both bilaterally and in the international life.

The belief was expressed that broad possibilities existed for the further expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Chinese links on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other areas of mutual interest, and so was the determination to work most firmly along that line for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and collaboration throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Zhao Ziyang noted with satisfaction that the assessments contained in the communique released at the end of the summit visit paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985 had proved fully valid, the fact being also highlighted that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China shared identical or very close stances on the major problems confronting contemporary mankind.

Both cointries consider that the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch are the safeguarding of world peace, the fight against aggression and war, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, and end to the emplacement of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the ones in place, the renunciation of all nuclear missiles and weapons in the other parts of the world, a halt to outer space militarization. Romania and China consider that although the threat of a new world conflagration still exists, the forces of peace have asserted themselves ever more in the international arena and that, consequently, the peoples, the progressive forces everywhere can prevent the outbreak of a new war and ensure the safeguarding of peace in the world through joint actions, the communique further reads.

Emphasis was placed on Romania's and China's firm determination to work, alongside the peoples in other countries of the world, for an immediate end to the arms race and the achievement of a passage to palpable measures of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to further make sustained efforts for the elimination from the international life of the policy of violating he national independence and sovereignty of other states, of interference in their domestic affairs, of recourse to the use and threat of force against other countries.

The imperative need was underscored for intensified political and diplomatic efforts to peacefully settle interstate disputes, to eliminate the hotbeds of tension from all the regions of the world, in the interest of international peace, stability and detente.

The communique reiterates Romania's and China's stands on the imperative of a passage to a global resolution of the economic problems that face the developing countries, of the foreign debt issue included, of eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order. The active support was reiterated Romania and China grant to the strengthening of solidarity and the intensification of cooperation among the developing countries, and the need was underscored for those countries and for the developed states, too, to make concerted, sustained efforts for the developing countries' economic recovery, for a steady, harmonious and healthy growth of world economy.

Romania and China, the communique points out next, attach great importance to the participation of small and medium-sized, non-aligned and developing countries in the international life, to their growing role in the resolution of the serious problems of the contemporary world. The hope was expressed that the future non-aligned summit to be held in Zimbabwe this year would contribute to strengthening those states' unity and solidarity, to enhancing their role in the resolution of the complex problems of the international life.

Satisfaction was expressed at the close cooperation between Romania and China internationally and the determination was set forth to expand their cooperation at the UN and in other international organizations, for a growing role of the United Nations in solving the cardinal issues of the present-day world.

In connection with the official talks conducted between the Romanian prime minister and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the communique points out that they focused on an analysis of the stage of bilateral links, more particularly, in the economic realm. Tasks were set for the relevant economic ministries and organizations to identify new ways and means providing for a strong, further growth of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation on stable, long-term, mutually advantageous terms.

At the end of the visit, the Romanian prime minister and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China expressed their deep satisfaction at the productive results of the talks conducted in Romania, considering them to be a new and significant contribution to the strengthening and expansion of the links of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

On behalf of Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, as well as on his own behalf, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay a new official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China at a convenient time. Furthermore, the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China invited Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The dates of the visits will be set later on, through diplomatic channels.

Zhao Message

AU141000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

Now, in concluding my official visit of friendship to your country, I would like to express once again heartfelt thanks to you, to the RCP, the Government, and the Romanian people for the enthusiastic and hospitable welcome you extended to me.

Thanks to the cordial reception extended to me by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, my visit has been completely successful. I express my great satisfaction with the frank, friendly, and fruitful talks we held. This visit greatly strengthened my belief that the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation existing between our parties, countries, and the Chinese and Romanian people will certainly register a consistent, steady, and many-sided development.

I wish the SR of Romania prosperity and flourishing and to the Romanian people I wish much health!

May the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between China and Romania develop constantly!

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Premier of the PRC State Council.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

AU151507 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/7/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu sent the following telegram to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, On your election to the office of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, I warmly congratulate you and address you best wishes of success in the highly responsible office you were entrusted with by the party. I express my belief that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will further develop in the future, to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace the world over.

LEADERS SEND CABLES TO MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS

AU101852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1986 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, which reads:

On behalf of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I take special pleasure in addressing you, the CC of the MPRP, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Mongolian people warmest congratulations as well as cordial comradely greetings on the national day of the Mongolian people -- the 65th anniversary of the victorious people's revolution. An event of exceptional significance in the history of your country, the victory of the revolution and the instauration of people's power crowned the Mongolian people's fight against exploitation and oppression, for liberty and social progress. In the 65 years of free life, the working people led by the MPRP made deep-going revolutionary changes in all the spheres of the economic and social life, and scored outstanding achievements in building the technical-material base of socialism and in raising the people's welfare, materially and spiritually.

I wish to reiterate on this occasion, too, my firm belief that, taking joint action, in keeping with the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, the ties of friendship and manysided cooperation between our parties and countries will steadily intensify and diversify, in the interests of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and collaboration throughout the world.

On the great anniversary of the victorious people's revolution, I address you, the communist and friendly Mongolian people best wishes of success in implementing the resolutions of the 19th MPRP Congress, in the socialist construction of the homeland.

On the same occasion, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu sent a telegram to Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, whereby he addresses him warmest congratulations and wishes of fresh successes in the activity devoted to his country's progress and prosperity. The telegram expresses the conviction that the governments of the two countries will make further efforts toward continually developing Romanian-Mongolian manysided cooperation, in the spirit of the fine relations of friendship and overall esteem between the Romanian people and the Mongolian people, between Romania and Mongolia. On the 65th anniversary of the victorious Mongolian people's revolution -- the national day of the Mongolian People's Republic -- the chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, and the minister of foreign affairs, Ilie Vaduva, sent telegrams of congratulations to their Mongolian counterparts. On the same occasion, mass and public organizations and central institutions of Romania addressed congratulatory telegrams to similar organizations and institutions in the Mongolian People's Republic.

FRG POLITICIAN MEETS WITH VADUVA, STOIAN

AU151630 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/7/1986 -- July 15, Ion Stoian, chairman of the Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission of the Grand National Assembly (Romania's parliament), met with Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, president of the Inter-Parliamentary Council. During the interview, views were exchanged on current international issues, on ways to broaden collaboration of parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries within the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in other international bodies, so as to promote a climate of peace, confidence and cooperation in Europe and the world over. Emphasis was also placed on the role of parliaments and prliamentarians in the struggle for international peace, collaboration and understanding, the joint wish to enhance the two parliaments' contribution to the development and diversification of the Romanian-West German relations in various domains of mutual interest. Problems related to the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation were examined during the talks the guest conducted with Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister; Vasile Micu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Radu Voinea, president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

AU111255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1058 GMT 11 Jul 86

["Romania Declares for the liquidation of the Chemical Weapons" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/7/1986 -- The steady preoccupation of Romania and of numerous other states of the world for the banning of the chemical weapons, for their definitive and complete liquidation starts both from the tragic experience of the past and from present realities, from the fact that by corruption of its humanist purposes chemistry has been more and more intensely used to create weapons and kill as many combatants and non-combatants of the enemy, writes daily SCINTEIA in a commentary devoted to Romania's constructive demarches and initiatives for the liquidation of the chemical weapons.

The newspaper warns about the development and sophistication of the chemical weapons cautioning that:

The "frontier" of perilousness between the nuclear arsenals and the chemical ones is less and less conspicuous. Given this ever bigger danger the actions and stands have been intensified of late for banning the chemical weapons, for the liquidation of the existing arsenals. In full harmony with these preoccupations, with the exigencies of general peace and security, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have worked for the complete banning and destruction of the chemical weapons, a fact reiterated also in the latest speeches of the RCP general secretary. Romania has supported the proposal for the conclusion of an international convention on banning chemical weapons and destroying the stockpiles in existence, a proposal that has been for years on the agenda of the Geneva disarmament conference. Along the years Romania advanced to the Geneva negotiation forum a string of concrete, constructive proposals received with interest by the other participating states. As seen by Romania what is important now is to pass to concrete actions, to prove the necessary political will for concluding the negotiations and achieved the above-mentioned convention to soonest.

According to Romania of outstanding importance would be no doubt the materialization of the proposals pursuing the creation of zones free of chemical weapons just like in the case of the nuclear weapons, in Europe and in other parts of the world.

Greatly important in this respect is the declaration and appeal of late last year by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, regarding the realization in the Balkans of a zone free of chemical weapons. It is a realistic and profoundly constructive initiative in full harmony with the major requirements of peace and security in the Balkans, and in general all over Europe and the world.

In this connection worth remembering is also the proposal of the Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia addressed to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to start negotiations on the creation of a chemical weapon free zone that should encompass the territories of the three states.

Socialist Romania is firmly convinced, as emphasized again these days by the party's general secretary, president of the republic, that under the current international circumstances any step toward halting or curbing the escalation of arming, toward elimination from various regions of the world of various categories of mass destruction weapons among which the chemical weapons hold an important place, can only contribute to the restoration of international confidence, to opening ways to the endorsement efficient measures also as regards other categories of weapons, nuclear above all, and speed up the attainment on the final goal, that of general and complete disarmament.

CORRECTION TO SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON PRC RELATIONS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "SCINTEIA on Developoment of PRC Cooperation" published in the 15 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 1.

Page H 2, first paragraph, line four reads: ...scientific-technical and cultural level and in all areas of common interest.

Of particular importance is the development of economic relations, the growth of the forces of production and of the scientific-technical and technological potential of... (adding phrase)

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VENEZUELA'S CONSALVI'S VISIT

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD151304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1938 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, this evening gave a dinner in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi.

During the course of the dinner, which was held in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the two ministers exchanged appropriate toasts in which they both made reference to the development of friendly relations and bilateral cooperation and placed particular emphasis on the need further to promote economic links along the lines of cooperation between developing countries. The toasts also referred to some aspects of the current international development.

The talks between the two foreign ministers will continue in Belgrade tomorrow. The Venezuelan foreign minister will also be received by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Received by Hasani

LD151458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, the president of the SFRY Presidency, received Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi, the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, in the Palace of the Federation today.

In cordial and friendly talks, in which Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs also took part, there was discussion of improving various aspects of Yugoslav-Venezuelan cooperation, particularly in the field of the economy and culture which contribute to the better acquaintance and understanding between the friendly peoples of the two countries. It was stressed that bilateral cooperation should be developed in all fields and it was jointly assessed that there is both the possibility and need to achieve this. Ways of strengthening economic cooperation by increasing trade and particularly by developing higher forms of cooperation in this field on a long-term basis were noted.

In the section of the talks on international topics, consideration was given, above all, to the situation in Central America and the preparations for the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned nations in Harare, to which both sides attach great importance and which is expected to give an important impetus to the further activity of the nonaligned countries in solving the main problems of international relations.

Further Talks With Dizdarevic

LD151430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- The activities by the Contadora Group and the support group are the only option for a lasting, stable and overall peace in Latin America, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Dr Simon Consalvi assessed in their talks here today. Dizdareavic and Consalvi, currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia, stressed that the two groups offered a solution to the Latin American problem with full respect for independence, sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs of other countries, and the right of every country to its own development. These principles are identical to those set out in the U.N. Charter, and to the principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement, they said.

The Yugoslav side again expressed support to democratization processes and the solving of problems of authentic striving of Central American countries on these principles. Pointing out the significance of the Nonaligned Movement's support to the peace initiatives by the Contadora Group, the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Venezuela said they were convinced that it would be reaffirmed at the nonaligned summit in Harare. Dizdarevic and Consalvi also expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle of preserving its independence and sovereignty.

They also stressed the role of the Nonaligned Movement as a non-bloc factor, and said it was necessary to strengthen its unity and action ability in order to contribute to the solving of crucial problems facing the present-day world. The two ministers said they believed that the Harare summit would reaffirm the Nonaligned Movement's strategic commitments - struggle for ending the arms race and for disarmament, strengthening mutual confidence, detente and more just solving of international economic problems, especially the developing countries' debts.

Meets With Krekic

LD152238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Pool" Item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- The influence of protectionist measures of the industrialized countries and groupings on the Yugoslav and Venezuelan economies as well as those of other developing countries was the main topic of the talks in Belgrade today between Yugoslav Foreign Trade Federal Secretary Nenad Krekic and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia.

It was agreed that an inter-governmental mixed commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation be set up. In the first stage, the commission's task would be to work on improving mutual knowledge about and the study of the two countries' markets. It is [passage indistinct].

CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL COLOTKA ARRIVES IN ZAGREB

LD151256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak SR Government CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, arrives in Zagreb today on a 2-day official and friendly visit to the SR of Croatia, at the invitation of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council.

The Czechoslovak guest was welcomed at Zagreb airport by Ante Milovic, Croatian Executive Council president; Ivica Trnokop, the republic's Foreign Relations Committee president, and Zlatan Markotic, Zagreb City Assembly Executive Council president. [passage omitted]

Meets With Markovic

LD152023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Peter Colotka, Premier of the Government of the SR of Slovakia and member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, who is playing a friendly visit to the SR of Croatia, today had talks with Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia.

In the talks both sides expressed satisfaction at the current level of development of cooperation between the SR's of Croatia and Slovakia which play a substantial role in the overall Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation. In this context the two sides stressed that there exist possibilities for further expanding of the cooperation, in particular, in the sphere of industrial cooperation and specialization and joint ventures on Third world markets.

The present level of overall Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation makes it possible for cooperation in the economic sphere to be raised to an even higher level. Both sides expressed an interest in seeing this achieved. Stress was also placed on the positive experience which work organizations from th two countries have had in these area.

The plans up to 1990 envisage the value of trade between Czechoslovaki and Yugoslavia to amount to 7.5 billion dollars. Croatia's share in the overall Yugoslav trade with Czechoslovakia amounts to 20 percent.

Slovak premier and member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Peter Colotka, also had talks with Ante Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly. The talks focused on the specific possibilities for expanding economic and other forms of cooperation. In this context particular stress was placed on the possibility for consolidating cooperation in building industry, agriculture, food processing industry, electronics, electrical engineering, ferrous metallurgy, oil industry, machine-building industry, energy industry and other areas.

Particular emphasis was placed on the results achieved so far in cooperation between Rade Koncar, Provomajska, Djuro Djakovic, Nikola Tesla and other collectives from the republic with their partners in Czechoslovakia. The possibility was also discussed for Yugoslav work collectivies to take part in some new projects in Czechoslovakia. Reference was also made to the import of goods from Czechoslovakia.

The talks in Zagreb were attended by the ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia, Bohumil Simacek, and the consul general in Zagreb, Jan Surkos.

In the course of their visit to Zagreb, the guests from Czechoslovakia toured Rade Koncar Composite organization of associated labor which accounts for 40 percent in the overall manfacturing cooperation with Czechoslovak partners. Representatives of Rade Koncar drew attention to the specific programs which will create further scope for expanding partnership and undertaking joint ventures in on third markets. This afternoon the Czech delegation visited Kumrovec, Comrade Tito's birthplace.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD 15 JUL

LD152136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at its session today which has presided over by Milanko Renovica, considered the organization of work on drafting proposals for changes in some of the provisions of the SFRY Constitution. It was deemed necessary to immediately undertake specific activities in formulating the changes on the basis of the proposals contained in the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System and those put forward during public debate on the document. It was also stressed that all organs and bodies of the Federation, the republics, and the provinces should take part in this work in accordance with the duties within their purview and responsibility and that a broad-based sociopolitical action should also be organized. The Presidium pointed out that all the changed in the Constitution should be conducive to a more consistent realization of, and improvement in, the production relations of self-management and the federal system and to a more efficient resolution of all social problems and the implementation of the stand adopted at 13th LCY Congress.

It was also agreed that work on the changes should be coordinated with the work on drafting changes to other normative acts, primarily to the Law on Associated Labor. It was pointed out, however, that the overall activity should not be limited to normative changes alone but that a clearly-defined and determined ideopolitical action is needed designed to changed the behavior and heighten the level of responsibility of every individual, by those occupying social positions and by all self-management, state, and other organs of society. Within the framework of preparations for the second session of the LCY Central Committee -- to be held on 30 July -- the Presidium formulated draft orientation programs.

MESIHOVIC TOURS INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

LD1606C5 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order and member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, today visited the Republic's Secretariat for Internal Affairs. They were informed about the current security situation in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the future tasks facing the internal affairs organs and security services by Dusko Zgonjanin, the Republic's secretary for internal affairs.

It was stressed in the course of the conversation with top officials in the security service that the security situation in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina is stable due to the activity by all organized socialist forces of society and the efforts by the working people and citizens to resolve the problems emerging in our socioeconomic development. The successful fulfilment of the tasks by the interal affairs organs and security services and the entire system of social self-protection have contributed to this. The need was stressed for all the factors of social self-protection to take an even more involved, meaningful, and decisive part in this, the announcement by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency's information office states.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH LCY CONGRESS

Radovic Address

AU110932 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 p 4

[Report on the opening speech by Miljan Radovic at the first session of the Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Upbringing, Science, and Culture of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 25 June]

[Excerpts] The socialist self-managing transformation of science, education, and culture has been carried out under very complex socioeconomic and ideolopolitical conditions. Social practice has once again shown how much the development and state of these activities directly depend on the socioeconmic position of the entire self-managing transformation of our society -- this was pointed out by Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his opening speech in the Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Upbringing, Science, and Culture.

Science -- Lever for Development

The realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program necessary to bring us out of our social and economic crisis depends, he said, to a great extent on whether subjective forces have learned that education, science, technology, and data processing are the basis of the world's scientific and technological revolution and powerful factors in the speeding up of production forces and socialist self-management. The sluggish implementation of the Stabilization Program shows that the LC and our society hav not fully realize that. [passage omitted]

Speaking about various discussions about our social position and the material position of science, and about the aims and tasks of the scientific and technological development of the country that have been conducted since the 12th Congress, Radovic pointed out that the premise has been accepted that increasingly favorable social and material conditions be created and exemptions and incentives be introduced for a faster development of scientific research activities of special social importance. A significant contribution to these discussions and positions has also been made in the LCY Central Committee, Radovic pointed out. The LCY Central Committee Presidium on two occasions discussed the social position and significance of science and adopted an Ideopolitical Foundation for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress documents in the field of scientific and technological development of the country.

Since the strategy of the technological development of the SFRY is a condition for a further development of the country, it was necessary to ensure that it be agreed and adopted much earlier. It should also express the necessarily changed attitude toward knowledge, which must be increasingly our chief comparative advantage. [passage omitted] Special measures should be taken to ensure the continuation of the financing and work on the joint Yugoslav scientific macro-projects that have been agreed upon, and one should ensure a more equal relationship among fundamental, development, and applied research. [passage omitted]

Education Reform Is Justified

In the preparations for the party congresses and conferences and the discussions at them, as well as in the public discussion of the documents for the 13th LCY Congress, the realization of the socialist self-managing transformation of education and upbringing to date was critically analyzed. [paragraph continues]

Positive elements, as well as the difficulties, omissions, and even failures in its realization were pointed out in the discussions, Miljan Radovic pointed out.

On the basis of what has been perceived in this way, it is an unequivocal view that the LC has no reason to drop its basic ideological tenets in the socialist self-managing transformation of education and upbringing. However, the LC must work in a more organized way, and react in time, more resolutely, and more critically to the shortcomings and failures in the realization of the transformation of education and upbringing.

Speaking more specifically about the several segments of the education and upbringing system, Radovic particularly referred to vocational training:

The educational training as a whole is still burdened by a fragmentation in programs and organization, and by its not being economical. The network of the school centers, higher schools and faculties is excessively large. The poor quality and the low efficiency of the entire vocational training is causing more and more concern. In some republics and provinces, up to a third of those enrolled in secondary vocational training never complete the training started. The situation is even more unfavorable in college studies. So for example, in 1985 in Yugoslavia only 13.6 percent of students graduated on time. The stuides at universities last on average 6.7 and in higher schools 4.9 years. In one generation of higher education students only 27 percent or 90,000 have to repeat a year or leave the studies. [passage omitted]

Criticism of Inertia

Speaking about problems in culture Radovic said:

The information relating to results and the trends of activities in culture points toward the complexity of the situation and contradictions that culture is facing today. On the one hand we have the revival of amateurism in certain areas, the increased interest of artists in current happenings not only in culture but also in society, more and more dynamic currents in the area of creative work, the more significant and noted results of our artists and musicians, writers, and film creators. On the other hand we have the more and more difficult material position of culture, the reduced volume of production, the worsening of the socioeconomic position of those employed in this field and of those who work as free artists, the spreading of trash literature and of bourgeois taste, the increase of restrictive measures at the expense of culture, and attempts to found a way out through short term administrative solutions. [passage omitted]

Emphasizing then the need for the further self-managing transformation of culture, Radovic said:

When we say that the results we have achieved in this process are only half results then we are primarly criticizing inertia and stagnation in the self-managing transformation of culture. New steps in this process will made through raising the quality of decisionmaking and accords in the self-managing interest communities for culture and in the cultural institutions; through a more objective evaluation of cultural work and of the results of this work; through an improvement of the self-managing organization in the direct exchange of labor in culture; and through a fuller cooperation of the working people and citizens in planning cultural needs and programs, and in realizing and evaluating these programs, considering that this cooperation may be confirmed only if it serves the development of culture and does not cause a fall in the quality of work and programs.

It is particularly important that the social interest and influence in culture be implemented through a comprehensive percention of the opportunities and requirement of our society and that they contribute to the processes of democratization in creativity and culture.

One of the basic tasks in the self-managing transformation of culture involves the emancipation from the traditional narrowing down of culture exclusively to artistic activities or exculsively to the so-called acme of creativity. The new aspects of creative manifestation, ennobling of labor, a humanization of the relations in society, the care for and protection of nature, the development of the cultural components of the labor process and social life, the raising of health and physical culture, the numerous new aspects of cultural activities by young people, and so forth, are the best examples of the spread of culture to all the spheres of human life.

Where We are Lagging

Radovic then remarked that we are less and less prepared to resist in a more determined way trash, petty bourgeois tastes and a consumer frame of mind, cheap effects, and mythomania. "For a true culture, the development of critical awareness is very important; without it, culture will be less and less culture and creativity and more and more an industry of products and contents that deaden and efface."

In his opinion, social criticism from Marxist positions is lagging; this is criticism which will find in its system of values a place for both social and ethnical aspects of a subject that it evaluates. Critical words confirm their power not when they judge or reject a work of art or science, but when they advance our understanding and reception of its values, and when they advance arguments to differentiate between the old and the new, and what is progressive from what is backward.

In this period between the congresses, Radovic concluded, the processes of democratization of creativity have strengthened again, but this has not always run without the resistance of the conservative forces and of the opponents of our society. There have been all sorts of pressure by these forces and there have been attempts to compromise our cultural policy, cultural worker, and culture in general. There have been excesses and misunderstandings, and there have also been attempts to find refuge in the sphere of creativity and culture by those who sow nationalistic discord and hatred, who plant call for 'reconciliation' as a cover for their revanchist intentions, who calculatedly counterfeit history in order to attempt subsequently to deprive of every sense not only the matters that have been won but also those for which we struggle.

Krunic Speaks

AU101107 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 pp 2-3

[Report on opening speech by Bosko Krunic at the first session of the commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 25 June]

[Excerpts] The entire period between the 12th and the 13th Congresses was marked by a grave, sometimes dramatic, confrontation with the economic crisis which laid bare all the shortcomings and aggravated many open questions of our development. This was a proper test of the political system too, and it displayed both its merits and its shortcomings, Bosko Krunic pointed out in the introductory speech in the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. [paragraph continues]

The most significant step in the efforts for the further building and improvement of the political system in the past period was the Critical Analysis and the public discussion of it. Great significance attaches to the fact that working people and citizens, virtually all the sociopolitical organizations, the science and professional associations, and public media massively participated in the discussion.

Such a great interest is obviously not only an expression of dissatisfaction with our society's situation, particularly with our economic situation, but also of dissatisfaction with the distribution of social power and influence, with the use of social wealth and with a series of deformations in our political system. This is also an expression of the worry and responsibility of the people trying to come out of the crisis and remove amassed problems, the worry for self-management and their own future; an expression of the great part of the workers class and working people identifying themselves with the concept and vision of our socialist self-managing democracy.

The conflict between self-management and statism is beginning to look more like a class conflict, Krunic said. This conflict has a tendency to continuously grow because efforts for the implementation of constitutional principles, and particularly of the tasks of the Long Term Economic Stabilization program which would cut short the socioeconomic roots of statism and the control over surplus value, have encountered bitter resistance from those advocating technobureaucratic and state-owned monoply. This is why at this congress we must be decisive in our demand for defeating the dominant position of the bureaucracy in the distribution of social power and social wealth. Bureaucracy is perpetuating and enhancing itself in the conditions of statism and links itself to and accepts all kinds of ideologies -- separatist, unitarian, bureaucratic, nationalist, -- which help it preserve and strengthen its monopoly.

From this point of view we ought to also look for the dangers of republican, provincial and federal statism.

What We Are Looking For and What We Want

Having said that the basic criterion of assessing whether our self-managing system is up to the level of its historical task must be based on the results of its economic efficiency in the conditions of commodity production, on how politically democratic it is, and on how much social security it provides for its people, Krunic stressed that everything that we are looking for and that we want -- beginning with the Constitution and the Long-Term Stabilization Program and up to the Critical Analysis -- derives from this basic criterion. Along this line, work is now going on about changes in the constitutions, the Associated Labor Law, and other documents regulating the system.

Advocating a more resolute opposition to the attempts to revise the foundations of the system whether from statist or from bourgois-liberal positions, the introductory speaker remarked that during the discussions about the Critical Analysis, there have not been enough polemics with views that oppose the LC positions. Polemics with the party positions were conducted even by some in the LC ranks, which also led to the deepening of some existing divisions, Krunic stressed and added:

Here I do not have in mind the different positions which concern certain institutional and legal solutions, about which a struggle of opinions should indeed be waged, but the continuity of the very idea of our system. Some people now want to present the insistence on this continuity as conservativism of the LC, as dogmatism, and as defense of every institutional provision. [paragraph continues]

The unity of the LC cannot rest on pragmatism and on a policy of daily calculations, but only on the same program goals with which all of us can and must identify and for which we will struggle. These goals are contained in the LCY program, the Constitution, the Long-Term Program, and the congress documents. We cannot each in his way decide what the goals of our movement are and what they should be; these goals cannot be pulled down through the theses that the Constitution opposes the LCY program and that it causes all the trouble, that the Long-Term Program is opposed to the Constitution, and particularly the Critical Analysis and the like. There has not yet been enough open, public, and well-argued confrontation with such theses. [passage omitted]

The opening speaker further asked that the old assessments about the functioning of the political system which have been uttered from the 11th LCY Congress onward should no longer be repeated but that activities should be organized from the basic organizations of associated labor up to the communes and the federation on specific amendments to the constitution, to the laws governing the system, to regulations, and to self-managing acts. [passage omitted] One should much more resolutely oppose the increasingly pronounced tendencies of negating and even abolishing the basic organizations of associated labor. The distortions that arose in practice, such as barriers erected, autarky, and the transformation of the associated labor organizations into a playground of group property interests cannot be identified with their constitutional design.

Critically referring to the occurrences when associated labor organizations fence themselves off within work organizations, he pointed out that this is basically a departure from constitutional principles, and that it harms both the interests of associated workers and the development of modern production forces. [passage omitted] The absence of self-managing authority in the collective abolishes the very foundation of the delegate system. [passage omitted]

Speaking about criticism at the expense of the delegate system, Krunic further stressed that one cannot accept the longings for the old mandates of deputies and the bourgeois democratic system of elections. Despite many shortcomings both in the election system and in cadre policy, one cannot accept the request that the role of the delegations be changed from the ground up. One must, however, insist on a further development of institutional solutions, also advocated by the Critical Analysis, as regards the election procedure; links, mutual coordination of delegations; and overcoming disintegration in the delegate machinery; as regards responsibility, and as regards building and advancing the specific role of every assembly chamber, starting with the criteria for setting them up and ranging up to the content and methods of work in them, especially concerning the associated labor chambers and the sociopolitical chambers.

Central Problem -- Statism

In this connection the opening speaker stressed two points: the delegate assemblies should be much more efficient in exercising control and supervision over the implementation of decisions, but likewise the present overemphasized and overblown conventional state function of all sociopolitical communities should be combatted, so that these communities would develop more consistently as self-managing communities. The commune, too, must develop on this basis, and all this should combat statism which in many respects has led to the present divisions and disintegration. However, a solution for combatting the republican and provincial statism, which is now most pronounced, Krunic pointed out, cannot be sought in a strengthening of federal centralism, in a "strong federation," or rather statism in the federation. The LCY precept is clear: to stand firmly on the constitutional principles of our federalism, but to change everything that hampers their realization, including some constitutional and other normatic provisions, and consistently prevent the roots of unconstitutional practice. [paragraph continues]

In this respect we must proceed from the premise that the central problem in the building of relations in the federation has for some time been unconquered statism and growing bureaucratization, instead of the self-managing delegate method of accords and agreements. [passage omitted]

From this point of view, Krunic went on to say, it is necessary that we search for solutions for a more direct presence and influence of workers associated in self-managing and of all working people in the overall process of delegate decision making in the SFRY Assembly and in other federal organs. [passage omitted]

In some discussions linked to the relations in the federation, one could see the view according to which many causes of our difficulties and the overall crisis consist of the fact that our community is multinational and that republics and provinces exist in the federation. Frequently these discussions hark back to the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOY] and to the question of whether we have abandoned it or not. However, the basic thing that can be derived precisely from these AVNOY principles and the AVNOY spirit is that none of the peoples of Yugoslavia joined Yugoslavia in order to live in it with less freedom, less equality, and less socialism than it would enjoy living by itself. [passage omitted]

Kosovo Our Common Care

Speaking about relations within the SR of Serbia, and particularly about the achievement of unity and togetherness as being essential for the stability and unity of Yugoslavia, Krunic among other things said that the sorting out of the situation in Kosovo is of paramount importance for the improvement of national equality, and the curbing of nationalist narrow-mindedness and intolerance. This is a matter for the LCY as a whole, particularly when we are talking about undertaking measures that would strengthen the province's economy. Our main task must be to secure national equality and trust and to create conditions for the free life of all, particularly of the citizens of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality who now feel threatened in this unbalanced situation. [passage omitted]

Continuing his speech, Krunic spoke about the need to struggle for constitutionality and legality as one of the most important tasks of sociopolitical organizations and the entire self-managing and delegate mechanism. [passage omitted] The opening speaker also spoke about the debureaucratization of the LC as one of basis messages expressed in all just ended party gatherings and in the general party debate held on the occasion of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. In connection with this he stressed among other things that we must stop many individuals' leisurely membership in the LC and in other sociopolitical organizations and their organs characterized by the lack of involvement and obligation required by an ideopolitical struggle for the historically new form of relations as is self-management. At the end his speech Bosko Krunic pointed out that in the process of the democratization of political life changes will also be necessary in the work of the SAWPY, the Trade Union, and the Socialist Youth Association.

FBIS

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POLISH DELEGATE COMMENTS ON STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD162012 Warsaw PAP in English 1813 GMT 16 Jul 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, July 16 -- A clear, though still insufficient, in the opinion of some observers, progress has been made in recent days in the debates of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Woldzimierz Konarski, said at a press conference held here today that socialist states, with a view to facilitating the solution of issues unsettled so far, have proposed that the matter of informing about large, independent military airforce exercises be moved to the next stage of the conference, similarily to the statement of January 15, this year, made by Mikhail Gorbachev concerning the navy.

Socialist states are also ready to accept the postulate that the informing procedure cover other kinds of military activity (troop movements and redeplcyments, and so on) interlocked with activities of ground forces. This is also one of the difficult issues of the conference.

The head of the Polish delegation said that one should now act rapidly to solve the remaining controversial issues in order to work out the final document before the agreed date of adjourning the debates -- September 19, this year. In order to achieve this end it is necessary to continue the process of mutual concessions on the part of all participating states, he said.

Further significant steps taking into account the security interests of the CSCE are very much called for in order to end the current session with significant success. Unofficial talks indicate that the new initiative of socialist states is deemed as an important step in this direction, said Konarski.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT INTERVIEWS ROMANIA'S GIOSAN

AU161254 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania and candidate member of the RCP Central Commitee Political Executive Committee, to Angel Andreevski, "representative of the OTECHESTVEN FRONT's Editorial Board"; date, place not given]

[Text] A Romanian parliamentary delegation, led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly. A representative of the Editorial Board met with Nicolae Giosan, leader of the delegation, and had a talk with him.

[Andreevski] Please tell our Bulgarian readers about the most important tasks being implemented at the moment by the Grand National Assembly.

[Giosan] The recent June session discussed and adopted the Uniform Plan on the Socioeconomic Development of the SR of Romania. During the 1986-90 5-Year-Plan Period, the Plan on Developing Agriculture and the Food Industry for the same period, and other documents of great importance for the development of our country along the road of socialism and communism.

As these documents envisage and as Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania points out, during the current stage we shall secure the transition toward intensely developing industry, agriculture, and other branches, reduce the use of materials and labor power, and increase the productivity of labor and economic efficiency in all areas, while stressing the quality indexes of production. The Romanian people are fully enaged in implementing the scientific-technical revolution in all areas of life, striving toward the final result -- modernizing and elevating the entire socioeconomic activity to a new stage. We shall continue to develop education and culture and reach a new quality of our entire people's labor and life.

[Andreevski] How do you evaluate the current cooperation with the Bulgarian Parliament and what are the prospects of its further expansion? In what directions will it develop?

[Giosan] I am especially pleased to say that during the years of socialism fruitful cooperation has develcped between the supreme legislative organs of Romania and Bulgaria. This was sensed with a special force during the last two decades, when this cooperatin was placed on the lastig foundations of the agreements reached between the first leaders of our parties and states, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. Mutual visits took place on parliamentary level of the commissions on foreign policy and our interparlimentary groups, which made a substantial contribution to expanding Romanian-Bulgarian relations and strengthening the mutual coming together and acquaintance through their dialogues, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding and fraternal cooperation.

Together with my colleague, Comnrade Stanko Todorov, we are working to strengthen Romanian-Bulgarian parliamentary cooperation, and for this purpose we agreed to develop and expand the contacts between a greater number of permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly and the National Assembly, to encompass other areas of cooperation, especially the economic and public culture areas. I am convinced that this will benefit our neighboring and friendly countries and peoples, as well as the cause of peace and socialism.

[Andreevski] How do you see the role of the parliaments in consolidating the spirit of Helsinki in international relations, securing peace on the old continent and throughout the world, and turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons?

[Giosan] The Grand National Assembly places at the basis of its international activity the concept of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, leader of our party and state, according to which all parliaments and parliamentarians are acquiring a greater role in developing the atmosphere of peace, understanding, detente, and cooperation on the European Continent and throughout the world. This is namely the spirit which the Final Act of Helsinki gives to developing political life in Europe and the world, and which at present must encourage a successful completion of the Stockholm Conference, devoted to strengthening confidence and cooperation, and facilitating disarmament on our continent, as well as the Vienna talks on reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe.

The parliaments and parliamentarians have the noble goal of uniting their efforts to halt the arms race, progress toward disarmament, finally stop the nuclear experiments, reduce and completely eliminate nuclear weapons, and secure lasting peace in Europe and on the entire planet. The struggle to create zones free of nuclear weapons and without foreign bases in the Balkans, central and northern Europe, and other continents, acquires great significance in the achievement of these goals.

Socialist Romania's parliament and parliamentarians wish to cooperate even more closely with the parliament of socialist Bulgaria, our Bulgarian colleagues, and all parliaments and parliamentarians of the Balkan peninsula, with a view to turning this region of the Old Continent into a zone of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and broad and fruitful cooperation among all Balkan states.

LUKANOV CONVEYS ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU161805 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, July 16 (BTA corr.) -- Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, paid a short businesslike visit to Bucharest.

He was received by Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov conveyed greetings and a verbal message from Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general [of the BCP Central Committee] and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. The two sides discussed issues in connection with the further widening and deepening of the Bulgaro-Romanian economic cooperation.

LEBANESE CONSULTATION'S END; AL-TURK STATEMENT

AU161529 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA) -- Political consultations were held here between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Lebanon from July 14 through 16. They were held by Bulgaria's deputy foreign minister Mr. Ivan Ganev and by Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lebanon. The Lebanese guest was received by Mr. Khristov, minister of trade, by Prof. Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, and by Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Lebanese relations are developing in the traditional spirit of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation and that they conform with the interests of the two countries and of the preservation of peace in the world.

Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk expressed the gratitude of Lebanon for the aid and support rendered by the Bulgarian Government and people to the Lebanese people in the difficult times it is now experiencing as a result of the continuing Israeli aggression of the occupation of Lebanese territories. He expressed Lebanon's support for the proposals of the countries of the socialist community directed towards the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

Mr. Ivan Ganev informed Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk of Bulgaria's development at the present stage and of the guidelines of her foreign policy. Special emphasis was laid on Bulgaria's constructive policy in the Balkans and on the great importance of the initiatives for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Bulgaria's deputy foreign minister expresed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the ARab peoples for the triumph of the just Arab cause over the forces of imperialism and Zionism and especially with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and for the foundation of an independent state. He also said that Bulgaria is for the preservation of the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon, for the establishment of peace and security in that country and for the stopping of Israeli's aggressive actions against that country.

The consultations were held in the friendly and constructive spirit which characterizes the relations between the two countries.

Before leaving this country Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk made the following statement to a BTA reporter:

"I am leaving Bulgaria satisfied with my visit, which was positive and constructive. It is my opinion that it will contribute to the promotion of the friendly relations between the two countries. In future too, we will do all that is possible for their strengthening. The Bulgarian side has stressed its support for Lebanon's efforts for freeing itself from the Israeli occupation."

Mr. Fu'ad al-Turk said the following on the situation in the Middle East:

"We accept the proposal of the USSR for convening an international conference on the Middle East issue. It is our opinion that this is the best way to reaching a solution to this problem. This conference should be attended by all interested countries including the Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only legal representative of the Palestine people.

"We are also of the opinion that the Lebanese issue should be separated from the Middle East one. The settling of these Lebanese crises should start from southern Lebanon with the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from it."

STEFANAK ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY TASKS

AU160601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of International Policy: "Socialism, Social Progress, Peace; On the Tasks of Czechoslovak Foreign Policy After the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] The period following the 17th CPCZ Congress is characterized by the increased activity of our entire party and socialist in working out and implementing the congress conclusions in everyday work. This also applies to the broad foreign-political activities of our party and our state. The adoption of corresponding specific tasks in this sphere is based on well-substantiated reasons. Never in the past has the interlinkage or external and internal factors of our country's development been as tight as it is now -- both within the framework of the socialist community, and within the framework of worldwide development.

The mutual interdependance of countries and peoples in deepening. Their common interests are being enforced in the world arena. However, at the same time we see the effects of conflicts and contradictory tendencies. The deep social, economic, and scientific-technical conflicts in the individual countries and in the world are affecting not only the states' domestic policies, but also the overall development of the international situation.

Fight for Peace

The demand for the successful defense of peace is coming to the fore with even greater urgency. Everything else would become senseless, if this demand were not fulfilled. But the laws governing social progress demand more and more urgently that the efforts of the entire international community be united not only in the issues of war and peace, but also in resolving other global problems of mankind, such as -- and particularly -- the rapidly progressing pollution of living environments, the essential need to ensure sufficient natural resources for economic development, the elimination of poverty, hunger, and illiteracy, and so forth. The solution of these issues transcends state borders. In many ways it affects the very foundations of the existence of human civilization.

Today, when we have already stepped over the threshold of the nuclear and space age, we must adopt a new way of thinking which corresponds to the present times; and we must also be capable of adopting corresponding practical measures. In this respect the 27th Congress of the faternal CPSU has also been an inspiring force for the entire sphere of our foreign policy. The historical merit of the congress of Soviet communists is that it uncovered the causes of the deteriorating international situation on the basis of an analysis of social phenomena and trends in the contemporary world, and demarcated realistic roads to overcome them. It has formulated anew the Leninist strategy of peace and security.

Our own 17th CPCZ Congress has fully backed this principled, peace line of the USSR, since t also corresponds to the vital interests of our peoples. It is fully in harmony with the basic task of Czechoslovak foreign policy which -, as Comrade Gustave Husak stressed in the political report submitted by the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th Congress, continues to lie in "the establishment of favorable external conditions for building the developed socialist society." This line corresponds to the demands and requirements of the times, to the longings and interests of nations throughout the world. We can implement it soley by proceeding jointly with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in collaboration with all peace, antiwar, and democratic forces in the world.

Against the adventurous policy of confrontation and feverish armament foisted on the world by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and their closest allies, the social countries have erected their clearcut and attractive concept for a world without wars, a world of cooperation. The proposals currently being submitted by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member countries in international negotiations represent the broadest, comprehensive set of initiatives in the entire history of diplomacy. They are aimed at creating a comprehensive system of international security which would encompass the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres. They are a practical program, the realization of which would mean the enforcement of the Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence in the practice of international relations.

We assess the current international situation in a realistic way. We know that the program of peace, security, and cooperation which has been formulated will be neither an easy nor a short-term affair. However, it is worth fighting for. There is no other way if the peoples want to live in lasting peace and friendship. Enforcement of this program will demand a joint effort by all states. It is also becoming the long-term task of our own foreign policy. We must exert every effort to accomplish it.

We will continue to devote extraodinary attention to the basic issues of the present, above all to averting the threat of a nuclear war, and to the entire broad scope of disarmament problems.

To Eliminate Arms of Mass Destruction

The Soviet draft program for the total elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, the "star peace" program, as well as the USSR's course on the issue of banning nuclear arms tests, enjoy our full support. The same applies to other proposals, the realization of which would contribute toward fettering feverish armament. The proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and by other socialist countries today substantially cover all disarmament spheres, affecting the entire gamut from arms of mass destruction up to conventional armament, and resolving issues in both a worldwide and a regional context. The proposals neglect virtually none of the important problems, including the issue of inspection.

The principled peace line of the socialist countries was reaffirmed by the recent Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, which adopted the Appeal of NATO Member States and to All European Countries on Reducing Armed Forces and Conventional Armament in Europe.

All these proposals and initiatives areopening broad scopes for even more active and effective operations of our foreign policy. They enhance the demands placed on the coordinated course of Czechoslovak diplomacy with that of our allies and on its involvement in all international forums -- during multilateral negotiations within the UN system, and at the conferences in Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna.

Our contribution to the great common cause of peace and cooperation also lies in our own activity along the lines of bilateral and multilateral countries. The joint CSSR-GDR proposal to set up a zone free of chemical arms incentral Europe and the appeal for its expansion, as well as the bilateral CPCZ-SPD negotiations on environmental problems are two examples of this course of ours. They must be followed by other examples.

It is necessary to make use of all our possibilities to aid the normalization of international relations. From the geographical and political viewpoint it is only logical that we orient our main attention toward the European Continent. [paragraph continues]

The process of European security and cooperation which was begun in Helsinki is establishing -- both for us and for our neighbors in our, so-to-say, common home -- a good framework for collectively assessing and resolving the broadest possible circle of issues of mutual coexistence. With this aim in mind we also approach the preparations for the third follow-up CSCE meeting, which will be opened this autumn in Vienna.

Developing Cooperation With the Fraternal Countries

Alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and above all with the Soviet Union, are of basic significance for the establishment of favorable conditions for speeding up the economic and social development of our society.

In many respects the future development, peace, and social progress of the world depend on the strength of the socialist community. Today the socialist countries are the only existing force which has at its disposal the necessary material means to successfully defend peace. Moreover, it is as we stressed at the 17th Congress: "None of the issues of world politics today can be resolved without the socialist community. And from this follows our co-responsibility for further dynamic growth, for the successes of socialism in the peaceful competition with capitalism."

The increasing interlinkage of external and internal factors is fully reflected in the individual socialist countries, but also within the framework of the entire community. The exacting tasks following from the programs of accelerated economic and social development are in our policy interconnected with the program of peace, security, and cooperation. The essential need to improve substantially the utlization of the advantage of socialism as a social system and also its economic and technical invincibility are making it more urgent than ever to assert new and more effective forms of cooperation in our mutual relations with the socialist countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and other spheres.

The unpostponable task of improving the entire mechanism of the fraternal countries' cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA and the task of continuing to raise the efficiency of this mechanism have been put on the agenda of the day. At the same time the broad exchange of experience acquired in socialist construction by the individual countries and their comprehensive cooperation, coordination, and mutual collaboration in international issues, including issues of defense and security, are becoming increasingly significant.

The entire system of mutual contacts has been verified in practice. Practice has confirmed the usefulness of multilateral conferences, consultations, and friendly working visits on the highest level, as well as of the conferences of the fraternal parties' secretaries for ideological, international, economic, and political-organizational issues, and also of the contacts of our party and state agencies, organizations, and instituions.

We will also continue to support and expand such forms of contact in the future. We will strive to develop them dynamically and flexibly, so as to make them informal. They must contribute to the utmost toward accelerating the process of socialist economic integration, toward coordinating the national economic plans, toward eliminating all bureaucratic obstacles to the development of cooperation and specialization of production, and toward enforcing new and progressive forms of cooperation, such as the establishment of joint enterprises, scientific research associations, and so forth. We expect the establishment of direct relations between economic organizations in research, development, production, and sales to yield positive results. We have set ourselves impressive tasks, with a view to the year 2000. We are striving to carry out a rapid transition to the comprehensive intensification of production. [paragraph continued]

We want to achieve constant high labor productivity, and to raise the quality of products to correspond to the top world standards. We intend constantly to improve the population's living standards. For this purpose we have worked out and adopted certain long-term conceptual documents. Specifically, they include the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000; the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union; and similar programs included with other socialist countries. Nevertheless, the realization of these, literally strategic, plans will not be feasible without an active, creative, and innovationist approach on the part of the entire economic and management sphere. This was also unambiguously stated at the congress.

Developing Countries

The countries which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression form the second significant group of states with which we are to develop active contacts, as the congress instructed us. These are states which are sincerely interested not only in consolidating their national and economic independence, but also in the defense of world peace and in practical measures leading to disarmament. These states are aware that increasingly high expenditures for military budgets on a worldwide scale are draining away the resources for resolving such important global problems of mankind as overcoming the developing countries' profound backwardness, the elimination of famines, chronic undernourishment, epidemics, illiteracy, and problems with the growing foreign debt, and other weighty obstacles to development. By their course, particularly on the territory of the Nonaligned Movement and within the framework of the so-called Delhi six, these countries are greatly strengthening the potential of peace forces in the world.

Our policy vis-a-vis the developing countries will continue to proceed from traditional solidarity. We want to deepen and develop equal relations with them in the interest of consolidating their political and economic independence. We will develop particularly close relations with countries that have embarked upon the path of socialist and progressive social changes. We presume that our cooperation with the developing countries will also include granting more extensive technical assistance, assistance in training cadres, and similar matters. In the political sphere we are ready to help with a just settlement of the situation in hotbeds of tension, and by averting new crises and conflicts. We will resolutely oppose the imperialist policy of state terrorism, aggression, and dictate, and the political and economic blackmailing of the developing countries.

The processes occurring in the so-called Third World lead logically to the growth of the importance and weight of the developing countries in international politics and in the world economy. Therefore, we see a long-term perspective in our relations with these states. A positive thing is that this perspective is not burdened by military-ideological aspects, as is the case in relations with a number of Western states.

Relations Toward Developed Capitalist States

Since the beginning of the 1980's the imperialist policy of the ruling U.S. circles and their proponents in NATO has, considerably complicated our relations with the developed capitalist systems, particularly with those on the territory of which the American first-strike missiles are being deployed. In this situation, the congresses of the fraternal parties, as well as consultations on the highest level, adopted decisions which combine the principledness of our common peace foreign policy with a flexible course toward these countries.

We proceed from the conviction that mankind has no other sensible alternative than the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In this spirit we, together with our allies, are offering, the establishment of direct relations between the Warsaw Pact, NATO and between CEMA and the EEC in the economic sphere. These and other proposals and initiatives, especially in the sphere of disarmament and the development of the process of Europe-wide security, create a suitable framework for resolving all fundamental issues in relations between East and West.

Building a developed socialist society requires the mobilization of all resources by the socialist state. We do not hide the fact that the feverish arms buildup also demands of us that we expend more resources for defense. But we are expending them only to the degree to which the extent of arms buildup has been forced upon us.

The peace policy of the socialist countries is not a cyclical [konjunkturalni] affair. It is an enduring program on which the entire international community, including our ideological opponents, can count, and from which to proceed in relations toward us. Equally, our programs of economic and social development are also not fortuitous. They are long-term, future-oriented plans for development, which also open up scope for Western companies to have solid cooperation. In this respect, the advanced capitalist states have a reliable trade and economic partner in the CSSR.

We are sincerely interested in stable, mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all who want it. We resolutely condemn economic sanctions, reject trade, technological, and financial embargoes, against those and other discriminatory practices, which are poisoning the overall international atmosphere, we and our allies counterpose the concept of international economic security. We also approach other spheres of our relations with the Western countries in a similar manner.

We will cooperate with those who approach mutual relations with us realistically. We will conduct a dialogue with all those who honestly strive for it. As was said at the 17th Congress: "We are for an open, honest, and fruitful dialogue, which would contribute to creating mutual trust and to consolidating international security in the spirit if the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference."

The CPCZ and the International Communist Movement

Our party's relations with the international communist and workers movement, of which the CPCZ is an integral part, are important. This movement is today engaged in roughly 100 countries and associates more than 80 million communists. As we stressed at the congress, we also regard it as our duty in the future to support all initiatives aimed at strengthening class solidarity and equal cooperation among the fraternal parties in the struggle for common objectives, peace, and socialism. In the interest of a common course, we consider it necessary to develop bilateral relations as well as multilateral forms of cooperation on the regional as well as on a broader scale.

Together with the other fraternal parties in the socialist countries, we will strive for the expansion of relations with socialist as well as social democratic parties. Despite the ideological differences we have an active dialogue with these parties is of help when it comes to a meaningful and systematic exchange of views as well as to the preparation of parallel or common actions in the struggle for peace and the improvement of the international situation. The CPCZ's recent contacts with the West German SPD and the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement can serve as an example of such a course.

Foreign contacts by the legislative bodies, social organizations, particularly of women and youth, participation by our collectives and prominent personalities from various fields of science, and the country's economic and social life in international nongovernmental organizations, various forms of partnership contacts and other things will have an indispensable place in our state's relations. They all contribute to enriching the life of our society and to its dynamic development. They help to develop contacts among people in the interest of understanding, friendship, and cooperation among nations.

The entire National Front is committed to the struggle for peace and social progress. It expands its contacts with the peace, antiwar, and democratic movements in the world. An important role here is played by the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, the Czechoslovak Solidarity Committee, and other organizations and institutions belong to the Czechoslovak public.

At the congress we affirmed that we will continue to creat prerequisites for the Czechoslovak peace movement to take an even more active part in the struggle of the world peace and antiwar forces.

WHAT IS IMPORTANT NOW, IN THE PERIOD AFTER THE 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS, IS FOR ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTY AND STATE AGENCIES TO FULFILL THE CREDO FORMULATED AT THE CONGRESS FOR THE SPHERE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: "IN OUR FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITY WE ALWAYS WILL KEEP IN MIND THE FUNDAMENTAL INTERESTS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE, THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, AND EVERYTHING THAT CONTRIBUTES TO SOCIAL PROGRESS AND PEACE IN THE WORLD. THIS LINE STEMS FROM THE VERY ESSENCE OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM. SOCIALISM, SOCIAL PROGRESS, AND PEACE ARE INDIVISIBLE." OUR IDEAL IS A WORLD WITHOUT WEAPONS AND WARS. [capitalized passage published in boldface]

EDITOR COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR POWER CONSTRUCTION

LD162035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Commentary by RUDE PRAVO Editor Milosav Vltavsky]

[Text] The recent meetingof builders of the Jaslovske Bohunice Nuclear Power Station to mark the completion of its construction was the culminatin of the many years of effort of thousands of workers. Since March 1986 our energy industry has had at its own disposal the projected output of two large thermal power stations. The experience gained from operating them shows that this method of producing electricity is advantageous in all ways. Relatively high investment expenditure is balanced by running reliability and the removal of such detrimental elements from the air as sulfur dioxide and ash. The Ecologically favorable results, together with the decreasing supplies of conventional fuels have contributed to the fast development of nuclear energy everywhere in the world, where the economy is sufficiently developed to be able to secure the construction.

In Czechoslovaki, after completing Jaslovske Bohunice, we have three large power stations under construction. This in itself shows that we have approached the vital structural change truly magnanimously. It will enable the production of 30 percent of electricity by the end of the Eighty 5-Year Plan from nuclear sources. With every reduction of specific consumption this figure can continue to increase and it is also planned that in the next decade the speed of construction and making the capacities operational will increase. This will be made possible by the selected concept of 1000 mw units which will begin to be put into operation in South Bohemia's Temelin from 1992.

The construction of the Temelin Power Station is the best prepared so far even though it is far from in an ideal state.

It is clear from the completed actions of the social program that the construction has the necessary order. The completed work, which has cost 600 million, kcs enabled the construction of housing, food centers, andother buildings vital for the work collective who will number thousands. The sufficient number of workers involved is intended to create the conditions in which people have time to completely concentrate on the perfect quality of their work. At nuclear power stations the quality of work done is and always will be a fundamental question which will decide on the perfection of the power station and its reliability. Haste cannot be permitted at all. Everything which has been done so far on the construction of our power stations has always been of the necessary quality. This must also be exceptionally praised because quality has the most significant influence on the output and safety of operation. This will be of primary importance in the future.

In a world where nuclear reactors are multiplying in an almost geometric series, reliability of production is naturally vital. Everything from research to authorization of the production blocks as fit for production must be subordinate to it. Our power industry envisions that by the end of the present century electricity will be supplied by not only all four Temelin blocks but also by two more which we will build in an as yet unspecified area. By the beginning if the new century, nuclear energy will take over the dominant role as our energy fuel. The need for electricity as a basic source of energy will also continue to rise because it must gradually replace the solid fuels used today for heating apartments and public buildings. It follows from all this that in order to realize the requirements of the 17th CPCZ Congress to build nuclear energy as a basic prerequisite of further economic and social development of our society, we have a thought-out and dignified approach. And this orientation is already bringing good results today.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES NEW SRV PARTY LEADER

AU161019 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK report: "G. Husak's Congratulations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent the following telegram of congratulations to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV:]

Esteemed Comrade,

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, all Czechoslovak communists, and in my own name I congratulate you sincerely on your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. The fact that the highest party post has been entrusted to you is an expression of the deep trust and respect which you enjoy among the communists and people of fraternal Vietnam.

We regard highly the CPV' principled policy mobilizing the broad masses of working people for building and defending their socialist homeland. We follow very attentively the efforts that you devote to the preparations of the sixth congress of your party.

We are convinced that relations between our parties and peoples, based on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and soxialist internationalism, will continue to successfully develop to the benefit of the two countries' peoples, in the interest or unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

We believe that the heroic Vietnamese people, led by their Communist Party, will achieve new successes, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, in building socialism and in our joint struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, accept the most cordial wishes of good health, great vigor, and many successes in your highly demanding and responsible work.

JAKES TOURS SOUTHERN BOHEMIA, MEETS OFFICIALS

LD162038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited southern Bohemia today.

The representatives of the South Bohemian Regional Party Committee in Ceske Budejovice informed him about the working out and gradual fulfilment of the conclusions of the 17th Congress.

Then Comrade Jakes visited the Koh-i-noor Enterprise and familiarized himself with the production of a new type of micrographites that the enterprise in Ceske Budejovice produces as the only one in the CEMA countries. He also visited the Chelcice United Farming Cooperative in the Strakonice area and agricultural workers in Vodnany where he inquired about the course of the harvest.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NICARAGUA, CUBA

LD170838 Prague CTK English 0750 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 17 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation left here for Nicaragua today to participate in the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

Members of the delegation are Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman and Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes.

The delegation will also pay a visit to Cuba

TRADE EXCHANGE DISCUSSED WITH USSR OFFICIALS

DW162006 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] In Berlin today, Werner Krolikowski, first deputy Council of Ministers chairman and SED Central Committee Politburo member, and Viktor Ivanov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, discussed foreign trade problems between the GDR and the USSR. The interlocutors stressed that the basis for the development of cooperation were the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev. Deliveries in good quaility, in the proper variety, and according to schedule are of large importance for the supply of the economy and people in both countries. Werner Krolikowski and Viktor Ivanov informed each other about the workers' initiatives for the implementation of the resolutions by both party congresses and about their performance in socialist competition.

PRC STUDY DELEGATION CONCLUDES 2-WEEK VISIT

AU161008 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [10 July] in Berlin Song Rufen, head of the study delegation of the Legislative Work Commission of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, stressed the usefulness of the numerous friendly talks in th GDR. At a concluding meeting with Wolfgang Weichelt, chairman of the Constitution and Law Committee of the People's Chamber, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the 2-week visit.

The Chinese politician praised the traditionally deep friendship between both countries and peoples. He expressed recognition for the great achievements of the GDR's working people in building socialism. The study of the well developed legal system has provided the guests with numerous valuable experiences, stated Song Rufen, deputy chairman of the Legislative Work Commission. Of particular interest was the democratice preparation of the laws in the GDR and the regular review of their observance and efficiency in practice carried out by the working groups of the Constitution and Law Committee.

On Thursday the delegation ended its visit to the GDR and left for home.

GDR PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG AIRCRAFT

LD161636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jul (ADN) -- A glider from the FRG, registration mark d-1488, violated GDR airspace and landed in the vicinity of Frankenheim, Meiningen Kreis, (Suhl Bezirk), on 15 July. The pilot, according to his own details, is Hardy Ruhkamp, an FRG citizen. He was handed over to the responsible investigating organs to clarify the causes of the airspace violation.

The GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG has protested again to the FRG Federal Chancellery about the violation of GDR airspace and has expressed the expectation that steps will be taken by responsible bodies of the FRG to exclude future violations of GDR airspace.

HORST DOHLUS ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CHAMBER

AU141217 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 86 pp 6-7

[Address given by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at second meeting of GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on 17 June]

[Text] Esteemed deputies, at the beginning of this address allow me to fulfill an honorable assignment which -- we are confident of that -- is a matter close to the hearts of all deputies of the People's Chamber.

Thousands of friends and comrades, citizens from all classes and strata of the people have turned to us with the request to express the most cordial congratulations from the rostrum of the People's Chamber to Comrade Erich Honecker on his renewed election as chairman of the GDR State Council.

These congratulations are combined with cordial wishes for good health, creative vigor, and the further successful work of the tested workers' leader and statesman for the benefit of the people.

Esteemed deputies, the SED parliamentary group fully agrees with the statement of the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Comrade Willi Stoph.

With their decision for the election appeal and for the candidates of the National Front the citizens of our country have unanimously shown their determination to jointly implement the demanding tasks set by the 11th SED Congress as a working program of the entire people. They have decided that the election appeal of the National Front now becomes the government program.

Together we stick to the fact that the safeguarding of peace, the further strengthening of our worker-peasant state, the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy will continue to determine the work of our party and our entire people.

As outlined at the 11th Party Congress, we will continue this tested course through to the year 2000. All the people agree with that.

Our people have the firm and solid conditions required to master the new social tasks. We are tackling them on the basis of a stable foundation, that was set up jointly by all classes and strata, through the industriousness of our people.

These are achievements of which our people are proud and which are highly respected throughout the world. We will constantly augment them and will never allow them to be denigrated of talked to death.

The golden asset of our socialist development is above all the people themselves, their awareness of political responsibility in our time, their high level of education and knowledge, their comprehensive social activity. This is the most valuable asset of our successful balance sheet and the decisive guarantee for progress in the new phase of development.

Esteemed deputies, the foreign political course presented in the government statement is most deeply in line with the policy of peace and social progress which our party implements in the tested, close cooperation with the parties and mass organizations united in the democratic bloc.

The five main directions for the GDR foreign policy presented by Comrade Erich Honecker at the 11th Party Congress expressly stress: it remains our supreme maxim to do everything possible to safeguard peace, end the arms race on earth and prevent its expansion into space.

In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation caused by imperialism, our party has regarded and regards it as the decisive task to make an efficient contribution to lessening the danger of war, to implementing the concerted socialist peace policy, to ensuring the universal strengthening of real socialism.

It remains our desire to work with all our strength to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism, to advance the policy of active dialogue and constructive cooperation to lessen the danger of war together with all forces in the world ready for an understanding and wanting peace, because the international situation is still tense and complicated.

Against the declared will of the peoples, the Reagan administration continues the course of intensive armament and confrontation together with its closest allies in NATO. The work to implement the star wars plans is intensified and the nuclear arms tests are being continued despite the Soviet Union's proposals.

An extremely dangerous step by the United States is the announced breaking with the SALT II treaty. This is an attempt to abandon the military strategic balance and open the doors to the arms race. The production of new extremely dangerous chemical mass destruction means is also intended to serve this purpose.

This aggressive policy aggravates the international situation. But it is doomed to fail, because the forces of peace and reason are stronger than those of the warmongers. It is high time that the United States stops its nuclear arms tests, in agreement with the joint declaration signed at the Geneva summit, and prepare for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The proposals that are on the table for that again demonstrate how the socialist policy of peace defends the security and the life of all peoples of our world.

This is demonstrated by the program to create a system of international security adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the Soviet proposal to radically reduce the conventional armaments and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals submitted by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, at the 11th SED Congress.

This is also demonstrated by the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO states to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. For today resolute actions and concrete measures are more necessary than ever to end the arms race, to start a real disarmament, and to eliminate the danger of war. The words from Budapest are words of reason and responsibility for the fate of mankind.

As Comrade Erich Honecker stressed at the second Central Committee meeting, we are firmly convinced that the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee will give an essential new impetus for the improvement of the international situation and for rejecting the imperialist policy of threat and confrontation. This significant meeting of the Warsaw Pact states has indicates a realistic and constructive way for all forces that are interested in peace and security. The implementation of our ideas and initiatives will contribute to further mobilizing the peace forces and to their cooperation.

Again the socialist community of fraternally allied states is proving to be the main force of peace and progress in the world.

The expansion of cooperation with the fraternal socialist states, and above all the constant strengthening of friendship and universal cooperation with the Soviet Union, is the prerequisite for the further successful advance of our republic on the way of shaping the developed socialist society. Our states are doing everything necessary to guarantee the defense strength of our alliance and this is also linked with a constructive peace policy pointing out to mankind the real road to a world without wars and without arms.

Esteemed deputies, in the relations between the GDR and the FRG safeguarding peace has always been and is the decisive question. Both German states have a special responsibility in this respect -- when one regards the lessons of history alone. In this connection the inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders are a basic condition for peace.

We maintain the principle and again reaffirm it: Never again must war emanate from German soil, but only peace.

The situation on our continent could be essentially changed for the better, if the FRG really took the path of detente and establishing good-neighborly relations. No chance for improving the international situation must be wasted. No additional burdens for the situation in Europe must emanate from the relations between the GDR and the FRG.

For us, the constructive approach, the continued readiness for dialogue and for equal cooperation in accordance with the norms of international law are not questions of tactics or the policy of the day. They stem from the basic line of a reliable, constantly calculable peace policy of the socialist German state.

As always, we are in solidarity with all those struggling for social progress and national self-determination.

Everyone who wants to make the world more secure against violence and nuclear destruction will always have a reliable partner in the GDR. This is also demonstrated by the personal commitment that is highly appreciated by our people and internationally, and we cordially thank him for it.

Esteemed deputies, the development of the GDR as an internationally respected, politically stable, and economically efficient states is directly linked with the further strengthening of socialism.

As is in line with socialism, the tasks set by the Council of Ministers are determined by the unity of economic and social policy.

In this way the GDR has guaranteed continuous economic growth for over 1 and 1/2 decades, something only a few countries in the world have been able to achieve, and it constantly uses it for the benefit of the people and for social progress. The GDR's successes are a historic testimony to the things real socialism can achieve.

In industry and agriculture, in science, education, and culture, as well as in all other social fields we are making good progress in our efforts to make the year of the 11th SED Congress the year with the highest achievements to date.

In the cities and rural areas the working people's initiatives under the slogan "My work place -- the place where I fight for peace" are directed in the socialist competition toward considerably overfulfilling the key targets of the national economic plan and achieving an accountable concrete surplus of products and performances for the national economy, for the people, and for export -- and this is particularly important.

Everyone daily feels that good work directly enriches and beautifies life. And it will remain like that in the future, for this is the meaning of our policy marked by closeness to the people.

Esteemed deputies, since the 10th SED Congress we have been working for a change toward comprehensive intensification and have introduced a far-reaching innovation process of production. Now we are about to put the intensively expanded reproduction onto a lasting foundation and to organically link the advantages of socialism on a new step with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, which in turn has entered into a new phase. The party's economic strategy, which already takes into account the year 2000, is a reliable compass for that.

In accordance with that we concentrate our strength on those areas that are crucial in determining the pace of development and the performance capacity of a national economy. Microelectronics, computing technology, and computer-aided design, planning and controlling of the production penetrate all fields of the national economy to an ever greater extent. Our country has good prerequisites for developing these sectors rapidly.

The directive of the 11th SED Congress for the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy in the 1986-90 period sets far-reaching tasks also for utilizing flexible, automated manufacturing systems, new processing methods and materials, biotechnologies, nuclear energy, and laser technology.

And the growth rate in labor productivity depends in particular on mastering these key technologies. Here we proceed from the fact that gaining time in these sectors means gaining strength for socialism, that progress in these sectors determines the pace of the social progress. This insight stimulates above all the high quality of the competition targets in the combines, of the "11th SED Congress FDJ drive," and the resolution adopted by the FDGB on organizing the socialist competition.

The creative initiatives of the young people of our country, of the youth brigades and youth research collectives are thus given a wide field for action.

It is most closely in line with the tasks of the 11th Party Congress and thus with the interests of the working people, if the government statement makes the struggle for top performance a major concern of the work of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers must solve significant tasks to secure the most efficient use of all energy resources, raw materials and materials. Simply the task of saving an energy equivalent of 80 million metric tons of brown coal in 1990 compared to 1985, requires a whole national economic program and the close cooperation of all economic sectors.

In general it is in line with our national economic possibilities and necessities to achieve a far higher refinement rate for raw materials and energy resources through qualified work and scientific-technological top performances. Closely linked with that is the demand of the products of the highest quality, without which top performances are unthinkable today.

The material-technological base of the GDR will be strengthened above all as a result of the modernization of the basic assets. The share of investments for rationalization must continue to increase. This presupposes the decisive qualitative and quantitative strengthening of the domestic production of rationalization means by combines, for here is the starting point for the broad application of the key modern technologies in such a way that they have a clear effect on the production process.

Of course, the accelerated development of the productive forces results in far-reaching changes in the work process. But one thing is not changed: Man is the center of socialist rationalization. The progress of modern productive forces calls for a creative climate and conditions that encourage performance in all of social life, including cultural and leisure activities.

Independent of the acceleration of the scientific-technological revolution -- our country's working people will not know unemployment or fear for their livelihood.

All the leaders in the state and the economy have the job of discussing in time and thoroughly the questions connected with the socialist intensification with the working people and of determining the measures required in mutual agreement. This includes all aspects of the working people's working and living conditions, in particular in the transition to shift work as well as the necessary qualification and constant advanced education.

The SED parliamentary group stresses the priority given in the government statement to housing construction as the centerpiece of our sociopolitical program.

We are approaching quite close to one of the great aims of the revolutionary workers movement. The over 1 million apartments that have to be built or modernized according to the directive of the 11th SED Congress for working out the 5-year plan will make it possible to solve the housing question as a social problem in the GDR. Every citizen will then have the appropriate living space as one of the elementary preconditions for the purposeful life of every individual and every family.

An essential task for further increasing the people's material and cultural living standard is to make the adequate production of a sufficient quantity of consumer goods of high quality the cause of the entire national economy to an even greater extent.

This is necessary for the further increase of the material and cultural living standard of the people as well as for implementing the socialist performance principle, which has to be taken into account in an even better way through products that are highly attractive, of good quality, and reliable. For our people the best is just good enough and all products for the people and for the export should be of the same stamp.

With the efficient capacities of the combines, the skilled workers, and the masterly traditions of our small business enterprises, we have all the conditions we need for this.

Esteemed deputies, also in agriculture, an efficient part of our national economy, the main thing is to achieve further essential progress in intensifying production. For a high level of production we need to be economical in the use of material, energy, and basic assets. The even more comprehensive use of science and technology will result in an even better utilization of the forces of nature. For this the highest yield and highest performance concepts, linking science and the farmers' experiences, are an efficient instrument.

Significant reserves are to be developed through eliminating unjustified differences in performance.

The cooperation between the LPGs and the state farms engaged in plant and animal production is to be further deepened, above all as a result of the cooperation councils carrying out their management functions better and better. In further shaping the intracooperative democracy, the influence of the general assemblies on all principal decisions is to be further increased.

The village will continue to develop as a charming center of agricultural production and rural living with a settled youth in which the essential difference between city and rural areas will be overcome.

The further processing and refinement of agricultural products in the agricultural enterprises and institutions of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association are increasing in importance. Because of its significant contribution to supplying the people, the individual production of the cooperative peasants and workers as well as of the small gardeners, settlers, and small livestock breeders is to be further effectively supported.

Esteemed deputies, the constant deepening and expansion of the scientific and economic relations of the national economy of the GDR and the USSR are of particular importance for continuing the unity of the economic and social policy. With the long-term program concluded for that through to the year 2000, its basic prospects have been outlined, which are to an ever greater extent marked by the requirements of intensification. The development and utilization of key modern technologies are becoming increasingly important.

The comprehensive program of the scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries, for the active implementation of which we are working, will contribute to achieving a further gain in peace.

The SED parliamentary group stresses the important place which the further steps toward improving management, planning, and economic cost accounting will occupy in the work of the Council of Ministers. Democratic centralism is an unavoidable principle of the management of the economy here and in all other social spheres. In the future too, all basic economic processes will be firmly in the hands of the state.

It is one of our historical experiences that by means of strict central management and planning we can guarantee the joint aim of the work and a relationship of input and economic and social output that is favorable for the entire society. Because of the socialist planned economy we have succeeded in solving difficult questions in the interest of the people through all phases of the GDR's development.

The government's work, the way of working of the ministries, the National Planning Commission, as well as other state organs will be even more strongly concentrated on the growing national economic responsibility of the combines in the future. This means above all to set clear economic guidelines in the plan for the work of the combines and to create the national economic conditions for efficient production.

The main point is to improve the material-technological correlated targeting in the unity of utility value and value through modern computing technology. The plan discipline must be increased further, in particular regarding the fulfillment of the state plan positions to ensure that one element of the chain of national economic reproduction does not affect many others.

The central state management and planning is all the more efficient the better it is linked with the creative activity of the working people, with the combines enterprises, cooperatives', and local state organs' own responsibility. This includes the socialist competition, the comprehensive plan discussion, the broad application of tested methods of socialist management economy and exact performance comparisons of the economic units and regions as firm elements of the democratic participation of the working people.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 11th Party Congress, the Council of Ministers must improve the complex management of processes that are decisive for the national economy, increase the long-term character of its work, organize an even more efficient control of the adopted tasks and make the experiences of the best common knowledge. This fully applies in these days and weeks for the discussion on the directive of the 11th Party Congress on the 5-year plan.

Esteemed deputies, the experiences of our path say that in further developing the advantages and driving powers of the socialist society, the socialist state plays a decisive role.

It is and will remain the basic question of the socialist revolution that there cannot be socialism without a strong and well-functioning state power led by a Marxist-Leninist party.

An important cornerstone of socialist state power remains the close cooperation of all parties and mass organizations in the democratic block, in the GDR National Front, and in the people's representations that has ripened over 4 decades and is based on growing trust. The SED pays great attention to the development of trustful coexistence in strengthening our state.

The policy of alliance is one of the most significant historic achievements of our party. The political-moral unity of our people will continue to strengthen on this basis. Citizens of 11 classes and strata, communists, members of the friendly parties and nonpartisans unite their forces to further increase the overall well-being, irrespective of ideology and religious denomination.

In our country the working people are highly prepared to work to solve the state and social tasks and assume responsibility. It is the supreme principle of the work of state leadership to promote this readiness and the initiatives through the further development of socialist democracy. In our socialist communal policy it can be felt most directly, as the citizen directly feels the unity of economic and social policy and can influence decisions. With the law on the local people's representation the joint work of the local state organs, enterprises, institutions, and citizens in the region is purposefully promoted and expanded according to the prospects in the interest of a constant increase in performance and universal well-being.

All deputies bear a high responsibility in this connection. Equipped with the mandate of the people, everyone has the task of taking effectively into account the high political activity, the personal commitment of the citizens, and their creative work and to work as a true representative of the people's interests every day.

Whether minister or mayor, deputy to the People's Chamber or representative of a community, general director or skilled worker -- all who bear responsibility in our state have the civic duty to safeguard the rights of the citizens, respect their thoughts and experiences, represent their justified interests, and ensure that all the things that need improvement are put in order. The concerns of the citizens must never be dealt with in an indifferent or irresponsible way.

All proposals and statements of the citizens must be carefully exmained and are to be used for economic and social progress. All clever ideas, creative initiatives, and the whole readiness of the citizens to participate represent an important fund for our successful advance.

Esteemed deputies, with the positive balance sheet of the achievements, the outstanding election result and with our strong worker-peasant power, we have favorable prerequisities and conditions to successfully implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. Millions of hands are working everywhere in our country to achieve this, because the citizens feel the corrections of the policy marked by closeness to the masses in all sectors of life and are certain of the reliability of the resolutions taken.

In this optimistic atmosphere, esteemed deputies, we will direct all our strength and deeds at further strengthening our GDR, at strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

AU161000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] General secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]

Comrade Truong Chinh

Hanoi

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh!

On your election as CPV Central Committee general secretary, I convey to you most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

These are combined with the firm conviction that, under the leadership of their communist party, the Vietnamese people will further successfully advance in building socialism and in securing the happy future of the country. On the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the GDR will always be firmly at the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Convinced that in the future the fraternal relations between our parties, states, and people will also universally develop and deepen in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, I wish you, dear Comrade Truong Chinh, every success, health, and creative vigor in your responsible work at the head of the CPV.

With socialist greetings
SED Central Committee
[signed] E. Honecker
General Secretary

MESSAGE TO MONGOLIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and to Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, we convey to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal people of the MPR most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, as well as on our own behalf.

The Mongolian people gained victory in the antifeudal, anti-imperialist people's revolution 65 years ago through their heroic liberation struggle under the MPRP's leadership. In the new phase of mankind's history introduced by the Great October Socialist Revolution, clear prospects for fundamental social reshaping, for the path from feudal backwardness to social progress opened up for the Mongolian people.

In the past 65 years the MPR has developed into a socialist agricultural-industrial state with a flourishing culture and increasing welfare for its citizens. This was impressively demonstrated by the positive results presented by the Mongolian Communists at the 19th MPRP Congress.

Closely united with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, the MPR consistently works to implement the most urgent task of the present, the safeguarding of peace. In this spirit the MPR most clearly raises its voice on the Asian continent and develops significant activities to strengthen security, to develop mutual understanding and cooperation among the states of the region.

We note with pleasure that the close relations of fraternal friendship and universal cooperation between our fraternal parties, states, and peoples are constantly developing and deepening on the stable foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear comrades, all communists, and the entire fraternal people of the MPR great successes in fulfilling the resolutions of the 19th MPRP Congress aimed at the well-being of the people and the strengthening of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Erich Honecker
SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

[Signed] Willi Stoph
Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

PERSONAL INCOME, EXPENDITURES SURVEYED

AU160928 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jul 86 p 5

[Interview given by Dr Istvan Baranyai, head of a department of the Central Statistical Office, to Gabor Istvan Benedek: "How Do The Workers and Intellectuals' Families Live?" First three paragraphs are paper's introduction; place and date not given]

[Text] How rich are we? How much do we spend on food, culture, clothes, cars, housing, and on making our home attractive? The Central Statistical Office has just finished summing up the data of a representative survey conducted last year on household expenses in Hungary. The manuscript of the report, containing thousands of statistics, had not yet reached the printers when we asked Dr Istvan Baranyai, head of a department at the Central Statistical Office, for details.

First, he provides us some general data. Prior to 1983, the Central Statistical Office examined the income, the structure of expenses, and the housing conditions of the families annually. The survey covered 7,500-8,000 households. Since 1983, the survey has been conducted every 2 years, summing up the data every odd year while the number of households in the survey has risen to 12,000. A household is not the same as a family; the concept has more an economic content than a legal one, as it is a community of persons who -- irrespective of their kinship -- represent a uniform income and consuming community.)

On Food And Beverages

The survey covered all the towns with a population larger than 25,000; among the smaller settlements, the survey covered smaller and larger towns, various types of towns and villages proportionally. Then, within these settlements, the survey chose residential districts and households at random. With the exception of private contractors, the survey covered all strata of the population. In the course of grouping and processing the data, the survey took into consideration the comples changes that have taken place in Hungarian society.

[Benedek] It is not an easy task to collect hundreds of statistics from 12,000 households one by one. How reliable are these partial data, which are meant to reflect the overall situation?

[Baranyai] The supply of information is voluntary and indeed, it represented a considerable burden for the people who helped us in this vast; important, and indispensable work. I use this opportunity to thank our partners and to continue to assure them that the information they give us is dealth with confidentially, without mentioning names and addresses; our publications are not personal; they reflect strata and group averages. At the same time, however, I must also mention the fact that every fifth household originally chosen for the survey refused to cooperate. Many people closed their doors, particularly in Budapest and the larger cities. It is most difficult to win the confidence of people living in inadequately ordered circumstances and of people with high incomes.

Apart from the majority of data supplied by the households surveyed, which adequately reflect the financial situation of certain strata, there have been quite a few people who deliberated suppressed certain data or forgot to mention certain data. [paragraph continues]

The suppression of data caused particular problems mainly in collecting precise statistics on supplementary incomes and on the purchase of alcoholic beverages. There have been cases in which people willingly "forgot" to mention a smaller part of their income and mentioned only half of a third of their actual consumption of alcoholic beverages. Of course, such incomes do not always make it to the family budget since they are spent "on the way", in the bars. We spend more on coffee, tobacco, candy, newspapers, flowers, and cosmetics than we later remember. Today, we buy so many items that it is indeed very difficult to remember every single item purchases and to record it daily. But this is the same on an international level.

[Benedek] I know that it is not nice to ask any of our acquaintances how much he earns, how much he can spend, and how much he actually spends, but perhaps the statistical office should not be shy.

[Baranyai] The consumption expenses on goods and services per capita of workers families (including the children and no difference between workers families living in towns or villages) stood at 43,000 forints last year. Cooperative peasants reported 39,100 forints and the white-collar families 57,300 forints expenses. Pensioners mentioned 39,700 Forints. I stress again that the expenses not mentioned due to oversight, or deliberately in some cases (with the exception the pensioners who answer the questions more carefully), push the sums up to a certain extent.

Particularly informative are the statistics on the expenses of each strata on food. The peasant families "eat up" 35.3 percent of their expenses; it is true, however, that this percentage of more than one-third also includes their own vegetables, garden fruit and household animals. The workers households buy food for 32.70 of each 100 forints spent, while white-collar households spend only 26.10 forints on food. Pensioners spend 41.2 percent of their expenses on food; small pensioners spend even more; 48 percent. On alcoholic beverages, coffee, and tobacco -- I stress, only officially -- the workers spend 3,780 forints and white-collar workers 3,640 forints.

[Benedek] What do the figures show: What kind of goods did we accumulate within the confines of our homes last year?

[Baranyai] If we quote the old saying that men are judged according to the clothes they wear, workers and peasants spent approximately the same amount of money on clothing, 4,400 forints per person, and white-collar workers 5,700 forints. More difference is noticeable in the case of expensive durable consumer goods. We think here of cars, household appliances, radios, television sets, furniture, and so on. While workers spent 3,670 forints on such items, the white-collar workers spent 6,120 forints. We have recorded a considerable difference also in the expense on heating, electricity consumption, gas consumption, kitchen and room equipment, detergents, medicine, books, newspapers, and sport articles. Workers spent 7,580 forints on the above mentioned items and white-collar workers 11,390 forints. There is a considerable difference also in the so-called services chapter. While workers spent 5,570 forints on rent, common expenses in the case of cooperative housing, painting, various machines, repairs of vehicles, cleaners, hairdressers, holidays, vacations, movies, concerts, post, and lawyers, white-collar workers spent 9,860 forints on the same items.

[Benedek] The average and statistical standardization conceal conceptual details. Who are the people who belong to the white-collar occupations?

[Baranyai] On one hand, the leaders, those who guide the state, economic, and public life; they are at the top of this group of people finanicially. On the other hand, graduate professional who do not occupy management jobs and people with high school or lesser education who fill various white-collar positions also belong to this category. We are talking here about a considerable number of people, therefore we separate the graduate professionals with management positions from those employed in non-management positions; their income perceptibly exceeds the average of the white-collar workers by 7-10 percent. A good example of this is provided by the private car statistics. We find a car in 36 out of 100 households in Hungary. With workers families, this porportion is about average (37 cars), while 63 percent of the white-collar workers possess a car. Within this last figure, however, 75 perecent of the intelligentsia households "support" a car. We must mention this separately, as this is a new phenomenon in Hungarian society, that the number of cars in families of pensioners is increasing. The families purchase the car in their "active" period and do not part with it later. By the way, today every fourth household in Hungary is a "pensioner household".

Houses and Country Cottages

[Benedek] We can talk about the housing issue in many respects. What is the picture as regards the size of the dwellings of certain strata of society that emerges from last year's data?

[Baranyai] Some 36 percent of the workers, 48 percent of the white-collar workers, and 16 percent of the pensioners live in three or more rooms. Some 49 percent of the workers, 44 percent of the white-collar workers, and 50 percent of the pensioners live in 2-room apartments. We find 15 percent of the workers, 8 percent of the white-collar workers, and 34 percent of the pensioners in 1-room apartments. Out of every 100 workers families, 74 live in apartments with bathroom and flushing toilets, while the percentage in the case of white-collar workers and pensioners is 93 and 50 percent respectively. At the same time, workers households dwelling, the peasant households spend 8.1 percent, white-collar households spend 9 percent, and pensioners spend 15.1 percent. It is perhaps worth mentioning that 6 percent of the workers families and 17.8 percent of the white-collar workers own country cottages and weekend houses. However, the dynamics of acquiring housing has slowed down. The creation of a new home requires considerable effort on the part of the families and the parents are increasingly contributing to solving the housing problems of the young people.

[Benedek] Although per capita income is larger in absolute terms in the families of white-collar workers than in the case of workers households -- the difference is 12,200 forints a year, that is, a little more than 1,000 forints per month -- it seems from the detailed data that the families of white-collar workers posses more valuable items, purchase more, and are clearly more prosperous. How do you explain this?

[Baranyai] Partly by the above mentioned higher income and partly by the structure of purchase and consumption. By a more rational and careful distribution of kitchen money one can save a considerable amount of expenses. Considerable amounts of money can also be saved on beverages.

Taking everything in consideration: those in white-collar households who are actively working earn an average of 28 percent more during their main activity than workers. In addition, the difference between the pensions of those in this group and the pensioners in the workers households is 17 percent to the benefit to the benefit of the white-collar pensioners. This differnce is incresed by the fact that, while 100 active earners in white-collar positions must take care of 63 dependents -- mostly children -- workers families must take care of more dependents: 67. Another factor is that there is a perceptibly greater loss of income due to illness in the circle of the workers compared to the white-collar workers. This income surplus noticed with the white-collar workers can only be partially compensated for by the fact that the "income deriving from the sale of goods from small scale agricultural activity" and the food produced for their own consumption are larger in the case of workers than white-collar workers since a larger proportion of workers live in villages.

Neither is it accidental from the viewpoint of purchasing and accumulating goods how one acquires that "extra" income. Income from sources beyond the main activity or main job is frequent among both white-collar workers and workers. But we must not forget that, in spite of this, there a lot of areas of intellectual and manual activity where there are no or only limited possibilities for "side work." A pharmacist, a council clerk or child-welfare officer, or a small town teacher, for example, can get some extra work only by accident.

Young People Starting On their Careers

[Benedek] White-collar workers starting their career and young professionals in white-collar jobs are in a difficult financial situation. Do the statistics refer to this situation?

[Baranyai] Of course. The pay of the graduate professionals matches that of skilled workers at the age of 28-30, but since skilled workers become wage earners much earlier than professionals, their "overall" income is tangibly higher than that of the graduate professionals even at the age of 30. However, the statistics also mention the fact that once they pass this age, the wages of the professionals generally increase faster.

[Benedek] Can we draw the conclusion then that talented and ambitious young people who do not continue their studies or stop them because of financial considerations are wrong in their decisions?

[Baranyai] The more sources that are available for young people who wish to work, earn, and prosper the better. There is an increase in possibilities in today's Hungary although we are witnessing a regrouping of financial sources. This process is often taking place in a distorted way. Thus there are considerable differences in among wages of various white-collar positions and this fact greatly influences young people in choosing their profession. Some areas are not attractive and this can lead to social problems in the long run. There is a considerable numbe rof graduate professionals who leave their original career. It is also true, of course, that, compared to the seventies, everyone has a more difficult life and this is also reflected in our data. Compared with 1978, last year the real value of average wages deriving from the main activity was 8 percent lower. Pensioners, too, are in a considerably more difficult situation. Some people responded to the changes by restructing their consumption. Therefore, many people are forced to spend the greater part of their income on food and only a smaller part on clothes and the purchase of durable goods while, within their purchases, quantitative needs increasingly substitute for qualitative consumption. However, for the talented, ambitious young people, it continues to be worth studying. A diploma multiplies individual possibilities.

At the same time, consumption plays a particular role in people's lives. If we have become accustomed to a certain level, we find it difficult to give up its advantages. That is why many people take extra work in their free time. We see that an increasing number of people nowadays are looking for new sources of income. Statistics also recorded this process. Until we find the most profitable answer to the challengers of the world, the income and consumption expenses of households and families will motivate our everyday life with many contradictions and tensions. But we should not see only the negative aspect in this but encouragement too: each strata will find it imaginatively for the available goods.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC REPORT

AU161435 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by "Vanicsek": "Report of KSH (Central Statistical Office) -- Production Is Accelerating"]

[Text] Some favorable processes have begun in the economy and indications are that they will last over a long period. A few days ago the Central Statistical Office sent our editorial office its resume of the results of the first 5 months.

It is striking that there is a 5.3 percent increase in the engineering sector, though we cannot disregard the fact that the corresponding results of last year were rather low and only the last-minute rush at the end of the year brought an improvement in the sector's results. The salient boom in the metallurgy sector also deserves attention. (Though in this case we must remember that the State Planning Commission did not decide about the sector's situation in this way.) It is expected that the economic boom in the building materials industry will also decline. As can be seen from our chart, all the other sectors continue to be stagnant.

The most interesting question is how the situation developed in the agricultural and foreign trade sectors following the nuclear reactor accident in April. According to the data, there was not sudden drop in the procurement of agricultural (including horticultural and animal husbandry) products, because there had already been a 5 percent decline in the previous months. It appears from the information that the Chernobyl nuclear accident did not cause a fundamental change in the structure of foreign trade either, though the growth of our convertible exports was slower that the already declining basis in the same period last year. It is clear that we cannot attribute to this unpleasant episode the frightening discrepancy between the rapidly growing imports and the very slightly growing non-ruble export sectors.

	1985 figures as percent of 1984	1985 January-May	1986 January-May
		as a percent of same period previous year	
Industry's total volume of production based on gross production value	100.9	99.9	101.2
Mining industry	102.9	98.6	99.4
Electric energy sector	102.0	102.6	98.4

Metallurgy sector	102.2	96.7	103.6
Engineering sector	103.4	100.1	105.3
Building materials sector	96.0	90.1	103.4
Chemical sector	101.0	102.2	100.0
Light industry	99.1	100.1	99.1
Food industry	98.2	99.8	99.6
Number of employees	99.4	99.5	99.4
Per capita production	101.5	100.4	101.9
Per hour production	103.1	103.1	103.5
Average monthly wages of employees	110.6	108.3	107.7
Producer's prices	105.0	104.8	104.2

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU161057 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution of Mongolia, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following greetings telegram to Ulaanbaatar to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and to Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution of Mongolia, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidentail Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and on behalf of the entire Hungarian people, we sent our comradely greetings and good wishes to you and the friendly people of the MPR.

Our people regard with respect the results of the Mongolian people in the construction of their society in the past 6 and 1/2 decades. We highly appreciate the active foreign policy of the MPR for consolidating peace and strengthening international security. We are sincerely pleased that the friendship and cooperation of our parties, countries, and peoples are developing in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninsm and the solidarity of internationalism in a many-sided way, and are showing new signs of improvement in all areas of life. On the occasion of your national day, we wish you and the friendly Mongolian people further successes in socialist construction work, in fulfilling the resolutions of the MPRP's 19th Congress, and in the service of the cause of peace.

On the occasion of the anniversary, Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, sent a greetings telegram to Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hura. The National Council of Trade Unions, the National Council of the PPF, the KISZ Central Committee, the National Peace Council, the National Council of Hungarian Women, and the Hungarian Red Cross have also sent greetings to their counterparts.

DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH SOVIET MINISTER

LD162039 Warsaw PAP in English 1953 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today [16 July] Soviet Minister of the Coal Industry Mikhail Shchadov. The meeting, during which the sides discussed problems of bilateral cooperation, was also attended by Polish Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski and Soviet Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

BEJGER RECEIVES SOVIET BALTIC FLEET DELEGATION

LD160809 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, headed by its commander, Vice Admiral Ivanov, arrived in Gdynia yesterday [14 July] on a 4-day visit. [passage omitted] The Soviet guests were received yesterday by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Gdansk party voivodship committee. The meeting was attended by the consul general of the Soviet Union in Gdansk, Minister Plenipotentiary Ivan Tkachenko.

POLISH-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION BEGINS WORK

LD071912 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The inugural session of the Polish-Soviet commission for cooperation in natural, exact, and technical sciences has begun in Warsaw. The Soviet delegation is headed by Professor Nikolay Basov and the Polish delegation is led by Professor Wojciech Zielenkiewicz.

POLISH-MOROCCAN POLITICAL TALKS HELD 15-16 Jul

LD162004 Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- The Polish and Moroccan Ministries of Foreign Affairs conducted here political consultations between July 15 and 16, the sides being represented by Vice-Minister Jan Majewski and Secretary of State Ahmed Cherkaoui, respectively. Both sides reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged views on the present international situation. They expressed the will to continue dialogue, the development of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation and joint activity in the international arena for the good of peace and detente in the world. The Moroccan guest was also received by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol. The talks were attended by Moroccan Ambassador to Poland Abdessalam Ouazzani.

YOUTH BRIGADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD161654 Warsaw PAP in English 1605 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 16: A 150-member Fourth Polish Youth Brigade named after Carlos Roloff-Mialowski returned today from Cuba where during a nearly four-week stay they visited nine provinces of the country and met the local youth and representatives of political-administrative authorities and trade union organizations.

The young Poles also visited many sites of national remembrance. The programme of the visit included voluntary work on the construction of industrial projects and a three-day stay at the most famous Cuban health spa, Varadero. The members of the brigade were received in Havana by CC Second Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Raul Castro.

"The unusual cordiality, spontaneity and hospitality of the Cubans and the immense amount of impressions tied with discovering the history of this exotic country were experiences which will be remembered for a long time," the head of the brigade, Deputy Chairman of the Chief Council of the Union of Polish Students Jaroslaw Pachowski told PAP.

JARUZELSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO IRAQI LEADER

LD170914 Warsaw PAP In English 0655 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory message to President of the Republic of Iraq Saddam Huseyn to mark the country's national day, observed on July 17.

LEADERS HAIL MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY, OFFICIALS

AU141222 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Mongolian counterparts on Mongolian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, and Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, in Ulaanbaatar:

On your national day, the anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, we send you, dear comrades, as well as the MPRP Central Committee, Great People's Hural Presidium, MPR Council of Ministers, and the entire Mongolian people sincere greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, State Council, Council of Ministers, and in our own name.

The anti-imperialist and antifeudal people's revolution put an end to the social pressure in your country 65 years ago. The Mongolian people embarked on the road to national rebirth and profound social transformations. Under the leadership of its vanguard MPRP, it is successfully building socialism and consolidating the country's independence.

The international prestige of your state, an important component of the socialist community, is growing. The MPR's foreign policy and its activity aimed at perpetuating peace, security, and international cooperation in Asia and the entire world enjoy respect.

We are deeply satisfied that Polish-Mongolian relations are developing favorably; cooperation between both countries in all spheres is increasing and traditional friendship between both peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is consolidating itself. We are genuinely convinced that relations between our parties and states will continue to develop and strengthen in the interest of both peoples and the entire socialist community.

We wish you, dear comrades, and through you the fraternal Mongolian people success in performaning the ambitious tasks set by the 19th MPRP Congress in socialist construction and in the further development of the MPR.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Ministers chairman.

JARUZELSKI COMMENTS ON PLANS FOR PARTIAL AMNESTY

LD162245 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] In an interview granted in Warsaw to Spanish television, Polish head of state General Jaruzelski announced that the amnesty that the Polish parliament is preparing to grant will be of a partial nature. In the past few years, Jaruzelski said, we have granted three amnesties, one of them, in 1984, was a total amnesty in which we released all noncriminals prisoners, and expression used in Poland to describe political prisoners. In 1983 and 1985 the amnesey was partial, as is that which is now being prepared. The framework of this amnesty, Jaruzelski said, will be determined by the Polish parliament which will take the appropriate decisions. It will not include certain extreme cases which in his opinion lead to phenomena that destroy the life of the country and that are related to the violation of Polish law and constitution. Gen Jaruzelski also spoke about the Polish external debt and relations with Spain.

POLITBURO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE AFTER MEETING 9 JUL

AU160718 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 86 pp 1,2

["Communique Issued After PZPR Politburo Session"]

[Text] On July 19, at its first session following the 10th PZPR Congress, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed the key conclusions stemming from the Central Committee report, congress discussions, the PZPR resolution and program, and the final adddress delivered by the Central Committee first secretary. The importance and urgency of the tasks stemming from these documents calls for their immediate implementation.

One of the fundamental conditions for the successful attainment of the goals set out at the congress is the dissmination of the substance and decisiosn of the congress -- communicating the subtance and decisions of the congress to individual settings and winning over working people for active participation in well-organized and conscientious work for the good of Poland and all Poles. All that is undertaken toward this end by the party ought to be readily understandable and should win the support of the workers class and the millions of working people.

Working in conjunction with the government Presidium, the Politburo conducted a preliminary review of the concept and methodology for the implementation of the resolution in various areas of life. The Politburo decided to draw up -- with the assistance of experts and specialists drawn from numerous milieus and areas of socioeconomic life -- a uniform timetable for the implementation of the decisions made at the 10th Congress. Significant proposals voiced during the precongress campaign will also be reviewed. Special attention was focused on the careful and thorough elaboration of the draft plan -- announced in the Central Committee report and adopted by the congress -- for reviewing organizational structures and posts in the entire country by applying the attestation method.

The review is intended to modernize and improve the functioning of the economy and the state, to provide support for reform mechanisms, to rationalize the level and structure of employment, to reduce bureaucratic phenomena, and to remove regulations that encumber citizens in the conduct of their lives.

This extensive undertaking cannot be a one-time, spectacular campaign. It is a long-term process that will occur in many stages. However, at the present time it is becoming necessary to quickly introduce changes, which are ready for implementation, in those areas of life that meet society's most pressing expectations.

A party-government commission will be formed for reviewing and modernizing economic and state organizational structures and work posts. The commission's membership will be composed of outstanding theorists, political activities, and representatives of social and vocational associations. It will draw up programs for further work and coordinate such work.

At the same time, an extensive public opinion survey will be conducted. The results of this survey and the work produced by experts will be used during the preliminary phase of preparations. The introduction of changes will be preceded by the exhaustive presentation of whatever changes are proposed and thorough discussion on the topic.

The Politburo and the government Presidium deemed it essential to set up an efficient system for the exchange of experience and for the utilization of the best solutions employed by those leading enterprises that make good use of economic reform mechanisms. Among these mechanisms is the brigade contract system, which continues to be implemented too slowly. It will also be necessary to afford strong support for the introduction of the work evaluation system. The attestation system should also encompass investment, projects, production techniques, and production processes, especially those that will go into operation during the current 5-year period, in accordance with planned objectives.

More resolute assistance needs to be provided for the creation of small plants that produce mainly consumer goods, and for enterprises that conduct work directed toward innovation and application.

The Politburo stated that the tasks stemming from the resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress significantly upgraded the criteria employed vis-a-vis managerial cadres at all levels and increased the degree of professional and social and moral responsibility. The tasks require increased efforts and innovation in work methods, especially in organizing the activities of work teams.

Those who find that the new tasks and harsher requirements are beyond their capabilities should, on their own initiative, give a chance to those whose level of activity, energy, and character traits create a guarantee that heavier responsibilities will be shouldered, a chance to bright, dynamic people who have not always been noticed so far. The creation of new solutions makes it possible for young people in particular to prove themselves under innovative systems and to put their capabilities to the test. Youth organizations should act as patrons of such processes.

There is greater and greater scope for social and organizational activity and for utilizing knowledge and experience in, inter alia, workers self-management councils and regional self-government bodies. The Politburo stated that many social organizations could assume certain tasks that have hitherto been solely discharged by central and regional administrative bodies. [paragraph continues]

Appropriate organizational and legal steps must be taken toward this end.

The Politburo underscored the need for the party to display greater concern for the development and higher quality of ideological work. The realization of economic tasks and the process of solving social problems must be closely linked to strengthening the ideological foundations of party activity and to a more offensive-like approach to its program.

In ideological and training work there is a need to develop a more profound form of conceptual reflection, to analyze the theoretical results of the congress, and to examine the ideological implications of the congress. The content of the 10th Congress ought to be reflected in party training; in economic education programs; in programs on the law, the state, and history; and in ideological and training work with young people. This should occur as quickly as possible and should begin with the period of summer activity.

The principle of openness in public life will be strengthened. Propaganda should focus more on providing concrete and constructive criticism directed at negative phenomena in all areas of life and at subjectively conditioned negligence. At the same time, organizational innovation, outstanding individual achievments, and people who do well in their work ought to be publicized to a greater extent than before. A desire to spread attitudes worthy of emulation ought to be encouraged. The best experience gathered by towns and communes, by regional associations that function well, by selfless activists, and by people passionately devoted to their communities ought to be built upon and publicized.

The Politburo underscored the role of party echelons and organizations in creating a climate that is conductive to conscientiousness, openness, sincerity, and good relations between people. Party organizations must be receptive to the idea of extensive cooperation with people who are not party members and must listen to opinions that they express. The Politburo stressed the status of basic party organizations.

In ministries, the central and regional offices, in enterprises, and in organizations and associations attention should be focused on the implementation of the congress resolution. It should become a reference point used in the execution of tasks. An appropriate climate must be created and preparations ought to be made for implementing the resolution in all its points.

The increase in democracy in all areas of public life and the difficult and responsible nature of the tasks stemming from the congress call for greater discipline in the implementation process. Party members should lead the way in this respect. They should find others emulating them on account of their social attitudes, their attitude toward work, their activeness, and their sense of responsibility; party members should adhere closely to the principle of implementing the resolution conscientiously.

The Politburo stated that the PZPR election and accountability campaign is a period of particular importance. It is a period during which the decisions mad at the 10th Congress will be linked to the most important problems facing communities and to the party organizations representing them.

It will be possible to fully attain the goals stemming from the congress documents only if initiative is released and potential social involvement is efficently utilized. With this in mind, the Politburo requests that all party members study the congress documents thoroughly and establish tasks stemming from these documents for basic party organizations and individual party members. [paragraph continues]

The Politburo also asks party members to disseminate the contents of congress documents in their communities and to win the support of colleagues who are not party members.

The Politburo and government Presidium request that social organizations, unions, and associations that are especially closely connected with the economy, science, and technology, and organization and management analyze as thoroughly as possible those contents of the 10th Congress resolution that concern their areas of statutory activity and define forms and methods for their participation in implementing the decisions made at the congress.

Progress in achieving political stability and in developing processes leading to accord, and measurable and tangible -- although still not sufficient nor satisfactory -- economic achievements constitute a positive base for accelerating Poland's development. Being convinced that the good of the fatherland is the highest common value, the Politburo and the government Presidium call on all citizens to contribute -- to the best of their knowledge, skills, and will -- to the common good by implementing the vision of the 10th PZPR Congress, a vision of an efficient, modern, and law-abiding Poland.

The Politburo approved the program and organizational provisions of the Second Central Committee Plenum, which will be held this month. The plenum will discuss party tasks in disseminating and implementing the resolutions adopted at the 10th Congress.

SEJM SESSION OPENS 17 Jul, AGENDA DETAILED

LD170956 Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) meeting has been opened here today [17 July]. The initial agenda includes two reports of the economic plan, budget and finance committee. The first one deals with the implementation of the last-year national budget and other finance-related acts. The report also suggests that a motion of acceptance be given to the government. The other report of the committee is concerned with the implementation of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-85. It also discusses the extent to which the 1983-85 austerity programme has been implemented.

Today's agenda includes following items:
-- Appointment of members of the socio-economic council,
-- Report of the membership and standing orders committee and of the legislative procedure committee on the Polish Sejm regulations bill,
-- Deputies' questions, and
-- Motion to close the Sejm spring session.

The meeting is attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski told the assembly that the Council of State submitted to the Sejm a draft law on a special procedure towards perpetrators of some crimes. The Sejm Presidium proposed that the Sejm would examine the appropriate committee's report on the matter today. The Sejm Presidium also received motions on changes within the compositions of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The Sejm added two points to the agenda:
-- A report by the Sejm administration, internal affairs and justice committee and legislative committee on the draft law on special procedure towards perpetrators of some crimes,
-- changes in state posts.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, VOIVODAS DISCUSS CONGRESS

LD161908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held in which voivodas participated. Premier Zbigniew Messner presented a program for the implementation of tasks imposed on the government by the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress. Referring to the materials and decisions of the 10th Congress, he said that all ministries and voivodships will prepare their own detailed programs for realization.

The program draws attention to the fact that it has been stressed in detail who is to prepare the answer to a given problem, who supervises, and who is responsible for its implementation. There are many tasks that have to be resolved by a definite date, including those of the Ministries of Domestic Trade and services, Agriculture and Food Economy, and Forestry, and Timber Industry which are required to end the rationing of meat and meat products in 1987.

A discussion followed, which was attended by representatives of the government and the voivodas, on the steps necessary to implement the tasks. A great deal of attention was devoted to issues connected with house building, stressing the fact that much greater responsibility should be borne by work enterprises for the housing conditions of their employees. The need to improve tax regulations was indicated, as was the need for greater concentration of investments and for help for small-scale production, improvements in trade, and an increase in the area of reclaimed land. Naturally, there was also discussion of the administrative tasks arising from the congress resolutions. Summing up the discussion, Zbigniew Messner said the meeting has shown the need for the preparation of a program on implementating the 10th Congress resolutions, and he drew attention to the need for a better execution of decisions made at the highest level, by regional offices.

Later in the meetings the Council of Ministers was acquainted with reports on the implementation of central investments this year, which were included in government orders and undertaken in cooperation with the CEMA countries. The meeting also discussed investment programs due to implementation this year.

JOINT MEETING OF PZPR, ZSL, SD HELD 16 JUL

LD162052 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Cooperation Commission, the ZSL, and the SD was held today [16 July]. Taking part in the session were, from the PZPR: Wjociech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Baryla, Jozef Czyrek, and Tadeusz Porebski; from the ZSL: Roman Malinowski, Jozef Koziol, Tadeusz Szelachowski, Bogdan Krolewski, and Kazimierz Olesiak; and from the SD: Tadeusz Withold Mlynczak, Kazimierz Modzelewski, Jersy Gruchalski, Mieczyslaw Lesniak, and Andrzej Rajewski.

Also taking part were representatives of Catholic and lay Christian organizations; signatories of the declaration on PRON; Zenon Komender, chairman of the Pax association; Kazimierz V. Morawski, president of the Christian Social Association; and Andrezej Deskur, chairman of the Polish Catholic-Social Union. Also participating were Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, and Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the PRON National Council.

The results ensuing from the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, which serve the further consistent implementation of the course of socialist renewal, were mooted and discussed. During the deliberations, emphasis was placed on the contributions of the allied political parties, of the associations of Catholics and lay Christians, of PRON, and of its individual and collective participants to the results of the discussions on the program of socialist development in Poland endorsed by the 10th PZPR Congress.

The importance of initiatives that serve to extend the area of national accord was pointed out. Support was expressed for the PRON initiative aimed at mitigating legal punitive measures against the perpetrators of certain crimes.

There was discussion of the idea of setting up a social consultative council under the Council of State, and of the possibility of the establishment of citizens' consultative bodies by voivodship people's councils. Support was given to the setting up of socioeconomic councils under the voivodship people's councils, of appointing public spokesmen on civic rights, as well as the regualtion by statute of social consultation, and the further enrichment of the democratic procedures of the electoral law. The significance of PRON's initiatives in these matters was stressed, and the expediency of increasing use by the Sejm, the Council of State, and local self-government, of PRON's opinion-forming and advisory potential was pointed out.

The participation of PRON and its collective members is also essential in carrying out a general survey of organizational structures and workplaces.

Participants in the meeting emphasized the permanence and the topicality of the principles and the content of the delcaration on PRON, which was adopted 4 years ago. At the same time it was stressed that the consistent implementation of the course of socialist renewal, accord, and reform will lead to the strengthening of PRON, and the enrichment of the form and content of its work. A favorable occasion for this would be the accountability and election campaign preceding the Second PRON Congress, to be held in 1987.

COMPOSITION OF PZPR, CONGRESS DELEGATES OUTLINED

AU161225 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Marek Henzler article: "The 10th Congress -- Members and Delegates"]

[Text] A month before the congress the PZPR numbered 2,125.762 members and candidates, from 1,776 delegates were chosen for the 10th PZPR Congress. The most numerous voivodhsip party organization is the Katowice organization, which numbered 250,800 members at the end of 1985 and chose 208 delegates. The next biggest organizations are the Warsaw (137,000 members and 110 delegates), Poznan (86,200 members and 69 delegates), Bydgoszch (78,400 numbers and 64 delegates), Lodz (76,500 members and 60 delegates), and Kielce (71,200 members and 58 delegates). Every third congress delegate hails from these six voivodships.

The smallest voivodship organizations are the Biala Podlaska (13,400 members and 11 delegates), Chelm (13,900 members and 11 delegates), Lomza (15,800 members and 12 delegates), Ostroleka (16,700 members and 13 delegates), and Przemysl (17, 900 members and 14 delegates). All these voivodships were set up in 1975. The last 13 voivodship organizations in the list of organizations total together as many members and delegates as the Katowice organization does.

Party members and candidates belong to 75,000 primary and 20,600 shop party organizations. Some 50 percent of the primary party organizations are active in rural areas and include one-quarter of the PZPR members.

Over 50 percent of primary party organizations total up to 15 members, and as many as 4,000 of these organizations -- mainly in rural areas and trade, services, education, and health services -- total 5 members each, which means they are just within the limits of their statutory powers. That is why it has been proposed that the congress should change the statute to the effect that three members, instead of the five previously required, are empowered to set up an independent primary party organization. There are about 1,850 party organizations totaling over 100 members. They account for 4 percent of all organizations nd for almost 39 percent of party members and candidates and are situated mainly in large industrial plants, universities, and the organizational units subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 1980-86 the number and composition of PZPR members have radically changed. In the first half of 1980, 106,000 persons were admitted into the party, but when August with all its results arrived, the party lost over 300,000 members before the Ninth Congress. On the eve of this congress there were 2,824,000 members and candidates, of whom every fourth left the party in the following months. About 740,000 members were crossed off the party rolls and about 40,000 members were removed from the party mainly in the second half of 1981 and during martial law. Between the congresses the PZPR admitted about 160,000 candidates into its ransk: 1,200 in the second half of 1981; 7,500 in 1982; 17,000 in 1983, 35,000 in 1984; 63,000 in 1985; and over 30,000 this year.

The largest group of party members who left the party between the congresses were workers, whose numbers decreased from 1,265,000 to 810,000, that is by 36 percent. The number of peasants in the party decreased by 28.8 percent and of intellectuals by 12.2 percent. The class and population structure of the party has also changed: The ratio of workers has decreased from 44.8 to 38.2 percent; that of peasants has significantly decreased from 9.5 to 9 percent; that of intellectuals has increased from 44 to 51.5 percent; and that of young party members (up to 29) has decreased from 15.6 to 7.5 percent. These trends are now beginning to change: The ratio of recent party admissions of workers and peasants has amounted to 50.3 percent, and over 50 percent of new admissions are below 29.

Comparison of the composition of the delegates to the Ninth Congress in 1981 with that at the 10th Congress shows considerable changes. The primary features is that there are fewer delegates now. In 1981 the mandate commission recognized the validity of 1,962 mandates of congress delegates compared with 1,776 mandates at this congress. AT the Ninth Congress 482 workers delegates accounted for 22.3 percent, but at the 10th Congress 743 workers delegates account for 41.3 percent. At the Ninth Congress 195 private and cooperative farmers accounted for 9.2 percent of all delegates and now 174 of them account for 9.8 percent. In 1981 intellectual delegates accounted for 66.7 percent of all delegates, but now they account for 48 percent. In 1981 there were 108 women delegates (5.5 percent), but now there are 356 of them (20 percent). The 10th Congress was attended by 146 professors, lecturers, and doctors, but the Ninth Congress was attended by 118 such figures, although there were almost 200 more delegates overall. In 1981 some 20 percent of delegates were regular workers of the prty apparatus, but there are 15 percent of them at this congress. Every fifth delegate is a member of a youth organization, but in 1981 only every twelfth was. During the Ninth Congress 56 percent of delegates were members of the branch trade unions, 20.6 percent of Solidarity, 0.9 percent of the autonomous trade union, 4.7 percent of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, and 0.5 percent of Solidarity for Private Farmers. Today a decisive majority of delegates belongs to new trade unions. The delegates also include 10 retirees and a large number of employees of defense and interior ministries. The present central party authorities have 173 delegates at the 10th Congress, for which 1,397 (78.7 percent) delegates were chosen for the first time. [paragraph continues]

In 1981 as many as 91 percent were debutants. It is hard to say how the structure of age and education has changed because at both congresses the mandate commissions used different criteria for classifying delegates. In any case the ninth congress was dominated by delegates between 40 and 49 (40 percent), but this congress is being dominated by those between 36 and 50 (52.1 percent). In 1981 some 56.2 percent of delegates possessed incomplete and complete higher education, but at this congress 44 percent of them possess such education.

MIODOWICZ DISCUSSES TRADE UNIONS WITH MINERS

AU160734 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Addressing a meeting of miners at the "Szombierki" coal mine in Bytom, Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and OPZZ chairman, said that it is not coincidental that he is visitng the "Szombierki" mine. There are two work places and work forces that require constant contact from me, he said. One of them is the Lenin Steelworks, where I come from, with which I am still strongly connected, and from which I obtain my only salary. The other work force is you, at the "Szombierki" coal mine, for it is here that a consolidation of the reemerging trade union movement has occurred. A. Miodowicz recalled that the first and most important matter for trade unionists is to protect the health of working people more effectively. That is why trade unions strongly support decisions which forecast a modernization of industry. In this way, heavy daily toil will be easier. Nothing aggravates trade unionists as much as views that the trade unions are conservative and do not encourage economic reform, A. Miodowicz said. Trade unions' style of action an our organizatinal structure disprove this most clearly. All trade union authority and rights lie in the hands of the factory trade unions, which have maximum interest in the independence of their factories. Neither is it true that we trade unionists defend all workers the same way, even those who "lag behind." Here in "Szombierki" 2 years ago we spoke about collective labor agreements. Today a bill on these is already in the Sejm. It is true that this bill does not satisfy us completely, but thanks to the political decisions that have been made there ar no more disputes between the government side and trade union side. There is one single meritorious discussion.

Many issues encountered by the trade unions every day have been discussed at the congress and supported by means of the decisions taken there. But trade unions must also draw conclusions for themselves. For example, the struggle against inflation was regarded as an important task for the party. But it is just as important for the trade unions, A. Miodowicz said. Price rises can certainly not be avoided, but we must carefully monitor some rises, for example food. We must equally monitor wages.

How do I view my appointment as Politburo member? Life and time themselves will surely provide the best answer, but today this may cause controversy. I will try to explain how I understand this appointment and how those who voted for me understand it. I believe it is an expression of recognition for the organization, steadfastness, and consistency we have displayed in our trade union activity. It is also an expression of recognition for the union's class political line, for all those deserving the respect of trade union activists, for the chairman of factory and departmental councils, and for activists within trade union federations and other structures. We have already been able to convince ourselves, A. Miodowicz continued, that if trade unions fail to take part in the shaping of political decisions from the very beginning, it is much more difficult for them to alter the situation later. This is illustrated by our harsh encounters over prices, or by the question of maintaining the social benefits currently inf orce, or the subject of amending the labor code, where we fiaied to achieve anything, or the law on work premises. There exists a "sparkle" ["iskrzenie"] along the government-trade union line, and it will continue to exist. Therefore, it is good for the trade unions to be where important decisions are made.

'DANGEROUS' ARTICLE CONDEMNED, EDITORS RESIGN

AU161951 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 86 p 4

[Article signed "(C.K.)": "In Connection With the POZJA Article -- a Dangerous Integration of the World"]

[Text] There are texts written by literary men and by critics that are impossible to ignore because they stimulate interest, concern, admiration, or opposition. The article "In the World Torn Apart" (Part one: Poets and Courtiers; and Part Two: Thirty Years in 3 years), which was written by Bohdan Urbankowski, deputy chief editor of POEZJA, and which was published in POEZJA Issue 3, 1986, stimulates absolute disbelief and indignation in light of the fact that dangerous products of worthless thoughts and language again emerge from a past that seemed to be irrevocably over and done with and that sterotypes and myths that serve the dangerous integration of the world in the name of reactionary and chauvinistic values have come to life again.

Bodhan Urbankowski made an attempt to sum up the postwar years in Polish literary life and based it on a conservative evaluation of our most recent history. He questioned the meaning of the Polish revolution and decided that great social and constitutional reforms and socialist construction were "crimes committed against the entire nation and its present and future life." Repeating the anticommunist phraseology about the alleged power of the "new class" and falsifying the meaning of the postwar social and constitutional changes, Urbankowski came out in favor of the views of the owners of "prosperus properities", the interests of the rich, and the WIN [Freedom and Independence -- underground political organization during World War II] program.

One effect of the war on politics, he writes, "was the paradoxical shift of Poland in Europe -- geographically toward the West and politically and ideologically toward he East." To Urbanowski this shift has deprived Poland of its "national sacrum" and has subjected it to the laicization of its culture and to Stalinization. Anti-Sovietism and clericalism prevent Urbanowski from seeing any positive political and constitutional solutions that are favorable to Poland. Everything is being contaminated by harmful positions. Salvation could come from "national socialism," the protoplasts of which are to him Pilsudski, Abramowski, Brzozwski, Kelles-Krauz, the Ossowskis, Chalasinski, Hockfeld, and others, but which was destroyed by the "red encyclopedists," as he calls the cultural activitists of the Marxist left-wing.

Urbankowski links the socialism that does not originate from the "national sacrum" to "Soviet models," to decrees from above on these models issued by the "servile members of the former Lwow [Soviet Lvov] aktivs," and to the ideology brought to Poland by the Polish Armed Forces. In this context the Polish autonomous elections, class arguments, conflicts of the Polish revolution, and great social and economic problems of the dramastic postwar period in Poland do not exist; everything becomes a manipulation of the expanded alien agencies, as the POEZJA author argues. Instead of culture based on the "national sacrum" and of religious values linked to this culture, we have been given a substitue, nihilistic, Stalinist, and lay culture, in which the role of "substitute religion. that is of new Faith," is being played by the scientific principles of Marxism -- principles that Urbankowski ridicules to the full. This new culture and the literary generations linked to its are "substitute" in nature, and it is primarily the security service that benefits from them. Actually, there is no Polish culture at all because the best people -- the poets of the nationalistic rightist group called "Sztuka i Narod" [Art and Nation] -- lost their lives during the war and their place was taken by "inferior" survivors of Baczynski's generation: Bratyny, Borowski, Rozewicz, Biaoloszewski, and Bartelski. [paragraph continues]

Nor can Staff and Iwaszkiewicz be said to represent Polish culture because they have never written poems with "messages direct from the sacrum", although they are "religious believers."

Urbankowski's philosophy of history is as syncretistic as were many conservative systems that the extreme antisocialiste groups used not so long ago. His philosophy is no doubt an outgrowth of Roman Dmowski's ideas, and that is why Urbankowski accuses the Jews of whatever has taken place in Polish literature since the war. He is very skilled in counting the Jews who are present on editorial boards and in politics. He also share religious ideas with the prewar National Democratics and believes that, in terms of Aryanism, polytheism is better than Judaic monotheism. From the National Democratics he borrowed entire sets of phrases and the practice of identifying our nationality with Catholicism and of dividing people into nationality creative elites and into aliens. He is also fond of the traditions of anarchosyndicalist ides, of the ideology of freedom and independence, which he takes as a model for Polish reality, and of other similar ideas. Everything in this system is useful and functional because it helps destroy "the political-literary legend that links the beginning of PPR poetry to the Polish People's Armed Forces approching from the East to Lublin -- the 'first capital."'

That is why he produced countermyths without caring for their cohesiveness because he knows that conservative idelogies have something special, nice, and desirable to offer everyone. That is why in Bohdan Urbankowski's view "national socialism" is merely a very transparent and motely view for the most nationalistic, anti-Soviet, and anti-Semitic aspects of the ideologies represented by the prewar National Democratics. These ideologies regard Marxism as Jewish communism, and alien body, a "pseudoscience," and a great manipulation, the only escape from which is pure nationalism and the "national sacrum."

"In the World Torn Apart" reminds us of whatever is dangerous and shameful and whatever we want to forget. This article has been concocted from the vapors of dangerous myths. We must warn against and protect our culture from such ideas.

The Executive Committee of the PZPR primary organization of the Warsaw branch of the Union of Polish Writers also adopts such a stand, expressing the "astonishment and indignation" of the party community of writers. Sharing the view about the political harmfulness of the publication of Urbanowski's article, which represents an antisocialist and nationalistic concept of Poland's most recent history and of postwar literary life, the PZPR Cultural Department and Propaganda Department asked the POEZJA editor to make personnel changes. As a result, Bohdan Drozdowski resigned as chief editor of POEZJA and Bohdan Urbankowski was recalled from his function of deputy chief editor.

RESULTS OF HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC TALKS REPORTED

LD112116 Budapest MTI in English 1847 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office and Stefan Birlea, president of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Romania held talks in Bucharest July 10th and 11th on the advance of economic cooperation between the two countries. They agreed on the continuation of national economic plans, contents and organizations. As a result of the talks commodity turnover between the two countries is to rise between 1987 and 1990. Import of Dacia cars will be 30,000 per annum. There is to be an expansion of reciprocal deliveries in the engineering industry and chemical industry, and continous plan coordination and the working plan have been approved. The parties examined the elaboration of the programme of Hungarian-Romanian economic and technological and scientific cooperation until the year 2000, and marked out the themes of cooperation of importance to economic strategy which determine the development trends of economic relations in the long term. Particular attention is to be given to cooperation in road vehicle production, microelectronics, robotics and the chemical industry. Briefs were given on economic policy endeavours and on topical issues in the system of planning and economic management.

During the course of his stay in Bucharest the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers met Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, and Lejos Faluvegi also met with deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu, chairman of the Romanian section of the Hungarian-Romanian mixed government committee on economic cooperation. Present at the talks was Tibor Hodicska, temporary charge d'affairs at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Romania. Lajos Faluvegi and the delegation he headed returned to Budapest Friday.

CEAUSESCU, FRG'S STERCKEN DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU161858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/86 -- On July 16, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Hans Stercken, president of the Interparliamentary Union Council, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is visiting Romania, invited by the Grand National Assembly.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial salutes on behalf of Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of West Germany. At the same time he expressed satisfaction at being received by the Romanian head of state and at exchanging opinions on issues of joint interest. The present of the Interparliamentary Union Council assessed highly the activity carried by Romanian, by its president, on an international plane and in the context he stressed with satisfaction the special attention paid by the Romanian head of state to the role played by parliaments and the Interparliamentary Union in promoting the policy of detente, disarmament, understanding and peace. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and sent the federal chancellor of West Germany a warm salute and best wishes.

During the talks the sides highlighted the relations of multilateral collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany and mentioned the wide possibilities at hand for a development of these relations, for an amplification of the economic cooperation and trade exchanges as well as for an expansion of the collaboration in peak domains of sciences and techonology and in other spheres of activity.

The sides also approached certain issues of the world political life. In the context President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that under the grave international situation that continues to be complex and grave, everything is necessary to be done to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to eradicate the states of tension and conflict, to solve all the litigious interstate issues peacefully, by way of negotiations, for setting in a climate of peace, security, confidence and cooperation in the European Continent and throughout the world. As far as the world economic situation is concerned, the sides laid stress on the need for measures to be endorsed, meant to lead to a global settlement high foreign debts of the developing countries, to the settlement of the international economic relations upon new, equitable bases.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK DEBATED

AU161800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/1986 -- Currently Romania traverses a superior stage of its development and at the conclusin of the 1986-1990 period it is to become an economically medium-developed country. Such outstanding economists as professors Ioan Blaga, Gheorghe Cretoiu, Constantii Mecu and Mihai Paraluta express their opinions in a debate, published on July 16 by SCINTEIA, on the changes implied by this new stage of the country's development. The participants in the debate stress that Romania's passage to the stage of an economically medium-developed country is historically important to the Romanian people, representing an essential stage, a step forward in the plane of developing and modernizing the forces of production and improving the quality of life and work of all the country's citizens.

Stressing that the RCP approaches the concept of a medium-developed country in the context of the current development of the forces of production, taking into consideration the dialectics of their development on a world plane, the participants in the debate mention that, by and large, currently Romania already meets the standards of a medium-developed country, great gaps existing, though, in point of the quality indices. That is why over the current stage the leading aspect of the economic growth is the intensive development with a powerful assertion of the quality factors. The very structure of the plan for the 1986-1990 period aims first of all to eradicate the quality gaps separating this country from the economically-developed ones. This is precisely the content and purpose of the new strategies established in the fields of investments, technoligical progress, power generation and use of the base of raw and subsidiary materials.

Concomitantly with the orientations toward the development and modernization of the technical and material base of society, stressing the process of modernization of the economic structures and enhancing labour productivity at a faster rate, attaining the new stage of development also requires the attainment of a superior level of the country's efficient and balanced participation in the world economic circuit. This participation must provide equally in the purchase of raw materials and advanced pieces of equipment and technologies, and the superior capitalization, by way of exports, of the Romanian products as well as an even balance of payments under the long-term conditions and restrictions characteristic of the contemporary economy.

Pointing out that on a social plane from many points of view Romania stands on a par with the economically-advanced countries, and even enjoys a considerable advance in many respects, the specialistse participant in the debate show that through all of its evolution Romania offers a viable model of a way to leave behind the stage opf a developing country over a short interval, this proving the advantages of socialism.

Romania's becoming out of the medium-developed countries is also very important in the political plane, considering the fact that the stronger its economy, the more genuine the country's economic independence -- the lasting and irreplaceable base of political independence. Building a powerful, modern economy in Romania is both an act of revolutionary patriotism of international significance and the proof of the RCP attachment to the goals of the assertion of the socialist forces in the world.

HYDROELECTRIC CAPACITIES, FUTURE PLANS DETAILED

AU161659 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1559 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/86 -- The balance-sheet of postwar water engineering power development in Romania points to a nearly one hundred-fold growth, from 48,000 kw installed generating capacity in 1945, to about 4.4 million kw at present. A unitary outlook, which gives priority to thorough topographic, hydrological and geological surveys, has underlain the steadfast growth of this paramount sector of both Romanian power engineering and the national economy as a whole. The energy-giving potential of Romania's waterways was put at 40 billion kwh annually, which can be tapped by several hundred hydroelectric stations with a combined installed power of nearly 15.2 million kw. The energy-giving potential has been already tapped in a propotion of 34 per cent, with the 94 water power plants in operation producing 13.7 billion kwh of electric power in an average hydrological year.

Pursing the complex management of hydraulic resources, electric power plants were built on waterfalls. The outlook on hydrogeneration development is illustrated by the completion of two major hydroelectric power stations on the Danube, another 16 on the Olt River, 18 on the Arges River, adding to which are other smaller power systems. Accordingly, besides electricy generation, vast irrigation projects could be carried out, and water supplied to industrial units and localities. The same outlook governs the building of 59 new water plants -- of which eleven will be commissioned on the Olt River, ten on the Mures River, five on the Siret, another five on the Crisul Repede, as well as several smaller plants, which, taken togther with already operating power plants, will boost the hydroelectric output to 17,837 million kwh a year, that is, 44.5 per cent of the total hydroelectric potential.

Besides the above plants, where work is now in progress, blueprints are prepared for 14 other water power stations, which will come on stream in the ongoing five-year period, to produce a combined total of 175. Consequently by 1990, the installed power of Romania's hydroelectric plants will stand at 6,528, with an electricity generating capacity of 18.2 billion kwh per annum, that is, hydro generation will account for 18 per cent of the power output produced in the last year of the quinquennium.

SUNDIC COMMENT ON FUTURE SALT COMMITTEE MEETING

LD161625 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] Here now is our foreign political commentary which deals with Soviet-United States relations and the problem of disarmament and the factors on which the new Soviet-U.S. summit could depend. Here is Milika Sundic:

The United States has, quite unexpectedly for some, accepted the Soviet proposal about the holding of an extraordinary meeting of the SALT Permament Consultative Committee in Geneva on 22 July. In the opinion of some, the United States has in this way demonstrated its readiness to reexamine all the aspects of SALT II jointly with the Soviet Union. The American acceptance of the proposal is all the more significant given the fact that not long ago President Reagan announced America's intention to abrogate the treaty because, as he explained, the Soviet Union had for a long time been violating it.

At the meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee, the first to be held at Soviet request, the United States will try to prove this while it seems certain that the Soviet Union will work toward linking the implementation of SALT II with a new Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

During his recent visit to Moscow, President Mitterrand also came to the conclusion that Mikhail Gorbachev would find it difficult to agree on a new meeting with Reagan if the United States decides to abandon SALT II. It appears that this subject was discussed at length by the Soviet and British foreign ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze and Geoffrey Howe.

It should be remembered that the Soviet Union is rejecting all accusations that it violated the SALT II agreement while the United States publicly announced that it intended to abandon the treaty at the end of the year. This raises the question of whether it would be realistic, at the present moment -- so crucial for the new Soviet-U.S. summit, -- to expect any results from the meeting of the Permament Consultative Committee. In other words, should the American acceptance of the proposal for the meeting in Geneva be interpreted as an indication of the possibility that the Reagan administration might reexamine its intention to abandon the SALT II treaty?

There are many people in the United States who support the idea of negotiations with the Soviet Union and who see the new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting as the only way out of the present crisis. One must neither ignore the constant efforts by the U.S. European allies towards this end.

Before he makes the final decision about the SALT II treaty, President Reagan should take all this into consideration particularly inview of the fact that the Soviet Union regards the SALT agreement as the basis for all its future agreements with the United States.

The meeting of the Permament Consultative Committee will probably make no decisions about the fate of the SALT treaty but it could make the United States delay its decision to abandon it until it is clear that the Soviet Union would not agree on a meeting with Reagan unless U.S. President rescinds its decision.

There is a belief in the world -- and how realistic it is will soon become clear -- that both the Soviet Union and the United States are making efforts to narrow the gap of mistrust which is dividing them and to ensure that the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting does take place. It is obvious that the present circumstances are not totally conducive to a new meeting but it is also obvious that its cancellation would lead to [word indistinct] and new confrontations between Moscow and Washington.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES LOGINOV, GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD161425 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Nikola Ljubicic has received Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov who handed him a personal message of Communist Party of Soviet Union (CPSU) General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for the Yugoslav State Presidency.

The message pertains to the Soviet stands and initiatives on checking the arms race and opening a genuine disarmament process to embrace nuclear and all other types of weaponry.

Expressing thanks for the message of the CPSU general secretary, Ljubucic set out that in keeping with its non-aligned policy Yugoslavia has been consistently striving for immediately checking the dangerous arms race and towards disarmament on a universal basis, strengthening confidence, peace and security in the world, and upheld all concrete proposals and initiatives conducive to achieving these goals.

In the ensuing talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, overall relations between Yugoslavia and Soviet Union were assessed positively as was the successful comprehensive cooperation in all areas of mutual interest.

The two sides noted that the exchange of messages was a useful form of continual political dialogue and exchange of views between the leaderships of the two countries.

Dizdarevic Receives Loginov

LD162035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Vadim Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

In the talks it was pointed out with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Soviet relations were developing successfully and that there were good bases for such a development in future as well. Apart from talks on some current international question, the federal secretary acquainted Loginov with the activities of Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement and preparations for the forthcoming summit in Harare.

DIZDAREVIC GREETS ZAIRE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD161503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Mandungu Bula Nyati, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire, with his wife and aides today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The guest from the friendly nonaligned African country was met and greeted by Raif Dzdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, along with aides. Lekwo Mapessa ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to Yugoslavia, and the embassy staff, were also present at the arrival. [passage omitted]

Economic Cooperation Discussed

LD162138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2005 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Zaire is interested in developing cooperation with Yugoslavia, in particular in the economic area. This was said by Mandungu Bula Nyati, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire during the official Yugoslav-Zairian talks held this afternoon in Belgrade. The Zairian foreign minister informed in detail Raif Dzdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, about the socio-economic development of this large, populous country, situated in the very center of the African Continent.

The two ministers also carried out a comprehensive exchange of views on questions related to bilateral cooperation, in particular in the economic area. The Zairian foreign minister in particular spoke about the policy of reviving the Zaire economy and stressed his country's interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia on the basis of mutual benefit, through engaging Yugoslav economic organizations on the realization of the 5-year plan of Zaire. Both sides established that there was interest and significant opportunities to continue and further widen present cooperation, primarily in the areas of priority importance for this plan, agriculture, processing industry and the electric power industry.

Minister Bula Nyati stressed that he was particularly pleased that Yugoslavia is the first non-aligned country he visited since he recently took over the foreign affairs portfolio in the government.

Ministers Nyati and Dizdarevic, with the participation of their aides, also exchanged views on the current questions from the international political and economic scene. The Zairian foreign affairs minister informed the Yugoslav side about his country's activities on the eve of the eighth summit of nonaligned states in Harare. In this context, he spoke in particular about relations between Zaire and Angola, a front line country, stressing the interest of Kinshasa to continue developing good-neighborly relations with the government in Luanda.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD170510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2237 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arranged a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade in honor of Mandungu Bula Nyati, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire.

In the course of the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged formal toasts.

Once again wishing Minister Nyati a sincere welcome and pleasant stay in Yugoslavia, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic said that the friendship between Yugoslavia and Zaire dates from the time this African country struggled for independence.

Stressing that Yugoslav-Zairian economic cooperation is a model of cooperation between developing countries, the Yugoslav foreign minister added that this cooperation is developing in the interests of both sides, and that this visit will contribute to it even more.

Underlining the importance of a new economic order in the world, the federal secretary spoke of the need for expanding and strengthening cooperation between developing countries, to which Zaire and Yugoslavia belong. He also recalled the importance of resolving the critical economic situation in Africa. Continuing his toast, Dizdarevic also spoke about the forthcoming eighth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned nations in Harare, expressing in this connection his conviction that this gathering would demonstrate the consistent unity of action of the movement.

Thanking his host for his arm words, Zairian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mandungu Bula Nyati stressed in his toat that his visit represents the further continuity of the successful dialogue between the two countries, and that it will serve to stimulate and activate the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire.

Recalling the importance of the agreements that have been concluded in the past -- on cooperation in the areas of the economy and information -- Minister Nyati also noted the importance of signing the convention on scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Minister Nyati particularly stressed the importance of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire in the Nonaligned Movement, noting that both these countries were founders of the movement. For the Republic of Zaire, nonalignment is the natural option of an authentic movement which is finding its own way, he said.

The Zairian minister expressed the conviction that the eighth summit in Harare will assist all members of the movement to return to the original principles of nonalignment, principles that were enunciated in the declaration adopted at the first summit of the nonaligned nations in Belgrade.

ISSUES OUTLINED FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD161734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today the SFRY Presidency discussed and approved a platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries which will take place in Harare 1-7 September. The Presidency also nominated members of the Yugoslav delegation for the conference. The session was presided over by President Sinan Hasani, and included the presidents of the republication and provincial presidencies and the highest ranking officials of federal organs and organizations.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal security for foreign affairs, acquainted the SFRY Presidency with the current activities of the Nonaligned Movement in the final stage of preparations for the eighth conference in Harare.

It was stated at the session that the conference is taking place at a time characterized by continuation of the arms race, the increasingly difficult position of developing countries, the expansion of existing hotbeds of crisis with the possibility that new ones might erupt, and the increased attacks on the independence and security, primarily of nonaligned countries. A certain level of detente in relations between the superpowers and blocs, it was pointed out, has so far not led to progress in deailing with any of the most difficult international problems.

The priority directions and nonaligned countries' activity, it was stressed at the session, are to strengthen the process of peace, detente, security, disarmament, and equitable international cooperation, as well as to solve as urgently as possible all the burning questions of international economic relations. The nonaligned countries, it was stressed, welcomed the resumption of dialogue between the superpowers, but at the same time they expect concrete results toward achieving universal detente.

The resumption of the North-South dialogue, solving the question of the developing countries' debts, the participation of these countries in scientific development and the use of the achievements of modern technology, imposes the need to establish concret actions without delay. Stress was also laid on the need to overcome stagnation and the decreasing economic cooperation between nonaligned countries.

The significance of a more active involvement in seeking the ways to solve the existing hotbeds of crisis in the world was also emphasized. It was pointed out that the efforts made so far are not sufficient, that these crisis are not being solved, while the situation in some regions is even becoming more aggravated, primarily in the Near East, the Mediterranean, Central America, and Southeast and southwest Asia. Particular stress was laid on the increasingly aggravated situation in South Africa, caused by the brutal actions of the racist Pretoria regime toward the majority population of South Africa and its threatening of the independence of the frontline countries.

It was stressed that in solving these problems, it is indispensably significant to further strengthening the United Nations as a universal and democratic world organization for negotiations and solving key problems on the basis of sovereign equality, to which a special contribution, as it has been the case so far, should be made by nonaligned countries.

It was assessed at the session that, in the preparations for the eighth conference in Harare, the activity of the nonaligned countries has gained strength and their readiness for concrete involvement of the movement on the basis of the original principles and orientations of the nonalignment policy has become prominent. The solidarity and cooperation of the nonaligned countries in defending independence and the right to their own way of development have been strengthened, as well as their opposition to direct and indirect intervention, pressures and interferences, all forms of foreign domination, competition among the blocs and the presence of foreign troops and bases on other countries' territories.

Adopting the platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation, the Presidency established that the summit has been preceded by the broad comprehensive action in our country, in which Yugoslavia's firm readiness to make the greatest possible contribution to the activity of the movement and to the success of the eighth conference of nonaligned countries has been demonstrated. In the forthcoming period as well, our country will continue discussing and putting into concrete terms its stands on the questions to be discussed in Harare. It was particularly stressed that the Yugoslav delegation will make maximum efforts to ensure that the eighth conference -- at which the 25th anniversary of the first conference of the heads of states or governments in Belgrade will be marked -- will open up prospects for even more successful activity of the movement and the policy of nonalignment in the struggle for world peace and for equitable political and economic relations between countries and nations.

The Presidency believes that the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries should, through concrete decisions, provide a new and strong stimulus to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement as a global, independent, and extra-bloc factor in the process of changing political and economic relations in the world and solving key international questions.

The Yugoslav delegation to the conference in Harare will be led by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and will include the following: Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ignac Golob, SFRY permanent representative to the UN; Dragoslav Pejic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dusan Litvinovic, SFRY ambassador to Zimbabwe.

SFRY - SWEDISH POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD

LD162030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG) -- The latest international developments, including the situation in Europe, and the activities aimed at insuring the success of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Conference Builiding Measures were the main topics of the talks held here today between Deputy Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and Swedish State Secretary Pierre Schori.

The talks were part of the regular political consultations between the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

Today's talks were also devoted to Yugoslav-Swedish relations, in which context both sides stated the readiness further to expand their mutual cooperation, especially at the economic level Pierre Schori was today received by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

INCREASE IN RETAIL PRICES OF GAS, DIESEL FUEL

LD162122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2016 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The retail price of gas from midnight tonight will go up by about 20 percent. The decision on this has been taken by the Federal Executive Council.

A liter of 86-octane fuel will, instead of the present 151 dinars, cost 181 dinars; 98-octane gas increases in price from 162 to 195 dinars, and lead-free gas will sell at a new price which is increased from 181 to 214 dinars.

As well as gas, diesel fuel will also increase in price, with diesel-1 costing 158 instead of 132 dinars. The price of diesel-2 goes up from 131 to 157 dinars, and diesel-3 from 130 to 156 dinars per liter.

The cost of fuel for agriculture, urban and suburban transportation and other areas which have hitherto had concessionary rates, will remain unchanged. According to the calculations of the Federal Institute for Prices, the new prices of gas and diesel fuel will increase the cost of living by 0.94 percent, and will increase retail prices by 1.5 percent.

It is, of course, appropriate to ask what the funds realized from increasing the price of gas and diesel fuel will be used for. First and foremost they will go to promoting Yugoslavia's foreign trade, but they will also contribute to he more rapid construction and better maintenance of roads. The rise in the price of gas means that a further 5 dinars per liter will be allocated for roads. Refinary of gas remain the same. In other words, only retail prices are increasing.

IRREGULARITIES IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING REPORTED

LD162121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The latest report by the Federal Budget Inspectorate warns that there were iregularities last year both in the calculation of the Federation's income and in the spending of budget funds. There was not a single federal organ visited by the budget inspectors which had not deviated, if only by a small degree, from the regulations. The state of affairs is best reflected in the fact that the inspectors have called for the return of more than 7 billion dinars to the federal coffers.

In connection with the finding of the Budget Inspectorate, delegates in the Federal Budget Committee have emphasized that the utilization of federal budget funds must serve as a model to the whole of society. Energetically calling for the legal, specific, and rational spending of federal budget monies, the delegates insisted on the strengthening of the Budget Inspectorate and on the strong moral condemnation of irresponsible attitudes toward social resources. [passage omitted]

Of the federal organs, the findings of the inspectorate are most striking in the case of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, where almost everything is problematical, from the calcuation of personal incomes, to errors in travel claims, hospitality accounts for visits by foreign delegations, and the implementation of certain agreements relating to youth day, and the accounting of expenses for the youth congress.

WORK PLAN ADOPTED FOR ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD162005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection adopted at today's session a work plan for the next 1-year period and the rules of procedure on the tasks, organization and the way of work of this commission.

A demand was put forward for a more energetic activity against the phenomena of economic crime and speculations, as well as for a more organized work with young people on their training and concrete participation in the system of all people's defense and social self-protection.

The commission will devote special attention to the state of organization of all-people's defense and social self-protection in municipalities, local communities and organizations of associated labor, as well as to undertaking activity in the organizations and organs of the LC with the aim to further strengthen and socialize all people's defense and social self-protection. It was said that to this end in the next period the commission would discuss the questions of organization of the ideopolitical activity of the LC in the units of territorial defense, enrollment of candidates in schools of internal affairs, secondary military schools and academies. The commission will also discuss the political-security situation in Kosovo, in cooperation with the municipal committees of the LC for all people's defense and social self-protection in the province.

CROATIAN LC DISCUSSES NEW METHODS, GOALS

AU161753 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21-22 Jun 86 p 6

[K. Bijelic and S. Vranic Report]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 20 Jun -- The quick overcoming of our grave economic situation, the strengthening of self-management and the process of associated labor, inducing the development of a modern and world-oriented economy, stimulating the development of science and technology, faster progress in developing expert activities, and the development of our political system and the removal of all barriers obstructing its realization, are, in sum, the main questions toward which the LC of Croatia will direct its attention and its activities.

To take on these tasks, the Central Commitee of the LC of Croatia, with Stanko Stojcevic presiding, today at its first session since the 10th Croatian LC Congress decided on a turnabout in the methods of its work, in other words, it declared itself in favor of methods which would be suitable to the essence of the tasks facing the LC.

A Turnabout in Work

In his introductory speech regarding the basis of program activities, Drago Dimitrovic, secretary of the Central Committee's Presidium, as well as other people taking part in the discussion, strongly stressed the need for the LC to get away from paper work, in other words, instead of doing forum-like work, to turn more than ever toward real life and its problems. [passage omitted]

Dusan Calic pointed out that it is not enough for the LC merely to talk about major changes, but that it should say precisely what changes are necessary and who should carry out these tasks; otherwise it will be impossible to hold everybody responsible for his own work and undertaken obligations. [passage omitted]

Requests for the LC to turn more than ever before toward theoretical work were also expressed. In this connection, Celestin Sardelic spoke about the building of a modern theory and political vision of the party as a vanguard of the political organization of class and people [as published] which will be suitable to current exceptional historical conditions, as an unavoidable task of the LC as a whole. [passage omitted]

SLOVENE WRITERS PROTEST AGAINST UNJUST PERSECUTION

AU161513 Ljubljana DELO in Dlovene 8 Jul 86 p 6

["Statement by the Slovene Writers Association"]

[Text] In connection with numerous recent events which constitute attacks on basic human rights, as well as on the constitutional and legal rights of many writers, scientists, and journalists, the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Slovene Writers Association expresses its protest against all the factors that cause such steps, and against those who carry them out, or incite them.

In this connection we first of all join all the organizations that have protested publicly against the criminal proceedings against Tomaz Mastnak on the basis of Article 112 of the Criminal Code of the SR of Slovenia because of his opinion expressed during the election procedure about the then candidate for the president of the Federal Executive Council. We refer to our initiative made at the first illegal, but covert, intervention in the MLADINA editorial board, when Mastnak's article, which has now been made the subject of criminal charges, had to be withdrawn, but because of lack of information at that time we could not proceed.

Prosecution in the courts can only serve as a reivival of political trials and together with pressure against the independence of the courts, as a simultaneous increase in general repression all over the country. Therefore we mention some other examples of repression which, among other things, diminish the prestige of our country.

Here we have in the first place the cruel persecution of Dr Vladimir Dedijer, academician, historian, and president of the Ruhssel Tribunal, and his family, and even of his scientific associates, primarily in connection with the fourth volume of his "New Contributions for a Biography of J.B. Tito" (because of announced new facts about the Dachau trials [in 1948 and 1949, when several Communists of long standing were convicted and some of them executed, to be rehabilitated in the seventies]), while a translation of his third volume cannot be published in Slovenia. Therefore we join in the protest which the late Lado Kozak, together with Bojan Stih, Rudi Rizman, and other personages, addressed to the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia a year ago. At the same time we protest resolutely against the horrid treatment indeed of Dedijer and his family by some internal affairs organs, about which we have been informed by Comrade Dedijer.

In this connection we cannot pass over the statements by some of the highest internal affairs officials; we were unable to do so regarding the speech by Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, on the occasion of Security Day last year. On the same occasion this year, Tomaz Ertl, secretary for internal affairs of the SR of Slovenia, made a speech in which he also came out against every criticism, which for him is "a method of irresponsible petty political speculation," especially if it concerns "people whom we entrusted with responsible offices." There is no doubt that this refers above all to people who write. In both speeches, however, there is not a single word about the inhuman conduct, for instance, of some governors of Yugoslav prisons of the doctors there, and of other employees, who were identified by their full names by their victims (Seselj, seks, Paraga, and others) whose distressing evidence elicits horror and as such concerns all of us. Such positions by people who are responsible for our security and our civil rights impart the gereral tone and incite the conduct referred to.

Finally we cannot avoid the recent unacceptable statement by Bozidar Gorjan, president of the Republican Committee of the Federation of Veterans Associations, about the events in Rog [partisan territory in Slovenia in World War II] which have not been properly investigated by far, but which have; However, been disturbing the participants in the national liberation struggle and our whole public, because they can by no means be "unregretted." A statement emphasized in this way means pressure on the investigation and on the formation of public opinion.

[signed] Veno Taufer, Tone Partljic

[Dated] Ljubljana, 3 July 1986

SAWP PRESIDIUM CALLS WRITERS CHARGES UNFOUNDED

LD160635 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Summary] Ljubljana; 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference held a session today to discuss the report by the Slovene Executive Council on the economic trends in the first 6 months. It was stressed in the debate that the indicators presented give cause for concern and that broad-based mobilization is needed in order to achieve the tasks set before us.

"The Presidium also discussed the recent statement by the Society of Slovene Writers which was published in DELP on 8 July. In brief, in this statement the Society's Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing voiced its protest against all factors which make attacks on the human, constitutional, and legal rights of writers, scientists, and publicists. The statement also warns that repression is gaining ground in the country, citing the trial of Tomaz Mastnak, the alleged persecution of Vladimir Delijer and his family, and also some passages from statements made by Tomaz Ertl, the republic's secretary for internal affairs, and Bozidar Gorjan, president of the republican Federation of Veterans' Associations.

"It emerged from the debate, which lasted for several hours that the society's statement contained unfounded accusations and unsubstantiated claims. It was agreed that in its present form the statement is unacceptable. Veno Taufer and Tone Prtljic, the two signatories to the statement, even apologized in public to Tomaz Ertl. It was said that after the statement was published, a patient and well reasoned dialogue which, it was stressed, should occur more frequently in the country's social, political, and economic life, was conducted with the signatories. The mistake lay in the fact that the statement was made public first and that only afterwards did we sit down to discuss it openly. It was decided that the Society of Slovene Writers should be informed about the today's debate, its conclusions, and the views expressed. The society is then expected to decide whether or not to put out a new statement, which will be based on valid arguments.

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BTA WARNS OF DETERIORATING TURKISH RELATIONS

AU171839 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Recently, Mr Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey, has taken the liberty of making certain gross and ill-befitting verbal attacks against the People's Republic of Bulgaria connected with the "problem" of the condition of Bulgarian Muslims, a problem artificially raised and fanned up by Turkey. These lies and slanders have become increasingly frequent with the progress of the election campaign in Turkey. Had these statements been made by a private citizen, they could have still been passed over in silence. This is not the case, however, as the statements in question have come from a prime minister and a leader of a ruling party.

In this connection, the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has been authorised to declare:

The ostensible "concern" for the Bulgarian Muslims voiced by Prime Minister Ozal is totally unfounded, both morally and politically, and it is unjustifiable in terms of international law. All allegations about restrictions of the rights and freedoms of Bulgarian Muslims, about demolished mosques, persecution on grounds of religious affiliation, etc., are absurd and ill-intended fabrications. They can be ascessed in no other way but as an attempt at inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Bulgarian state and in the life of her citizens, as a demonstration of anachronistic pan-Turkish ambitions aimed at kindling an anti-Bulgarian hysteria in neighboring Turkey and at creating a distorting idea of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

These fabrications have naturally stirred the indignation of the Bulgarian people who reject them most categorically.

Bulgaro-Turkish relations have a complicated history. They have gone through difficult periods and through good-neighborliness and cooperation in recent decades. The positive elements in these relations have come about as a result of the communality of interests of the Bulgarian and Turkish peoples, and of the joint efforts made by the two countries' politicians. Bulgaria has always been seeking good relations with all neighboring states, Turkey included. Good-neighbor relations, however, require reciprocity, respect, serious and honorable partnership.

This country has not done anything which can be interpreted as impairing Turkish interests, as an obstacle to the favourable promotion of mutually advantageous cooperation, of understanding and good-neighborliness. The maintenance, the strengthening and the promotion of such relations presupposes a responsible statesmanlike approach. Otherwise everything achieved could be wasted off-handedly. Is this what the incumbent prime minister of Turkey wants? If he wants this, then he will have only himself to blame for the consequences ensuing from the deterioration of the climate of understanding and good-neighborliness between our two countries, and his name will go down in history linked with an ill-fated episode in Bulgaro-Turkish relations.

Over the last few years, the continuous process of the Bulgarians' getting rid of yet another vestige left from the Ottoman domination -- the Turkish element in the names of part of them -- was brought to an ultimate and irreversible completion. This is a strictly private matter, which, in the conditions of free and democratic Bulgaria, is settled by the citizens themselves. The question arises as to whether Mr Ozal's attitude to Bulgarians' shedding the vestiges of a tragic past is not underlined by designs for attaining chauvinistic as well as alien strategic goals?

One such policy serves the interest of those circles which are seeking to destabilize the situation in the Balkans and on a wider scale. It has nothing to do with the real interests of the Turkish people and of Bulgaro-Turkish understanding.

Short-sighted political reckonings have always been a bad counsel. And since it is a question of relations between two sovereign neighbouring states, relations which have a past, a present and a future, let us recall the popular saying, well known both in Bulgaria and in Turkey: "Measure twice and cut once".

The interests of the two peoples call for realism and a constructive approach, and not for kindling chauvinistic passions and statements in the spirit of cold war. There is no, and there can be no other reasonable alternative in Bulgaro-Turkish relations.

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION TALKS WITH GREECE

AU171656 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Greece are interested in a long-term promotion of their cooperation in transport and communications, said here today Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, and Mr Yeoryios Papadhimitriou, the Greek minister of transport and communications. They signed a protocol on their talks which assesses positively the links in these fields and outlines their future expansion.

In view of the two countries' geographical position, there are untapped possibilities for an increase especially of transit shipments through their territories and, to that end, for a more active use of the transport traffic from the Nordic and central European countries.

In their common assessment, a fine beginning was set in the team work of Bulgaria, Greece and Syria to study the possibilities for opening a ferry service between Volos (Greece) and Latakia (Syria).

In the future, efforts will be focused on combined motor transport deliveries from Europe to the Middle East. In this connection, versions will be worked out to improve mutually advantageous cooperation.

The heads of the two countries' railroad administrations signed a separate long-term agreement on the development of bilateral and transit railroad deliveries.

Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Greek guest today. They noted the upgrade development of Bulgarian-Greek relations and surveyed the state of cooperation in water, air and road transport, as well as the possibilities for a promotion of transport links between Bulgaria, Greece and the Middle East countries.

During his visit here, Mr Yeoryios Papadhimitriou conferred with Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and with Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade.

ZHIVKOV GREETS SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

AU171029 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, [PRB] has sent the following telegram to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh,

In the name of the BCP Central Committee, all Bulgarian Communists, and in my own name I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

We know you as an outstanding leader of the CPV, with a substantial contribution to the building up of a united Socialist Vietnam.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people are profoundly convinced that under the Marxist-Leninist leadership of the CPV Central Committee the fraternal Vietnamese people, inspired by the testaments of Ho Chi Minh and the decisions of the Fifth CPV Congress, will achieve new successes in socialist construction and the further strengthening of the friendship, unity, and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, and will make a worthy contribution to the struggle for peace and for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and mutual beneficial cooperation.

The BCP and the PRB will continue in the future to expand and deepen the friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the VCP and the SRV, built upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the good of our two peoples socialism, and peace.

I sincerely wish you good health and new successes in your highly responsible activity.

GREETINGS TO MONGOLIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU171026 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you and the entire working people of fraternal Mongolia cordial greetings and best wishes on 11 July -- the country's national holiday.

Inspired by the example of the Great October Revolution, the Mongolian revolution triumphed 65 years ago and revealed great opportunities of ascending development for the Mongolian people. Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist People's Revolutionary Party, with the selfless assistance of the USSR, and in close unity of action with the other fraternal countries of the socialist community, the Mongolian working people achieved great successes in constructing the material-technical base of socialism.

The Mongolian People's Republic is actively developing economic cooperation with the CEMA member-countries and makes its contribution to strengthening socialist economic integration.

The Bulgarian Communists and our country's entire working people highly value the peaceful foreign policy of the Mongolian People's Republic, aimed at creating a climate of good-neighborliness and understanding among the people of the Asian Continent and throughout the world.

We note with deep satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries is constantly strengthening and developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Mongolian peoples, and in the name of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community's countries.

On the occasion of your bright holiday -- the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution -- we wish the fraternal Mongolian people even greater successes in construction socialism and in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress.

MINISTERS CRITICIZE ENTERPRISES' PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU171633 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

["In the Council of Ministers -- the Country's Economy Is Developing Successfully -- Certain Economic Trusts Sharply Criticized for Unsatisfactory Results in Fulfilling the 6-Month Plan"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers discussed the results of the fulfillment of the Uniform Plan for the Country's Socioeconomic Development during the first half of the year. It was established that, as a result of the nationwide upsurge in honor of the 13th BCP Congress and for fulfilling the congress' decisions, the plan has been fulfilled as a whole in all the basic indexes. Considerable growth has been achieved in production, social labor productivity, profitability, retail goods turnover, services to the population, wages, and so on. A substantial effect has been obtained from introducing the achievements of technical progress into practice. The country's economy is developing successfully during the first year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

The Council of Ministers drew attention to the lagging behind in certain tasks, permitted weaknesses, and unsolved problems, and adopted appropriate measures. The leaderships of the economic organizations were ordered to make an in-depth analysis of the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the plan with regard to individual indexes, and to intensify the work of opening up new reserves in order to accelerate rates and raise efficiency in accordance with the party postulates for a qualitative new growth in the economy. Severe criticism was made of the following for unsatisfactory results in fulfillment of the plan:

Stroitelstov Economic Trust [ET], Chairman Georgi Grigorov;
Khimicheska Promishlenost ET, Chairman Kiril Petkov;
Rodopa ET, Chairman Nikola Spasov;
Balkandar ET, Chairman Stefan Danyanov;
Pamukoteks ET, Chairman Boyan Yanev;
Pirin ET, Chairman Stoyan Gadzhanov; and
Ruen ET, Chairman Boncho Sarafov.

Particular attention was drawn to creating the necessary organization for rhythmically fulfilling the plan and maintaining high rates of production during July and August. [paragraph continues]

Special measures should be adopted by the leadership of the enterprises, combines, and economic trusts to speed up the introduction into practice of scientific and technical achievements; to fully utilize the intensive factors to overcome the lagging in fulfillment of the state orders for certain important products; to improve the utilization of the basic funds, raw materials, other materials, and manpower; to drastically improve quality; to fulfill the contracts for production-sharing deliveries and material and technical supplies; to ensure production for export and for the home market; and to strengthen plan, technological, financial, and labor discipline.

The construction organizations and the investors were instructed to do what is necessary to overcome the lagging behind in the construction of certain products that are to be commissioned and to ensure the production which they have envisaged for the year, as well as to complete the housing provided for in the plan.

The Ministry of Transportation was ordered to improve the coordination in the operation of the individual types of transport and between the goods suppliers and the transportation organizations, with a view to ensuring the shipment of goods in a timely manner and to a high standard of quality.

It is the immediate task of the National Agro-Industrial Union and the agro-industrial complexes to speed up the harvest and the sowing of the second crops, and to ensure the gathering of fruit and vegetables according to schedule and without losses. The executive committees of the okrug people's councils must exercise systematic control of the fulfillment of these tasks.

Instructions were given to the ministries and the leaderships of the economic trusts and the combines to press on further with their activities relating to reorganizing the style and methods of work under the conditions of the new management structures, in order to develop the initiative of the direct goods producers, as well as of the self-governing systems, and to overfulfill the plan for the year in all indexes.

FILIPOV ATTENDS VRATSA PLENUM; LAGS NOTED

AU171844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] On 17 July a plenum of the Vratsa Okrug BCP organization took place. It was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov. The plenum dealt with improving the political and party work related to accelerating the commissioning of the third and constructing the sixth block of the Kozloduy Nuclear Complex. During the discussion it was noted that the process of completing the construction sites awaiting commissioning, and the process of equipping them are lagging behind. Labor time and resources are not being fully utilized. The participants in the plenum adopted concrete measures for overcoming the difficulties.

MEASURES ENACTED TO ENSURE WINTER POWER SUPPLIES

AU161240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] The Bureau of the Council of Ministers examined the preparations for ensuring stable electric-power and heating supplies during the fall and winter period and approved concrete measures.

It was stressed that the necessary preconditions have been created for increasing the production of electric power and for ensuring normal satisfaction of the growing needs of the national economy and the population, and that the necessary reseves have also been created for the stable operation of the power supply system.

At the same time, it was stressed that the regular and normal supply of electricity is connected with observing the necessary discipline both by power-producing enterprises and consumers.

The ministries, economic trusts, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils was instructed to make an analysis by the end of August 1986 of the preparations of the enterprises, departments, and individual production units for operation during the winter with the most efficient and economical utilization of electric power and fuels.

The Energetika Economic Trust and the economic organizations which possess factory power plants were charged to complete the repairs of these plants by the end of October and to ensure the necessary coal reserves.

Incentives and measures were defined for increasing the production of briquettes, for additional production of wood for fuel, and for delivery of coal in order to satisfy the needs of the population more fully.

The attention of the Energetika Economic Trust, the Stroitelstvo Economic Trust, and the Executive Committee of Sofia City People's Council was drawn to the lagging behind which had been permitted in the construction of the district central heating installations in Sofia, and they were charged with adopting measures by the end of July this year for the projects for commissioning to be urgently brought into service this year.

It is exceptionally important for the economic organizations, institutions, and the citizens to immediately adopt measures to repair and insulate production and public buildings, housing, shops, and so on.

In noting that the labor collectives and the population had displayed high awareness, contributing thereby to substantial savings of energy resources, the Bureau of the Council of Ministers voiced its confidence that they will now also show an attitude of responsibility and discipline in order to ensure the most thrifty use of electric power and fuels and to guarantee the normal operation of the national economy during the winter.

LEADERS ATTEND IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

AU171154 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] On 16 July Fawzi Taqi al-'Ani, Iraqi ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at Moscow Park Hotel on Iraq's national holiday -- the 18th anniversary of the 17 July Revolution.

The reception was attended by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; leaders of economic and public-political organizations; deputy ministers; and social and cultural figures.

USSR PLANNING OFFICIAL STROGANOV PAYS VISIT

Received by Jakes

LD171823 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. Genrikh Stroganov heads the working group which is to prepare agreements between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on opening up direct relations between production and science and research organizations and the setting up of joint groups, enterprises and collectives. In the conversation both sides praised the progress made by both fraternal countries in this sphere, the result of which will contribute to the deepening of specialization and cooperation and to the concentration of strengths and means in the interest of the speeding up of social economic development.

During talks with the Czechoslovak working group which was headed by Josef Voracek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, texts of agreements were completed and lists of concrete organizations which will undertake direct relations and enter into joint groups, enterprises and collectives were worked out. It is expected from them that they will contribute to the intensification and increasing efficiency of production; deepening of cooperation and specialization of production; the speeding up of scientific and technical progress; the perfecting of technological processes, increasing productivity of labor and a growth in mutual goods exchange.

Departs for Home

LD171632 Prague CTK in English 1554 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 17 (CTK) -- Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Genrikh Stroganov has ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague for home today.

Genrikh Stroganov was in Czechoslovakia at the head of a working group for the drafting of inter-governmental agreements on the establishment of direct contacts and joint enterprises, associations and teams of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

JAKES RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION LED BY CROMBET

LD180444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Jaime Crombet, member of the Secretariat and secretary of the Central Committee. During their talks, the guests praised what they saw during their visit in this country, emphasizing that this visit has enabled them to become more familiar with the methods of party work in implementing the leading role of the party in economics and in securing the resolutions of top party organs. The guests spoke highly of the results achieved by Czechoslovakia. At the same time, they praised the beneficial nature of exchanging experiences between both fraternal parties, and expressed an interest in further developing all-round cooperation between our countries. The Cuban delegation left Prague by air this afternoon.

KOZIK RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION, HOLDS TALKS

LD172004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Villiam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today in Prague received a delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Workers in the Textile Industry of Nicaragua, headed by its secretary, (Antonio Aguillar). They informed one another about the present tasks of the trade unions in their countries and evaluated the possibilities of the further development of relations. Viliam Kozik expressed full support and solidarity of Czechoslovak workers with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua and condemned the aggressive action and military demonstrations of power of the U.S. Government directed at Nicaragua.

SVOBODA GREETS VISITING LEBANESE OFFICIAL

LD161850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign and Expatriate Affairs of Lebanon, has arrived in Czechoslovakia for a visit. Meeting him at the airport was Stanislav Svoboda, deputy Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

PAPER ON CADRE CHANGES BETWEEN CPCZ CONGRESSES

AU171002 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Party Functionary"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The party pays systematic attention to cadre policy and work with cadres. Almost one-third of secretaries and over 45 percent of leading secretaries of district party committees and 40 percent of secretaries of regional party committees were exchanged, for various reasons, in the period between the 16th and 17th Congresses. The annual membership meetings of primary party organizations held prior to the congress elected 23 percent new members and 15 percent new chairmen of primary party committees. A total of 36 percent of the members of district party committees and more than 33 percent of the members and candidate members of regional party committees were exchanged at the precongress conferences.

The CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee suport stability of cadres, but also their reasonable replacement. They have repeatedly stressed that there continue to be quite a number of party functionaries and managerial workers whose work results do not come up to current requirements. They live from hand to mouth, work without a well-thought-out concept, dodge conflicts, and either justify shortcomings or do not see their causes in themselves but somewhere "on top" or "at the bottom." They do not invest their energy to fulfill tasks but to find loopholes and roundabout ways of getting out of messy situations. They avail themselves of administrative methods of management. Political officials thus often turn into dispatch clerks, organizers into statisticians, and educators into learners. As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said describing the conduct of these party functionaries at the CPSU Central Committee session this June: "They speak with relish and competently about the current economic campaign, about milk yields and weight increments, about tons and so forth, but when the issue is a political analysis of social phenomena, socioeconomic tasks, problems of science and technology, or the potentials of the human factors, they frequently lose the ground under their feet." It is as though he speaking our experiences.

The present era demands of party functionaries a CONTINUOUS UPDATING OF KNOWLEDGE [passage published in wide-spaced type] enhancement of qualifications, and widening of the ideopolitical, scientific-technical, and economic horizons. Without these qualities, they cannot possibly efficiently guide and manage. [passage omitted]

'SECRET' OPINION POLL FAVORS NEUTRALITY

AU170957 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 17 Jul 86 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M."]

[Text] Vienna -- In one of the most extraordinary political actions since the 1968 invasion by East bloc forces, independent sociologists conducted a secret opinion poll in CSSR, which showed the following main result: The overwhelming majority of the population would decide in favor of a pluralist democracy and would prefer neutrality over belonging to any bloc. In free elections the ruling communist party would only get 14 percent of the votes.

The most important thing is, without a doubt, the fact that it was possible to conduct this opinion poll. The organizers were actually able to work through the 85 questions with 342 compatriots; despite the danger of being discovered by the authorities they also polled communist party members, although their share does not quite correspond to the otherwise representative cross section of the population. Thus the sociologists themselves called the results relative; but these results to give important insights into social development in the CSSR. The study was recently published by the Czech exile journal SVEDECTVI (TESTIMONY) and -- in German -- by the Viennese journal OSTNACHRICHTEN (NEWS FROM THE EAST).

"Identification with Marxism or communism is totally disappearing in young people," the study says. Not a single interlocutor under the age of 35 professed to be a "Marxist," only 0.85 percent called themselves communists. Whe having the opportunity of selecting several terms, 42.7 percent decided in favor of "democrat," 14.5 percent were for "believer," and 12.8 percent for "socialist-non-Marxist." Almost two thirds of the younger people said: "I reject any such appellation, I am simply a human being."

Taken the opinion poll as a whole, 50.8 percent agreed with this statement; even more approval, namely 54 percent, was given to the term "democrat," while only 4.4 percent in each case selected "Marxist" or "communist," a total of 16.9 percent consider themselves as "religious people."

The attitude toward the superpowers led the sociologists to conclude that there is a marked tendency toward neutrality among their compatriots. Although 27.7 percent of those polled said that the term "imperialist superpower" fits the Soviet Union without any reservations (United States: 8.8 percent), the majority only partly agreed with these critical statements. But nine times more CSSR citizens expressed a positive attitude toward the United States.

KROLIKOWSKI DEMANDS RETURN OF MEISSNER

LD171332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jul (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretry of state and first deputy minister of the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, stressed today to Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, the head of the permanent FRG Mission in the GDR, the GDR's demand for the immediate and unhindered return of GDR citizen Professor Herbert Meissner, deputy secretary general of the GDR Academy of Sciences, to the GDR, which the FRG authorities have denied him for days, against his will. Secretary of State Krolikowski pointed out that the measures introduced by the FRG authorities are aimed directly against professor Meissner's personal freedom. They are a serious interference in tourist visit traffic. State Secretary Krolikowski strongly rejected the FRG's claim to have a "duty to look after" GDR citizens.

In view of the FRG's behavior, one must conclude that certain circles in the FRG are deliberately harming relations between the two German states. The FRG alone bears responsibility for all the consequences arising from this.

State Secretary Krolikowski again stressed, in the interests of preserving the level of relations reached, his demand for the immediate and unhindered return of Professor Meissner to the GDR, the restoration of safety in tourist and visitor traffic, and the inviolability of GDR citizens.

GORBACHEV-MITTERAND TALKS SEEN AS PRODUCTIVE

AU171053 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 14 Jul 86 p 2

[Spartak Beglov: "Productive Dialogue on Disarmament Issues"]

[Text] The 16 and 1/2 hours that Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterand spent in talks in Moscow concentrated mainly on questions of disarmament and security in Europe and other regions. Both politicians proceeded from the fact that at the present time one has arrived at a crossroads and the arms race can only be stopped with extreme difficulty, if the existing chances are not utilized.

Here is to be pointed out that in view of the general international interest in the results of the visit of the French president in the USSR, many American observers in Moscow asked only one question: Will Mitterrand succeed in playing a "mediator's role" between the Soviewt and the American leadership? Of course, it was taken into account that Mitterrand had come to Moscow immmediately after his meeting with the head of the Washington administration. The French side, however, rejected this version of a mediation and stressed its interest in using such meetings for discussing its own view point on the pressing problems of the present.

However, it seems that for the "rest" of the world the circumstance that both statesmen achieved agreement on the moste important issues is of particular importance. The main thing is that for the sake of success in the disarmament dialogue, the balance must be preserved and that it is inadmissible to undermine agreements slowly down the arms race and preventing its expansion into space. It is absolutely clear that this means adherence to the SALT II treaty and an ABM treaty unlimited in time as a basis for the stability on which the entire process of negotiations between the USSR and the United States is based in the field of disarmanent.

In questions of European security Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand agreed that the international development depends to a large extent on the positive role of Europe. The French head of state praised in this connection the extraordinary importance of the Budapest proposals of the Warsaw Pact states on an essential reduction of conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Of course, apart from the agreement of the USSR and French attitudes to preventing the arms race, there are also a number of concrete differences. Nevertheless, to come back to Europe, the consolidation of the joint interest of both states in the success of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe can be clearly seen. In view of the renewed meeting of the 35 CSCE member-states scheduled to take place in Vienna in November, a successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference is particularly necessary.

The exchange of views on overcoming individual conflict situations and on strengthening security in other regions also proved useful. This applies above all to the Middle East. As is known, the Soviet Union proposed a long time ago that this conflict situation be led out of the deadlock by convening an international conference of all interested sides under the auspices of the United Nations. As can be clearly seen from the French president's statements in Moscow, France is now also in favor of such an international forum.

The resume of the results of this 14th Soviet-French summit is: The dialogue was productive and confirmed the great potential rooted in the Soviet-French relations for a positive influence on the development of the European and international situation.

AXEN BIDS FAREWELL TO PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATES

DW161927 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bidding farewell to more than 500 national and foreign graduates of the SED Central Committee Party Advanced School, Karl Marx Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, conveyed the most cordial greetings and congratulations of the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. The speaker said that the studies are concluded at a time when the basic resolutions of the 11th SED Congress initiate a new stage in the implementation of the party program and thus the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. The Central Committee is firmly convinced, Hermann Axen said, that all graduates are well prepared for actively contributing as communists to the implementation of the new tasks.

In a letter to Erich Honecker the graduates assert that they will creatively employ the knowledge they acquired during the studies by consistently implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. On behalf of the foreign students from 22 countries (Celia Teller) from Nicaragua thanked the SED and the GDR people for their solidarity and support. At festive functions yesterday, Professor Kurt Tiedke, rector of the Party Advanced School, conferred on the graduates of the 3-year course and the correspondence course the degree of graduated social scientists, and presented certificates to the participants in the 1-year course.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 17 JUL

LD172140 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- Thursday's session of the Council of Ministers noted with approval the briefing by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on his talks with the federal chancellor of Austria.

The government confirmed the resolution of the State Planning Commission of the medium term tasks of coal mining and measures concerning its situation. The Ministry of Industry is to conclude agreements with the companies on executing the restructuring and cost reducing tasks. The government discussed and approved the report on the session of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental Committee for Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation in Moscow.

The Council of Ministers heard the report of the chairman of the State Economic Commission on implementation to date of projects for economy with energy, the economic use of materials and technological updating, as well as those for by-product and waste recycling. The Council of Ministers expressed dissatisfaction that in the past year and a half there has been a slow-down in activity aimed at thrift, and the country is behind schedule concerning the collection of several waste materials large in volume.

Therefore it called the attention to the management bodies and units of economic operations involved to increase their efforts to implement the objectives of 1986 and to accelerate the creation of the conditions required for the work.

The government called upon the members of the Council of Ministers and the chiefs of the bodies with nation-wide authority involved to examine the opportunities for implementing the proposals made by the members of Parliament at the summer session of Parliament involved on the results.

Production Costs Discussed

LD172144 Budapest MTI in English 1930 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- Central programmes aimed at moderating production costs, including those in energy management, economic use of materials and for streamlining technology, and those serving the utilization of secondary products and waste, are to continue in the 7th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990). At its session Thursday, the Council of Ministers discussed the state of the three programmes, and the future tasks.

In the framework of the energy management programme, companies achieved annual energy savings of about 35 petajoules in the 6th Five-Year Plan cycle, as a result of investments worth some 14,000 million forints, and energy carriers the equivalent of more than 22 petajoules were also replaced. Major savings were recorded in oil, natural gas and coke, and natural gas was substituted for oil in many places. In the 7th Five-Year Plan period, priority is to be assured to energetics development and modernization projects that result in absolute energy savings and production expansion, and improve coal quality.

The Programme for Economic Use of Materials and Streamlining Technology was approved by the government in 1982. Results were primarily achieved by processing, construction industry and building material industry companies. Total savings amounted to 36,000 million forints between 1982 and 1985.

The government is to assure financial benefits to projects linked to the programme. Investments that can be realized in a relatively short time and with a rapid rate of return from savings will receive priority.

The programme for utilizing secondary products and waste was launched in 1981. The government envisaged projects worth 10,000 million forints until 1985, half of which were bank loans, the rest state subsidy and company sources. The companies beginning investments were granted financial, tax, tariff and interest benefits. The targets set down have been realized, the waste collecting network has been expanded, as has been the waste-preparatory capacity.

The target for the 7th Five-Year Plan period is to increase the value of utilized waste by 6,500-7,500 million forints by 1990.

Resolution on Coal Mining

LD172041 Budapest MTI in English 1841 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- As reported, the Council of Ministers approved the resolution of the State Planning Commission on the state of coal mining and the tasks in the 7th Five-Year Plan cycle.

The government agreed with the proposal that coal production in the 7th Five-Year Plan be an annual 24 million tons, the same as in 1985. It considers a structure change in production aimed at considerably reducing production costs to be justified. Open-cut lignite production is to increase from the current annual 6.6 million tons to 8.7 million tons in 1990. This will make it possible to decrease the total production of deep-cut mining from the annual 17.4 million tons to 15.3 million tons.

Efficiency calculations and cost-accounting analyses were recently carried out at 35 coal producing shafts. It was stated that exploitation has to be gradually wounded up at 12-13 shafts, which would make coal mining more profitable. State management of coal mining is to be streamlined, alongside observing the independence of companies, in a way that makes coal production more efficient.

The Ministry of Industry is to conclude agreements with the coal mining companies on the production, development, structure transformation and cost management task for the 7th Five Year Plan period. The agreements will define the concrete tasks and will also set down the necessary conditions. On the basis of this it will become possible to eliminate the deficit of Hungarian coal mining by 1990, through reducing losses by an annual 2,000 million forints.

LABOR ISSUES, DROP IN ECONOMIC GROWTH VIEWED

LD171413 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The country's labor situation is balanced. This was the title of the latest survey by the State Office for Wages and Labor, which set out to examine if the number of people employed in industry and agriculture had fallen according to plan in the first months of the year. In industry the fall has been somewhat less than anticipated, in the construction sector and in domestic trade the fall in numbers has been slightly greater than planned.

The results show that the labor management of enterprises still does not follow the plans closely enough. Often the aim is to retain the workforce when it is not justified by production. This is one of the reasons why the productivity of the people's economy is not registering the desired growth. Here is Kata Kelemen with Karoly Gulyas, department head of the office:

[Kelemen] The fall in the size of the workforce has slowed down in the state-owned industrial sector. What is the reason for this? Have employment conditions become more favorable in the enterprises and cooperatives?

[Gulyas] No, they have not become more favorable. On the contrary, as a result of the modification and modernization of the system of regulators last year, workforces should have shrunk more than they did in 1985, for instance.

Not even the changes in the system of regulators have so far forced or stimulated the economic organizations to reduce their workforces more dynamically. One of the means and conditions of increased efficiency is to have fewer people working and to produce more with better productivity.

[Kelemen] Some large industrial enterprises are still saying that they have labor shortages. Can they be right when they complain of this problem.

[Gulyas] Yes and no. Structural tensions exist, and they appear within individual branches, areas, professions and enterprises. In 1985 the number of unfilled vacancies registered by labor exchanges exceeded 60,000, yet at the same time between 1,250 and 1,500 people awaiting employment were registered.

[Kelemen] If we look at the numbers there is no problem. The number of vacancies far exceeds the number of people looking for a job. But labor surplus and labor shortage do not always appear at the same location.

[Guylas] Yes, this is the problem. In the last month of the past year there were nine towns with between 50 and 100 people, and two towns with more than 100 people whose employment could only be secured after a longer than average period of waiting, and under unfavorable circumstances. Among these towns were Debrecen, Kisvarda, Nyibator and Szekszard.

[Kelemen] Does the state pay job-finding benefit [elhelyezkedesi segely]?

[Gulyas] Job-finding benefits are not paid, because there is no district or county in Hungary where people cannot get a job for a longer period of time, for -- let's say -- a period exceeding 6 months. The labor exchanges can offer and secure employment. There are occupations where employers are desperate to find people. Such is the situation with engine fitters, steel structure fitters, lathe operators, car mechanics, welders, electricians and bricklayers.

[Kelemen] But if someone does not have one of those skills, but is qualified in some other field where he cannot find employment, can he then be given a temporary job and put on the waiting list for a suitable job?

[Gulyas] It is not quite the way you have described, but labor exchanges and local councils have the appropriate means to help in such situations. Enterprises can pay average wages to their employees for a 6-month period of notice. The period of notice is regulated by the collective agreement, it can be extended to 6 months by mutual consent. And within 6 months the labor exchange can find employment for the workers. And if this proves impossible, then they can make use of the so-called "retraining support" system, whereby the state provides the financial means from a central fund to retrain the workers.

[Kelemen] Public opinion has become reasonably accustomed to the idea of necessary redeployment. The individual affected, however, often finds himself in a difficult position.

[Gulyas] The activity connected with labor management is going to become a bit tougher. So there will be more people who, unlike in the past, will spend a little longer waiting for a job, or will have to undertake retraining. By central and local measures it must be ensured that this discomfort is minimized. At the same time, a system of labor management is needed which is most suitable for society, the enterprise and the individual. Such measures are currently being developed. The state guarantees full employment, and the task of the enterprises is to achieve efficient employment. These two objectives must be synchronized in a way that suits both society and the individual.

KADAR RECEIVES TIME MAGAZINE'S MCMANUS

LD161648 Budapest MTI in English 1556 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 16 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party received Jason McManus, leading editor of TIME magazine of the United States and granted an interview for the paper. Present at the meeting was Janos Barabas, Central Committee department deputy chief.

PRC ECONOMIC EXPERTS VISIT BUDAPEST 5-17 JUL

LD171318 Budapest MTI in English 1251 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- A delegation of Chinese experts headed by Yuan Mu, deputy general secretary of the economics and finance management group of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China visited Hungary July 5th to 17th. Members examined the system of economic control and management. They held consultations with leading representatives of the economic management bodies, examined the work of interest representation organizations, and visited factories and farms. The delegation met Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and secretary of the Central Committee.

SEJM PASSES AMNESTY LAW PROPOSED BY PRON

LD171943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Sejm has passed the law on special procedure toward perpetrators of some crimes. In presenting the draft of this law, Deputy Elzbieta Lucja Gacek, a judge and member of the State Council and chairperson of the Council of State Amnesty Commission, stated: The progressing normalization of social and economic life, the gradual but consistent improvement of the everyday existence of the working people, the noticeable improvement of peace and internal order in Poland, and the increase in the feeling of safety of citizens have caused the PRON to undertake a humanitarian decision, giving as justification the need to allow the perpetrators of certain crimes another chance to return to normal family and community life.

The PRON initiative was received with understanding by the highest party and state authorities. The law, noted the deputy while discussing the details of the draft, includes crimes against the state and public order, common and fiscal crimes, and offenses, including fiscal offenses, committed before 17 July 1986. This applies to people who have already been sentenced as well as those against whom the penal proceedings are still in progress, or who by the end of this year will voluntarily disclose their criminal activity. In such cases the following will be pardoned in full of the legally binding penalties of imprisonment, fines that have not yet been collected, court fees and costs, and additional penalties that are legally binding, excluding the sentences involving confiscation of property, military demotions, and damages that have been awarded and are due for execution. Penal proceedings will also be waived.

The deputy also said: The proposed regulations exclude the possibility of applying the law in cases of perpetrators of the most serious crimes such as, for instance, treason, espionage, large-scale foreign currency offenses and customs offenses, or membership in criminal or secret organizations. In exceptional cases, which are justified by special circumstances, however, it is proposed that even in these cases the general prosecutor may be permitted to apply to the Supreme Court so as to take advantage of the law.

In regard to common crimes, including fiscal ones, stated the deputy, the law pardons the legally binding sentences of imprisonment of up to a year and reduces by half the sentences of 1-2 years. Only penalties of imprisonment would be pardonable or reduced. This law would not apply to legally binding fines, additional penalties or cumulative penalties [nawiazki], or costs, fees or damages that have been awarded by the court. For instance, this benefit will not extend to perpetrators of, for instance, [word indistinct], (?theft of goods in carriage) of illegal manufacture of alcohol. Apart from this the law encompasses, for humanitarian reasons, perpetrators of common crimes who are women over 50 and men over 60, juveniles and people who are guardians of children of up to 16 years old, and, finally, those who have committed involuntary crimes. They will be released early on probation from penal institutions. The law will not apply unconditionally. A period of probation lasting to the end of the coming year has been established. In case of committing a subsequent similar offense, for which a prison sentence is passed, the effects of the law will be waived.

Provisions of Law

LD172220 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Gacek Sejm Address (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Polish Council of State today made a formal request to the Sejm speaker, under Article 25, Paragraph One of the Constitution, to pass a law on special procedure on perpetrators of legal offences. Following are the assumptions and provisions of the law.

The Patriotic Movement for the National Rebirth (PRON) has come up with an initiative of another humanitarian move, justifying it with a need to give one more chance for perpetrators of certain categories of offences to return to normal life in the family and society. The initiative has been met with understanding on the part of top party and state authorities.

The present socio-political situation in Poland is marked by expanding national agreement and strengthened social order. The use of the means of coercion alone is no longer absolutely necessary, all the more so as the objectives of the penal measures applied have been achieved in a significant degree, particularly with the perpetrators of offences against the state or public order. In our legislative and social activity, we should release an stimulate those elements of the consciousness of individuals, milieux and social groups, through which they can understand and appreciate that socialism offers realistic possibilities of active and worthwhile life, with a sense of belonging in society and without a need to violate the law.

The presented (amnesty) bill should also become a fresh binding factor for Poland's internal social structure in which everyone can any time join the building of the socialist fatherland. However, this does not mean rehabilitation of all those who, for particularly socially reprehensible reasons, struck at the socialist legal order. Only a law-abiding authority, which enjoys prestige and social support, can make humanitarian moves of such rank. This act of good will should be accompained by awareness that every manifestation of social agreement can expect understanding and support of the authorities, while every violation of the legal order will be met with due repression. Meeting halfway the perpetrators offences against the state or public sector, we want to give a chance for return into society to those of them whose hitherto behaviour, kind of offence committed, behaviour after the offence, and socialization chances, give basis to expect that they will not return to the road of crime and will actively join the country's life.

The deadline beyond which the perpetrators will not be covered by the proposed act is July 17, 1986. The date is proposed as a deadline for presenting perpetrators of offences against the state or public order with charges. If no charges have been filed against a perpetrator by that date, it gives him a chance to avail himself of the procedure specified by the act, provided that she or he will make a declaration of dropping criminal activity, disclose the details connected with the crimes, and submit the instruments used for them. A condition of dropping the proceedings or not starting them in cases specified will also be that the perpetrator reports on his own account to a law enforcement organ -- or a Polish diplomatic or consular mission abroad -- by Dec. 31, 1986 at the latest, and makes a relevant written statement. The proposed act covers also those offenders who committed offences against the political, social or economic interests of the state, its institutions or organs, or public order, for political reasons. It covers those already sentenced, those now under penal proceedings, and those who on their own account confess their criminal activity by Dec. 31, 1986.

Under these conditions, application of the special procedure will result in complete pardoning of binding jail terms and uncollected fines and court payments and costs. Complete pardon will also cover binding additional civil sanctions except confiscation of property, reduction to the ranks or demotion to a lower rank in the Armed Forces, as well as ruled compensations and supplementary payments to injured persons or for a public purpose. The (amnesty) act will be applied by a court relevant for each case of the category covered, on a motion of the prosecutor, or by the prosecutor along in the case of preparatory proceedings.

In view of the need to ensure the protection of Poland's most vital economic interests and above all the country's security, it is proposed that the act should not cover perpetrators of the following offences:

-- High treason, participation in a conspiracy against People's Poland, espionage, sabotage and activity detrimental to socialized economy, and preparations for high treason or conspiracy.

-- Large scale offences against socialized economy and violations of foreign currency or customs regulations .

-- Membership in an agreement to the detriment of People's Poland, or an underground or criminal organization.

-- So-called "small economic sabotage".

However, it is proposed that in exceptional cases, the prosecutor general could request the Supreme Court to apply the act on perpetrators of crimes excluded from its operation.

Concerning petty crimes and tax evasion, the act proposes to pardon binding terms of up to one year of jail and halves the sentences between one and two years of jail. Those barred from the special procedure in that group of offences include perpetrators of murder, rape, wilful taking of a carrier's property, narcotics manufacture, trafficking and trade, illicit production and storage of spirit of devices for its production, as well as trading such articles. Others barred from the act's benefits would be violators of the anti-alcoholism act, recidivists, social parasites (work-dodgers) and those guilty of hooliganism or offences committed under the influence of alcohol.

Besides the above scope of the act, it is proposed to cover perpetrators of petty offences, who deserve special treatment for humanitarian reasons, considering their age or family situation. This would apply to offenders who turned 50 (women) or 60 (men) by the day the act comes in life, juveniles and those personally exercising parental custody over a child under 16 years of age, as well as those found guilty of unintentional crimes. The special procedure is proposed to take effect on July 23, and discharges of those deprived of liberty to be concluded by Sept. 15, 1986.

Officials Address Journalists

LD180033 Warsaw PAP in English 0010 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) held a news conference here today chaired by head of the Sejm Committee for Administration, Internal Affairs and Justice Jozef Barecki immediately after the legislators passed an act on special procedure on perpetrators of some offences.

Polish and foreign journalists could ask questions to reporting legislator Elzieta Gacek, PRON National Council General Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia, Justice Minister Lech Domeracki and Poland's Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta.

Speaking as first, Jaskiernia said he hoped the effects of the new move would be as positive as with the previous such initiatives, and he termed it as part of a whole range of moves aiming to pave the way for national agreement.

Elzbieta Gacek told the journalists the new legislation was not entirely an amnesty act, for part of its regulations are optional.

Asked whether leaders of the former "Solidarnosc" can expect to be released under the act, the prosecutor general and justice minister said the parliament had set general legal rules not for particular individuals.

"The Sejm does not adjust the law to names, but makes it possible for all who have violated the law to benefit from the new act. Every case will require thorough examination," the journalists were told. They were also told that preliminary estimates say some 15,000 people will have been freed under the act by mid-September and some 5,000 more who will avail themselves of its provisions after that date.

A total of 114,800 people are held in jails in Poland, including 189 convicted or detained on charges involving non-criminal motives; the conference was told.

PRON Official Comments

LD172139 Warsaw PAP in English 1948 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Senior PRON Official on Amnesty" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 17: "The Sejm (Polish parliament) has accepted PRON's plea for an act of mercy after the movement has again come up with an initiative for forgiveness and leniency," PRON National Council General Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia told PAP.

He said the reason behind the move was "not weakness or wish to indulge the moral or social ills troubling us, but the strengthening of the state, confirmed daily by reality. The whole society has worked for that act, as anti-state destruction finds no more support in (society), and every form of violation of the penal code arouses deepest indignation.

"Any dangerous political gamble striking at the socialist system or the state finds no response and hands in vacuum," Jaskiernia noted, adding:

"In that situation, pardoning some of the perpetrators of offences against state interests heralds no danger or shattering the ties of national agreement which we have established and strengthened in a collective efforee. PRON's first congress has said that a socialist Poland must be a strong state and that this strength came from democratic human relations based on respect for human dignity, just laws and collective discipline. This makes the wisdom of a nation. The mercy act has been announced in that conviction, and we expected Polish society to take the move in just that way, and people covered by it to use the chance of return into society," Jaskiernia said.

Papers Evaluate Law

LD180936 Warsaw PAP in English 0840 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 18 -- Polish newspapers comment the law on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offences. The government RZECPOSPOLITA daily wrote, excerpts:

"One should have expected this law since the PRON initiative had gained support of the PUWP supreme forum. Also, the day of adopting it comes as no surprise. The holiday of setting up the people's state is exceptionally favourable to the situation in which exactly the state should use its prerogatives and show magnanimity towards those who commited a sin against it in various ways and for various motives.

"It is primarily a continuation of humanitarian steps taken so far by the authorities. Over the past few years, similar decisions have been taken several times and they always yielded positive results: winning over people, who violated law for various reasons, to society. But it also, and perhaps chiefly, reflects Poland's socio-political situation: the deepening process of normalization of life, the expansion of the idea of national agreement, the strengthening of public order and the rise in the citizens' sense of security. It, therefore, testifies to the state's strength," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY says this on the same subject. "This is still another humanitarian initiative of the socialist state that gets strengthened. This is still another chance to broaden the plane of national agreement to promote work for Poland. This is the way in which the law adopted by the Sejm will surely be accepted and sized up. The law envisages the possibility to pardon essential and additional penalities to those who, as deputy rapporteur Elizbieta Gacek said, 'committed offences against the state or public order for political reasons'.

"Certainly, all of us can be satisfied over this law that springs from initiatives forwarded by the PRON and the Council of State and that orginates directly from the spirit and decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress. This is the following line: increasingly farther from divisions and doggedness, and increasingly nearer to normal life," ZYCIE WARSZAWY says.

SEJM REPLACES CONSTRUCTION, FINANCE MINISTERS

LD172116 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17: The Sejm confirmed the reports on the implementation of the state budget and other financial acts in 1985. It voted acceptance for the government's accounts of that year. It also approved the reports on the 1983-1985 NPSG (National Socio-Economic Plan) performance and acknowledged the state of the austerity programme implementation in this period.

On a motion from the prime minister, the Polish Sejm (parliament) today recalled Jozef Niewiadomski as minister for construction, town and country planning and municipal administration, and Stanislaw Nieckarz as the Finance Minister. They have been replaced by Jerzy Bajszczak and Bazyli Samojlik, respectively.

The parliament also filled the nine vacancies on the parliament's socio-economic council, and recalled Afred Miodowicz from his post as member of the Council of State, upon his resignation. He was replaced by Jerzy Uzieblo.

SEJM HEARS ECONOMIC REPORTS, ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD172256 Warsaw PAP in English 2141 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17: The Sejm (Polish parliament) held its last meeting before summer vacations during which it has granted the government acceptance for the past year. The Sejm adopted a report on the implementation of the three-year plan (1983-1985), and an austerity programme. The Polish parliament also adopted a law on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offences, made changes in a number of state posts and adopted new Sejm regulations. In view of the late hour, the chamber resolved to cross deputies' question time off the agenda and ended the spring Sejm session.

The Sejm added two items to the agenda:

-- A report by the Sejm Administration, Internal Affairs and Justice Committee and Legislative Committee on the draft law, submitted by the Council of State, on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offences,

-- Changes in state posts.

The meeting started at 10.00 hrs, with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner attending the debate. Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, before the chamber went on with work, referred to the recently ended 10th PUWP Congress (an abridged text of Malinowski's address is given separately).

The Sejm meeting was attended by a delegation of the Australian Parliament, with chairwoman of the Chamber of Representatives Joan Child, which is ending its visit to Poland today. Roman Malinowski expressed his satisfaction over the visit of Australian parliamentarians and voiced the conviction that their visit, numerous talks and meetings, would serve better understanding of the two nations and development of Polish-Australian cooperation.

Next, deputy Mieczyslaw Fracki delivered a report of the Economic, Planning, Budget and Finance Committee. He was followed by Taduesz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Board of Control. Hupalowski's address was followed by deputies' discussion in which over 20 speakers took the floor.

The Sejm adopted a resolution approving the government report on the 1985 implementation of the state budget, credit plan, balance of payments, central fund for the development of culture and of the plan of the labour redeployment fund, and granted the government acceptance for that period with one vote against and three abstentions.

Next, the chamber unanimously approved the report on the implementation of the 1983-1985 national socio-economic plan and acknowledged the report on state of the implementation of the austerity programme in the period in question.

Under the next item on the agenda deputy Lucja Gacek delivered a report of the Sejm Administration, Internal Affairs and Justice Committee and the Legislative Committee on the draft law, submitted by the Council of State, on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offices. With one abstention, the Sejm adopted the law on special procedure towards perpetrators of some offences.

The next item on the agenda was devoted to changes in state posts. The Sejm Presidium received a letter from the president of the Council of State which said that Alfred Miodowicz had tenered his resignation from the post of member of the Council of State. In this connectin the president of the Council of State addressed the Sejm with a request to recall Miodowicz from that post and proposed Jerzy Uzieblo as a replacement. The Sejm adopted a resolution with 272 voices for a 3 abstentions to recall Alfred Miodowicz from the Council of State membership, and, with one vote against, appointed Jerzy Uzieblo as member of the Council of State.

Next, parliament made changes in the composition of the Council of Minister. Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner submitted a motion to recall Jozef Niewiadomski (PUWP) from the post of minister for construction, town and country planning and municipal administration, in connection with his election and with three votes against and one abstention, appointed Bazyli Samojlik as minister of finance.

The Sejm, with two votes against and 4 abstentions, appointed nine members of the socio-economic council at the Sejm.

The chamber also adopted new Sejm regulations. Report of the Membership and Standing Orders Committee and of the Legislative Committee on this issue was presented by deputy Elzbieta Rutkowska. Resolution on the regulations was adopted with one vote against and one abstention.

The Sejm adopted a resolution closing the spring session of the Sejm. This was the last item on the agenda.

Malinowski Addresses Sejm

LD171532 Warsaw PAP in English 1441 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- Following is the abridged text of the address, delivered by Sejm speaker, Roman Malinowski at today's Sejm meeting:

"The 10th PUWP Congress constitutes a firm confirmation, and simutaneously an expansion of the line of socialist renewal, the line of reforms and agreement. It is well served by the initiatives to establish consultative bodies at the Council of State and the voivodship people's councils, and to appoint social spokesmen for civic rights, as well as the current works on the law on consultations and the already announced, further democratization of electoral law. Also of great significance is the draft law, filed by the Council of State, on creating possibilities for some of those who violated the law to return to normal life.

The implementation of congress resolutions, with the numerous conclusions and ideas formulated in the course of recent electoral campaign for the Polish Sejm or filed by the deputies taken into consideration, call for uniting our society's all patriotic forces to resolve the main problems of national life. Such a unity would be founded on the allied cooperation between the leading PUWP party, and the United Peasants' Party ZSL and the Democratic Party SD, based on a coalition-system of exercising power, well rooted within the coalition power system.

Also the expansion of the scope of national agreement, the enrichment of socialist dialogue announced by the congress are of paramount importance.

The key to solving all the difficult Polish problems lies in enhancing the development and efficiency processes, narrowing the gap between us and the states which (?excel) in science, technology and economy. The success of our plans and the successful future of our state depends on well-organized work, on a basic breakthrough in its efficiency. The 10th PUWP Congress resolutions should find full confirmation in the activities of all state organs. The self-government, social, vocational, educational, and cultural organizations should seek inspiration in the 10th PUWP Congress achievements to make their contribution to Poland's social life constantly grow. Particular tasks in transforming the congress attainments into specific state decisions fall under the authority of the Sejm, people's councils, government and state administration excutive bodies. Justice and control bodies face important tasks in the field of reinforcing the rule of law. In the nearest future all state bodies should assess their tasks against the background of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions.

There are essential tasks facing the Sejm. The main idea behind our work on the 5-year plan and on state financial plans should be based on the striving to make them reflect in a maximal way the intentions of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions. A broadly preceived inspection of the implementation of laws, a consistent observation of state discipline and law abidingness should form our leading tasks for the forthcoming years. The full application of broad powers by people's councils should be treated as their legal obligation and an imperative for obtaining socio-economic growth. The implementation of those tasks obligates the Sejm committees to put an emphasis on their control activities instead of occasional one-sided postulating work. This will make the role and importance of the supreme board of inspection (NIK) even greater.

Cooperation between Sejm committees and trade unions, social organizations and pro-affiliated bodies should be further developed. We consider it necessary that the Sejm and its committees make even fuller use of the existing consultative and opinion-making establishment as represented by the socio-economic council and the team of Sejm advisers.

In the sphere of legislation we should aim at ensuring that the law be functional and democratic, that it reflect the principles of socialist justice. At the same time, we should strive at establishing the law that would be dependable and when amended a subject to fully mature and necessary amendments. Sejm Presidium considers it necessary to introduce - on the advice of respective state bodies -- into the Sejm and its committees' agendas the problems pointed out in the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress.

The 10th PUWP Congress marks the opening of a new period in the development of our people's state. It is my strong belief that working of our country, workers, farmers, and intellectuals, will spare no effort in materializing the 10th Congress resolutions. There is no other way to ensure prosperous future for our society.

Fracki Presents Economic Report

LD172119 Warsaw PAP in English 1810 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Fracki's Address (Abridged) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- Speaking on behalf of the Economic Planning, Budget, and Finance Committee, Deputy Fracki presented the remarks and conclusions drawn during a parliamentary debate on the reports submitted by the government.

He said: Among other things, that the characteristic of the national socio-economic polan (NPSG) for the years 1983-1985, carried by the government report, consists in its objective way of disclosing difficulties and failures. The general evaluation of the NPSG implementation is, however, difficult and complex, he said.

Despite the planners' uncertainty whether the pace of growth they wanted would turn out feasible, the majority of tasks has been surpassed. The breaking of a destructive downward trend of the years 1980-1982 was achieved under unusually tough conditions. The plan provided for a growth pace ranging between 10.1 and 11.7 per cent while the practical outcome is 15.7 per cent. Industrial and agricultural production, as well as the consumption growth, exceeded the plan, also, much greater than expected was the progress recorded in the realization of the food self-reliance project. The overall industrial output has reached a magnitude close to that of the pre-crisis period. But the quality standards in the industrial production are lower when its internal structure is taken into consideration.

Most of the objections and doubts concerned investment activities. The NPSG provided for a 1.1 per cent increase in investment outlays, while in practice the increase has gone up to 29 per cent. Greater investment spendings as such are no good unless their structure and the entire investment process are improved.

The construction of new flats was exactly as planned, although its decreasing pace in the context of high, unsatisfied needs is disburbing and unacceptable from the social point of view.

The planned tasks have been overfulfilled in food supplies but the supplies of goods than food were much below the targets. Total market supplies were 3 per cent smaller than planned which swept the supply part of the internal market equilibrium below the planned figures.

Monetary incomes of the population were planned to grow by 48 per cent but they have actually been 86 per cent higher. It was also stipulated that this growth be covered from market supplies, increased by 21-24 per cent (in constant prices) and from a 37-44 per cent price increase. This was intended to bring about a global balance in the market and cut inflation down to a one-digit size. These goals have not been reached and salaries were the main source of money flooding the market with no relation to better efficiency in production.

The deputy stressed that in its assumptions the economic reform had caused deep changes in the style and character of the economic policy, thoiugh not all of its provisions have been dully materialized. Pro-efficiency mechanisms do not work because no appropriate economic infrastructure associated with balance, price-making, and the "hard financing" has been provided, he said.

Evaluating the implementation of the state budget, Deputy Fracki pointed to the fact that the planned proportions of the secondary distribution of national income did not substantially change, although there were changes in the size of budgetary income and spendings. A deficit in the central budget shrunk by some 11 billion zlotys but the state's debt with the National Bank of Poland (NBP), created by a loan granted for covering the deficit, continues to grow and reached 590.7 billion zlotys in 1985. One of the ways to stimulate economic efficiency growth was for the banks for differentiate their relations with enterprises. By giving support to efficient enterprises, the banks stepped up their influence on inefficient firms, especially those which lost credit-worthiness.

No further progress has been achieved in the balance of the population's monetary incomes and expenses in 1985, which was expected to take the form of a balance between the current buying power of the population and the supplies of goods and services. Positive trends which showed up in this field in the period 1983-1984 have not been maintained. The inflation gap of about 200 billion zlotys in 1982, 90 billion zlotys in 1983, and 40 billion in 1984, has swollen to 150 billion zlotys in 1985. Monetary incomes of the people, which were much greater than planned (6.1 per cent), and the smaller-than-planned increase in the volume of supplied goods and services are basically responsible for this untoward situation.

Poland's payment balance in 1985 was clearly and concisely presented in the context of turnovers recorded during several previous years. It shows that the payment situation in Poland has become much worse over the years 1983-1985, the deputy said. The indebtedness in rubles grew by 50 per cent to reach 5.6 billion rubles, while the convertible currencies debt was 8 per cent greater which makes up [word indistinct] U.S. dollars at the end of 1985.

Despite many critical remarks and objections, the deputies positively evaluated the government reports under consideration. In its further activities, the government should allow for the remarks and conclusions made by the Sejm (parliamentary) committees. Deputy Francki motioned for the approval of the government reports and voting its acceptance for the period between January 1st and December 31st, 1985.

NIK Official Views Budget

LD172118 Warsaw PAP in English 1849 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Hupalowski's Sejm Address (Abridged)" -- Pap headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- "The 1983-1985 national socio-economic plan has been accomplished under difficult and complex conditions, both internal and external. It was a plan for immense responsibility and no less hope," said Tadeusz Hupalowski, the chairman of the Supreme Board of Inspection (NIK) in his Sejm (parliament) address today.

Most of the goals enshrined in the plan were attained, most of the tasks -- accomplished, many of them even exceeded. A considerable economic growth, many of them even exceeded. A considerable economic growth took place in Poland in the last year of the three-year period, although the growth rate got weakened in several fields. The planned improvement in the money-market balance has been missed. The growth rate of money incomes was higher than the growth rate of goods and services supplies. This stemmed, to a considerable extent, from further deterioration of the relation between the increase of wages and labour productivity.

A certain progress has been observed in balancing the incomes and expenditures of the budget. It is worthwhile to call attention to the high growth trend of incomes and expenditures in recent years. This resulted not only from favorable phenomena of the growth in production and services, but the growing rate of redistribution of budget financed means as well.

The difficult economic situation of Poland did not facilitate the full implementation of the legal principle of self-financing of enterprises. The lack of balance in many segments of the domestic market, the varying level of technological development of enterprises, the hindering of price increases in order to protect the groups with lowest incomes caused that the financial situation of enterprises was much diversified in 1985.

These objectives conditions explained to a great extent the considerable scope of assistance to production enterprises by the budget. Some 80 per cent of the increase of financial accumulation resulted from the increase of prices, while only less than 20 per cent from the quantitative growth of sold production and services.

The growing number of unprofitable enterprises, some 20 per cent of total number, was another unfavourable phenomenon of recent years. Especially deep deficit was observed in coal, diary, and meat industries as well as city transport and housing economy. The chief cause of subsiding the unprofitable production by the state budget was to sustain the prices of goods and services which do not cover production costs. In many enterprises, the financial difficulties resulted from shaping wage systems regardless the attained production effects and quality of products.

Foreign currency write-offs for exporting enterprises are growing but they combine with the awaiting payment orders that make up some 450 million U.S. dollars. Despite the difficult payment situation of the country, we must not let the exporters lose confidence in this effective pro-export incentive.

The better and quicker we analyze and solve the vital problem of improving organizational structures and posts attestation -- pointed out by the PUWP 10th Congress -- the more effectively and quickly will come the recovery of the national economy and improvement of society's life, the NIK chairman said. Inspections carried out in 1983-1985 showed considerable diversity in the effectiveness of austerity measures. Unused reserves are reflected in numerous case of poor management. Squandering of quality materials, human labor, energy, fuels, and fixed assets for the production of low-quality goods is a sign of a special type of degeneration. There is no alternative to rational management today, and there will not be any tomorrow.

Many bank departments eased their crediting conditions also for the inefficient enterprises. This was mainly why the influx of credits into enterprises topped the plan by 350 billion zlotys. The banks' efficiency in forcing them to take curative measures was evident. But the budgetary and crediting policy still lacks full coherence, Hupalowski said. Reviews of local budgets showed a progressing improvement in the discipline of spending although the financial mechanisms in this field still need to be improved.

The new system of managing the national economy opens wide possibilities to the development of social initiative and energy. A consistent implementation of the economic reform is the condition of a full release of the nation's creative forces, achievement of progress in meeting social needs. The directions of activity outlined by the PUWP 10th Congress require widespread social understanding, acceptance, and commitment. This is a great, unique opportunity for good work and creative inventiveness to grow in price also in Poland, he said.

CENTRAL CONTROL, AUDIT COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD172000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Control and Audit Commission Presidium has held its first meeting in the new term of office. Work plans and the commission's tasks for the second half of the year were discussed.

It was underscored that, above all, they would be connected with the implementation of the 10th Congress resolutions and with the decisions of the Central Committee. It was emphasized that it will be of particular importance that the activity of the commission be aimed at combating all attempts to bring into the party alien ideological and political views, and at shaping proper moral attitudes among PZPR members. It was decided to convene a plenary meeting of the Central Control and Audit Commission in September.

Draft Work Plan Discussed

LD172128 Warsaw PAP in English 1944 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Presidium of PUWP Central Control, Audit and Review Commission (CKKR) held its first session in the new term, chaired by Political Bureau member, CKKR head Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak. During the meeting CKKR members discussed the draft plan of work and the commision's tasks for the next six months. During the period in question the commission will conduct control, juridical and preventive-educational activities aimed first of all at the implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions and CC decisions.

The presidium determined that the CKKR should particularly strive to see to the proper realization of party resolutions, fight against all attempts to introduce foreign views into the party, both in ideological and political terms, shape proper moral attitudes of PUWP members, strengthen the role of warning talks and party jurisdiction as very important instruments of educational activity, consistently apply statutory sanctions against the PUWP members guilty of economic mismanagement, waste, unjustified use of social means and other neglects of their kind.

The CKKR Presidium found it necessary for the commission to support activities of organs of state and social control with particular regard to the worker-peasant inspection.

ORZECHOWSKI ASSESSES PZPR ROLE IN GLOBAL ISSUES

AU171116 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish May 86 pp 5-10

[Article by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski: "The PZPR in the Face of Basic Problems of the Modern World"]

[Text] We are entering the final and decisive stage of talks on the draft PZPR program. The talks so far indicate that our party's idea and need for comprehensive and long-term document have met with the support of society, although the degree of acceptance and attitudes to specific concepts and elements vary from one social and professional milieu to another. One of the main topics of the national debate on the program was foreign policy problems and Poland's international position, which are discussed in Chapter 7 of the draft. One may state with satisfaction that the content and tone matters. They confirm once again the basic truth that foreign policy is a mainstay and broad platform of national accord, and that Poles are united by national pride and a sincere wish for their country to occupy its rightful place in the community of nations. An expression of this is the constructive cooperation in this sphere between all the forces that recognize the PPR's constitutional reality and accept the fact that a permanent national existence plus Poland's place in Europe and the world come before any differences in interests or views. [paragraph continues]

The national support for the party's activity in the international sphere provides the PZPR with a patriotic commitment to present honest information on foreign policy and its conditions, arouse the young generation's interest in problems of the modern world and in dilemmas concerning its development, and make this generation sensitive to the fortunes of other nations.

During the talks on the draft program there has been no shortage of voices indicating the danger to Poland stemming from the development of the world situation, especially today at a time when imperialist forces are stepping up their confrontation activity vis-a-vis the socialist countries, and when the leading circles of world imperialism are setting themselves two equal and closely interconnected goals — attaining military superiority over the socialist countries and forcing these countries to abandon their ambitious socioeconomic plans. Worth stressing is the general acceptance of the fact that the nuclear-space era requires a new way of thinking, a new approach toward problems of world politics, and the creation of a cohesive system of ties joining various aspects of international security. The remarks and opinions being made about such an important issue as disarmament are enriching the substance of what the draft program contains. In particular, the talks have pointed out the humanitarian aspect of this topic and expressed concern for the future of the world and mankind and over the destructive economic influence of armaments caused by the fact that armaments policy reduced society's level of consumption and takes over a major part of production potential, new technologies, and human thought, and over action for military purposes, which conflict with mankind's development needs. In this context, approval has been expressed for Poland's peaceful foreign policy, its political-defensive alliances, and its economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has also been indicated that domestic order in Poland is important in the international arena, and that our country's security and position among the socialist countries, in Europe, and in the world are not fixed and incommutable values, but ones that must be energetically guarded.

The social reflections and dialogue on problems of Poland's foreign policy have been supplemented with the innovative analyses of the 27th CPSU Congress, which define the development trends of the world today and provide an up-to-date assessment of the present stage and future of the struggle between the forces of progress and forces of reaction on a European and world scale. As has already been the case several times, the Soviet Union has once again spoken out in favor of secure life between nations, cooperation, and peace. The radical program of liberating mankind from mass destruction weapons by the end of this century and preventing the militarization of space — part of the general concept of the system of international security presented at the 27th CPSU Congress and supplemented with new disarmament initiatives proposed by M. Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress -- are proof of the first socialist power's profound feeling of responsiblity for the fate of the world. The ideas contained in this program will influence various development processes in international politics. The Polish people, who know the nightmare of war better than anyone else, fully appreciate the historic significance of the Soviet proposals, and give these proposals their firm support.

The international situation continues to be very complicated. There is still a danger of world nuclear catastrophe. World peace is also threatened by armed conflicts and hotbeds of war in various parts of the world. The main reason for all the threats faced by the world is the hegemonistic and confrontational politics of the United States, characterized by a strong stream of neoglobalism and enjoying the support of certain NATO forces. The U.S. Government has set itself the goal of achieving military superiority over the socialist states and has stepped up an unprecedented arms race. The Politics from a position of strength is being accompanied by economic blackmail and propaganda aggression. Current U.S. politics has rekindled FRG revisionist and revanchist circles' hopes of changing the European territorial-political reality. [paragraph continues]

While noticing everything that endangers world peace, life on earth itself, and, of course, the existence of the Polish nation, we nevertheless do not believe that mankind's slide toward the brink of nuclear catastrophe is irreversible. One can restore the climate of confidence and cooperation to international relations. The prerequisites for improving the situation have emerged. These are provided mainly by the prospect of improving USSR-U.S. relations as a result of the Geneva "summit" and further Soviet-American dialogue. The general satisfaction with the Geneva meeting shows how large the world's desire for positive change is. Whether we will succeed in averting the present dangerous development trend in the world situation depends on our energy and initiative. A feasible program in this sphere has been presented by the 27th CPSU Congress. We also find such a desire in our party's draft program and in the 10th PZPR Congress theses. It is also contained in the communiques of the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the March 1986 Warsaw session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee.

When formulating the principles of the future program and defining the PZPR's stance toward basic problems of the modern world, we bear in mind the chief transformations occuring in the world and take into account all the factors that cause them. These include most of all the struggle between the forces of progress and forces of reaction and between socialism and capitalism on a world scale, which imperialism is trying to turn into a sharp confrontation in all spheres of life. One of those spheres about which we, beset with today's problems, are prone to forget is the ideological sphere. Yet underplaying the dangers stemming from this sphere could cause serious consequences. For we are currently experiencing the most acute ideological struggle since the "cold war" era, a struggle for which the adversary is seeking and creating new technological, economic, and political resources. Imperialism is trying to compel nations to abandon the socialist system and relinquish the principles on which socialism is based and from which it grows. This gives us an urgent need to prepare and conduct an effective ideological confrontation with our chief ideological adversaries on a world and domestic scale, with U.S. neoconservatism and its European offshoots -- which are clearly on the offensive today -- with all variants of christian-democratic ideology, and with the re-emerging neofascism and revisionism. In the foreign policy sphere this means having to counteract efforts to transfer ideological differences into the sphere of international relations.

A second factor of the transformations in the modern world is the development of the world revolutionary process. This must be investigated in all its present shapes and forms so that we might adopt our own stance toward it and define our platform and path of support for it.

The third factor is the rapid tempo of the scientific and technological revolution, which the world is currently experiencing. This revolutin is manifesting itself in progress in the following fields, among others: automatics, electronics, information technology, biotechnology, and gentic engineering. The technological gap separating several of the most highly developed countries from the rest of the world is widening. Socialist countries cannot remain indifferent to the intensified activity taking place in the highly industrialized countries of the West. They cannot and will not permit the emergence of a technical and technological gap in the principal areas of research that have a direct impact on the future development of the world economy. However, the socialist countries are compelled to resolve these problems under complicated internal and external conditions, for one of the goals of imperialist strategy at the present time is to cut us off from the achievements and benefits of the scientific and technological revolution.

Finally, the fourth factor -- the growing number of pressing problems and threats to mankind of a global kind. [paragraph continues]

Among the most serious of these are the world's unequal economic development; the growing debt burdern, which already exceeds billions of dollars; the growing technological guls between countries, a phenomenon that is also occurring on a European scale; mass unemployment; and ecological, energy, resource, food, and demographic problems. Solutions to these problems call for joint efforts on the part of all states. It will become easier to solve these problems if energy and resources stop being wasted on the arms race.

The characteristic features of the current international situation are the rapidity with which events occur and the emergence of new political, military, and economic phenomena. Under these circumstances the main foreign policy goals of our party and state are and will remain: acting to ensure that the best possible external conditions exist for the successful development of socialist construction in Poland; the effective defense of our national interests, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security; and the growth and consolidation of Poland's international prestige. The realization of these goals is served by the lasting principles underlying Polish foreign policy. The first of these principles is the strengthening of our fraternal alliances and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. History has confirmed the existence of an indissoluble link between our country's security and opportunities for socioeconomic development, and its political structure and the nature of relations between Poland and the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist community. This manifests itself in Poland's active participation in developing the peace strategy of states belonging to the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and in the realization of undertakings that have been jointly agreed.

We are currently entering a period of implementing bilateral and multilateral programs for the development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation with other socialist states. These programs set out prospects for such cooperation that extend beyond the beginning of the next century and sketch out a new phase in socialist integration. The distinctive features of this phase will be an increasing level of coordination of socioeconomic development strategy between CEMA states and an accelerated rate of scientific, technical, and technological progress. New forms of cooperation will be developed and perfected, cooperation in fields such as direct social and production cooperation between enterprises, which will involve millions of people in all the fraternal countries. We will work together to solve the key problems of our community's institutional structures, such as ways of effecting a fundamental increase in labor productivity and managerial efficiency, of accelerating the scientific and technological revolution, of improving the system of planning and management, and of developing socialist democracy.

Communist and workers parties are the driving force behind comprehensive cooperation between the socialist countries. To strengthen cohesion with communists of fraternal countries and to enrich practice in the construction of socialism the PZPR will continue to work to enhance interparty bonds, bonds that encompass all party cells, from central committees to basic party organizations, and will contribute to bilateral and multilateral exchanges of views and experience.

The second principle is solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are engaged in a struggle for national liberation and social progress, and support for their fight for independence and self-determination and against neocolonialism and racial discrimination. A convergence or identity of aims and aspirations with developing and nonaligned states creates a suitable basis for the comprehensive development of relations. This concerns, above all, those states that have embarked upon the road of socialist development. Finally, the third principle, that of peaceful coexistence with states of differing sociopolitical systems. We have two main goals in our contacts with them. [paragraph continues]

One of these goals is to work consistently toward the development of dialogue that enhances detente. The second is to create a basis for the development of broad cooperation that is free from discrimination, cooperation that is based on the principles of partnership and mutual advantage.

We work toward the realization of these goals by our active presence in the international arena and in multilateral forums, especially in the disarmament field. We will continue to make important efforts to bring about a successful outcome to the Vienna negotiations and the Stockholm conference, and to achieve significant progress at the Geneva disarmament conference. By taking part in the implementation of the CSEC Final Act we will strive to normalize our relations with the capitalist countries of Europe.

A very important part of Polish foreign policy is multilateral diplomacy. We have always been active in this area, believing that such activity has an important bearing on Poland's authority and its image in the eyes of the world, that is contributes to the growth of confidence and understanding between states, and that it bases international relations on principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. We will continue our tradition of being active at the UN forum and in its agencies. During its postwar history our state has played and will continue to play an active role in regulating regional conflicts and disagreements and in activities aimed at preserving world peace and security.

The PZPR program of international activity strongly stresses that being a Marxist-Leninist party we are an inseparable part of the world communist and workers movement. We are permanently linked up to it by bonds of proletarian internationalism. We wish to play an active part in the movement and to contribute to the enhancement of its strength and unity. In the face of growing imperialist aggression, which is creating unprecedented threats to world peace, unity on the part of the communists and workers movement and all peaceful, progressive, and democratic forces is of particular importance.

The analysis of external factors affecting the future development of socialist construction in our country submitted for national discussion and the main lines of the PPR foreign policy set out in chapter seven of the draft PZPR program are an unequivocal expression the concept of maintaining peace in a world of social progress and national liberation. This document, along with proposals, opinions, and postulates arising from the national debate that enrich it, will be submitted at the 10th Congress. The congress will decide its final form and content, and will set out tasks for the party and state in the international sphere. The 10th Congress will give rise to important and many-sided inspiration and will define courses of further intensified activity, which our party and people's state conducts in the interest of socialism.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONCLUDES INDONESIAN VISIT

LD172127 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Bangkok, July 17 -- After an official visit to Indonesia, Polish economic delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda held talks in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. In Singapore, Szalajda met with Deputy Premier Ong Teng Cheong and with President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Tan Wah Thong. In Malaysia, Szalajda, accompanied by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik, visited Deputy Prime Minister Ghafara Baba and held talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen. On the last leg of his South-east Asian tour, Szalajda was received in Bangkok by Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon and met with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sitthi Sawetsila, while Minister Wojcik held talks with Minister of Trade Surate Osathanukhro.

During all the meetings the Polish delegation discussed prospects for the development of Poland's economic cooperation with South-east Asian states as well as conditions for the increase of mutual turnover, with all the sides expressing the view that the economic potentials of the respective states, considering their complementary character, make it possible to considerably expand mutual economic relations and trade.

POLAND, USSR SIGN PROTOCOL ON COAL COOPERATION

LD171747 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] A protocol on Polish-Russian cooperation between the coal industries was signed at the conclusion of the visit to Poland of a delegation of Soviet miners, including Mikhail Shchadov, the minister of the coal industry. It was decided to extend cooperation centered on specialization in the manufacture of mining machinery and equipment. It was also decided to continue research into the conversion of coal into liquid fuel. Ministers Shchadov and Piotrowski discussed the course of work on the planning and construction of the Antonovskaya mine, in the Soviet Union, which is to be carried out entirely by Poles.

SOVIET BALTIC FLEET GROUP ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

LD172012 Warsaw PAP in English 1814 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- A delegation of the Baltic Fleet of the USSR, headed by its Vice-Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov, wound up a four-day visit of friendship to this country today. During their stay in the Polish northern coastal tri-city of Gdansk, Ndynia, Sopot, the Soviet guests met with the commandant and members of the scientific board of the Bohaterow Westerplatte Higher School of the Navy in Gdynia to exchange views on training the cadre for the Navy. The guests also paid tribute to soldiers fallen during fights for Gdansk in World War Two and laid wreaths at the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers in Gdansk.

POLISH INTELLECTUALS APPEAL TO GORBACHEV

PM171606 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Jul 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Open Letter To Gorbachev"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The event that all Warsaw intellectuals and politicians are talking about at the moment is the 15-page open letter sent to Mr Gorbachev on behalf of over 200 Polish intellectuals belonging to a reformist group called "Experience and Future" by Stefan Bratkowski, former chairman of the Polish journalists' assocation during the Solidarity period. The theme of the letter is simple: It is an attempt to persuade the Kremlin leader that the situation in Poland is explosive and threatens Moscow's well understood interests and that Mr Gorbachev would be serving his interests much better by agreeing to a limited liberalization in Warsaw.

The first point to be made is that the tone of the letter addressed to the "highly esteemed general secretary" is extremely courteous. The author even points out that "contrary to the opinions of many commentators of the world press, my friends and I believe that the Soviet Union's current policy will nevertheless aim to eliminate stagnation, stereotypes, and obsolete and dogmatic preconceptions, and seek to discover new horizons."

Next Stefan Bratkowski takes issue with the idea that the present situation is favorable to the Soviet Union, with a Poland -- through which the most terrible invasions of Russia came -- acting as a buffer zone. This is an illusion, he argues, especially since in this era of strategic nuclear weapons the importance of this buffer zone is constantly diminishing.

In fact the situation is serious: "According to its own convictions, the Polish Government apparatus has no reserves of hope. It is not possible to appeal, in the name of the country's reconstruction, for faith in the future and in the system's potential, as is done in the Soviet Union.

"It is no longer possible to appeal to patriotic feeling or to reason, which has again been deceived. The ruling team has succeeded neither in controlling inflation nor in reducing the foreign debt nor in altering the investments structure. In the political field it has failed to create a movement in support of its action. The government apparatus' isolation from the population is increasing."

This is all the more critical inasmuch as young people in particular are fully aware that "the peoples of countries 300 km away from our borders seem to live on another planet, whereas Poland is threatened by ecological disaster affecting people's health, increasing poverty, and a further decline of its civilization."

Is it possible to "stem the Polish volcano"? This would be "illusory and futile." In fact "there is a growing feeling among young people of a total lack of prospects and opportunities -- a feeling that could cause desperate reactions on the part of the most idealistic and bravest of the young generation." Here neither the church nor Solidarity could appeal for moderation any longer.

In the cultural field there is "an attempt gradually to eliminate Poland's national identity and cultural heritage." This attempt is seen by the Poles as "a desire to cut off Poland from its Western cultural roots, from its Christian tradition."

All this threatens to cause a violent explosion on the part of desperate people. Would it not be better to reach "a genuine and sincere reconciliation between the Polish and Russian nations?" What are Mr Bratkowski and his friends asking for? Quite simply "the complete implementation of the Yalta accords, which implies the recognition of the status as an independent state whose powers are decided on by elections proper to parliamentary democracies."

In exchange this new Poland will not demand the elimination of the Soviet bases on its territory provided that they do not perform the role of "political supervisory bodies." It will remain a member of the Warsaw Pact and will not challenge any of Europe's existing borders.

As will be seen, Mr Bratkowski says, "the sovereign Polish state expects from the Soviet Union infinitely smaller concessions than those the Soviet Union has granted Finland." The author ends by saying that by accepting this historical outlook held by the Polish intellectuals Mr Gorbachev would gain so much credibility that nobody could oppose his disarmament offers and that he would have a free hand at home to carry out his reform plans.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO TRUONG CHINH

AU171941 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh:

On the occasion of your election to the office of general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for success in fulfilling the highly responsible duties the party bestowed upon you.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPV and between the SR of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will continue to develop in the future too for the benefit and in the interest of the Romanian and Vietnamese people and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary

AVRAM HOLDS TALKS WITH IRANIAN LEADERS

AU161857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, AGERPRES 16/7/1986 -- When the Prime Minister of Iran, Mr Hoseyn Musavi-Khomenyi, received Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of electric energy, who is visiting Iran, a warm exchange of messages took place in Tehran, between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on both sides' wish to expand the bilateral relations in the economic, commercial and technical fields and in other domains, starting from Romania's and Iran's economic potential, to the benefit of both countries and peoples.

The Romanian minister also conducted talks with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs; Mohammad Taqi Banki, minister of energy; Mas'ud Rashani-Zanjani, minister for plan and budget organization; and with Mohsen Nourbakhsh, governor of the Central Bank of Iran.

The joint wish was expressed to further expand the collaboration, mostly by increasing commercial exchanges and intensifying economic and production cooperation.

Measures were agreed upon for the intensification of cooperation ventures and the joint building of a power engineering unit.

ION URSU VISITS USSR, TALKS WITH MARCHUK

For AGERPRES and Soviet media reports of the visit to the USSR by Ion Ursu, including his talks with G.I. Marchuk, deputy minister of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, see the Eastern Europe section of the 16 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AKTIV CABLES CEAUSESCU REGARDING TRAINING

AU172046 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 86 p 3

["Cable addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, President of the SR of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces by the Plenary Meeting of the Political Council of the Interior Ministry Aktiv" held on 7 July in Bucharest]

[Text] Much Esteemed and Beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu:

The plenary meeting of the Political Council of the Interior Ministry Aktiv is holding its proceedings in the same atmosphere of strong enthusiasm and creative engagement in which our whole nation is celebrating the 65th anniversary of the RCP's founding and is paying homage to the 50th anniversary of the Brasov trial of the communist and antifascist fighters and discussing, with communist exactness, the tasks involving commanders, party organizations and bodies, and all personnel to commendably implement the provisions of the directives of the Supreme Commander regarding the military and political training of the Army in the period 1986-90.

Stressing the fact that the participants in the plenary meeting express their feelings of great admiration, love, and boundless devotion for the most beloved son of the nation, the cable reads:

The national military doctrine formulated by you makes an outstanding contribution to developing Romanian and international military thinking and clearly directs the whole activity of the Interior Ministry bodies, conferring on them the capacity to unflinchingly implement the tasks and missions included in the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

We report to you, much esteemed and beloved supreme commander, that in the spirit of the valuable theses, ideas, and in orientations included in your recent speeches, the plenary meeting has critically analyzed the results attained in the activity of educating the personnel and ensuring the specification and training of military troops. The efficiency of these activities are being reflected in the way the missions that were ordered are carried out. Likewise, the plenary meeting established the concrete ways and means and the priority tasks in the activity of commanders and RCP and the Union of Communist Youth organizations and bodies meant to continuously improve the process of training all personnel, ensuring their patriotic, revolutionary, and civic education, and developing the feelings of love and pride for the glorius past and the great achievements of the Romanian people, under the wise leadership of the party, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and the country's advance toward communism.

Animated by your wonderful example of patriotic devotion and revolutionary enthusiasm, we assure you, with the power of our oath, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander, that we will work in the spirit of the guidelines, requirements, and tasks included in your ample sociopolitical work and we will do all we can to implement exactly, and at a high qualitative level, the party decisions, the laws of the country, and the new directives regarding the military and political training of the Army, thus making our contribution to accomplishing the great work of building socialism and communism on the ancient soil of our beloved free, sovereign, and independent homeland — the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Long live Comrade Supreme Commander !

CEAUSESCU MEETS ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU151822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/7/1986 -- On July 15 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign relations of the Republic of Zaire, now on an official visit to Romania.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the founding president of the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution, Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, and on his behalf conveyed to him a warm salute. He pointed out the high consideration enjoyed in his country by Romania's foreign policy promoted consistently by President Nicolae Ceausescu, and by the demarches and actions devoted by the Romanian head of state to the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and addressed the president of the Republic of Zaire a warm salute.

During the interview that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides highlighted the good relations between Romania and Zaire and the possibilities offered by the economic potential of the two countries to a stronger development of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Zaire on multiple planes, particularly to the expansion of the collaboration in production starting from long-term accords that should confer stability on the open prospects to the bilateral relations, in the interest of both peoples.

The sides also approached current issues of the world political life.

In the context Nicolae Ceausescu showed that under the current international circumstances everything is necessary to be done to halt the dangerous course of events, to implement disarmanent, nuclear disarmament in the first plce, to set in the world a climate of detente, security, peace and wide collaboration among nations. At the same time during the talks the sides pointed out the need for political, negotiated solutions to be found to all the states of tension and conflict, to all the inter-state litigious issues.

Related to the African situation President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's full support to the struggle waged by the African peoples for their free and independent development. Highlighted was the importance of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the countries in that continent, of expanding the collaboration between them in order to solve with joint effort the problems posed by eradicating underdevelopment and by their more rapid advancement along the path of economic and social progress. In the context the sides pointed out the need to organize an international conference under the U.N, with the participation of all the states, in view of settling the issues of underdevelopment and of setting in a new world economic order.

There was reasserted the resolve of Romania and Zaire to collaborate more and more tightly in the world arena, within the U.N. and other international bodies and to make their contribution to finding constructive solutions to the great problems confronting mankind.

ECONOMIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM REVIEWED

AU171419 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1127 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/7/1986 -- Romania is traversing a new development stage which will place it among the economically medium-developed countries, having the prospect to turn into a manysided developed country by the end of the millenium. [passage omitted]

Large investments were made in agriculture. In the previous five-year period [1981-85] for instance, they topped 2.5 times the ones realized in 1951-1965 interval. By the end of 1985 the total area arranged for irrigation stood at 2,956,300 hectares, accounting for nearly 30 per cent of the country's arable land. [passage omitted]

Romania maintains its policy of substantial investments. An investment program amounting to 1,400 thousand million lei is to be carried out in the current five-year period. More than 840 thousand million lei of the total are to be allotted to industry, especially to power engineering and the extractive industry. In the processing industry investments are streamlined more particularly toward completing the projects begun in the previous quinquennium and updatng existing units. Moreover, agriculture benefits from 210 thousand million lei. As much as 750,000 flats are to be built over this five-year period, so that 2.5 million inhabitants can move to new dwellings.

All in all, over this five-year period, some 900 important production units -- industrial, farming and animal-breeding units -- will be put on stream so that by 1990 fixed assets amount to 3,800 thousand million lei.

NEW PRODUCTS FROM ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY REPORTED

AU091757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 09/07/1986 -- "Telerom P 2" is the symbol of a new microcomputer put into fabrication by the Cluj-Napoca Industrial Electronics and Automation Enterprise. This is a product of wide application in the fields of economic, financial, administration, technical and scientific calculus, education and design. Recently, the same enterprise has started serially producing the FBIS-1 equipment for minute surgical operations. It performs fine incisions of the tissue and causes it to curdle [as received] simultaneously.

Romania's specializing enterprises currenly produce computers, mini and microcomuters of the generations 3 and 3.5, numeric displays for the automatic control of the processes of production, industrial robots, medium and powerful electronic memories, measurement and control equipment, television sets, radiocassette recorders, invoicing and accounting machines and other products of major interest.

In less than 15 years 75 per cent of the national economy has been endowed with computers, and since 1985 it has been offering to export half of its production. Over the 1986-1990 interval the Romanian electronics output will grow 110 per cent as to 1985. The Felix C 512/1024 computer will be replaced by the medium-large capacity Felix C 8020, adapted for use with the local and national teleprocessing networks. New improved models MF 32-bit microcomputer will be worked out, as well as home microcomputers, portable terminals, external memories and new operation systems.

INTERIOR SECRETARY MEETS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD171830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 17 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- French Interior Minister Charles Pascua is on a visit to Yugoslavia, where his host is Yugoslav Interior Secretary Dobroslav Culafic.

It was assessed in the talks today that in the traditionally friendly and comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and France cooperation in the area of security has a significant place. This cooperation is successful, but, as noted, all the possibilities which could contribute to the two countries' increased security and implementing their obligations in the international community were not made use of.

New forms of cooperation were agreed on and special attention devoted to combating international terrorism and other organized forms of international crime.

Apart from bilateral cooperation, the cooperation within Interpol was emphasized. The 55th session of the Interpol General Assembly will be held in Yugoslavia in October this year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SFRY, ZAIRIAN TALKS

Scientific Cooperation Urged

LD172219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Tibor Salma, member of the Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade today held talks with Mandungu Bula Nyati, Zairian minister of foreign affairs, on economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as on the possibilities for its further promotion. It was stressed that Zaire had great interest in developing cooperation with Yugoslavia, and in particular through involving Yugoslav economic organizations in the realization of the 5-year development plan of this African country.

At the same time, both sides expressed interest in promoting economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and in particular in the areas of priority importance, such as agriculture, the electric power industry and processing industry, and on the basis of using their own raw materials. In this connection stress was laid on the need for the two countries to come to know each other better, to which great contributions would be made through the exchange of business delegations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

During the day the guest from Zaire, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, visited the Military Museum in Kalemegdan and the Museum of African Art.

This afternoon talks between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mandunga Bula Nyati, Zairean minister of foreign affairs, will continue. The Zairean minister will tomorrow visit the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Meets Mikulic

LD172221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received in the Palace of the Federation, Mandungu Bula Nyati, Zairian minister of Foreign Affairs, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country.

In the talks on bilateral cooperation, they established that there were good conditions for widening economic relations between Yugoslavia and Zaire. This in particular referes to agriculture, mining and processing of minerals, and to construction projects. The significance of mutual cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries, particularly in the area of scientific-technological development, and in tackling the problem of debts were stressed. They expressed the expectation that the forthcoming, eighth conference of nonaligned countries in Harare would contribute to strengthening the actional unity of nonaligned countries in solving big international problems. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

Upcoming Conference Discussed

LD172225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- The conference of heads of state and governments in Harare will manifest the consistent unity of the non-aligned countries based on the authentic principles and aims of the movement.

The above was set out by Zairian Foreign Minister Mandungu Bula Nyatia and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic at the close of talks in Belgrade this afternoon. The two ministers also agreed that the non-aligned countries had succeeded in removing aims directed at turning the movement from its authentic principles established at the first summit in Belgrade in 1961. Both sides agreed on the need to exert pressure on the superpowers to continue talks to secure a lasting peace.

The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Zaire also consider that the September summit in Harare should deal more with the economic problems of the developing countries. To this end, Yugoslavia and Zaire call translation into practice of the idea that the movement form a permanent economic committee.

The talks particularly focused on an analysis of the international situation and crisis points such as southern Africa, the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, Central America, Afghanistan, Kampuchea etc. The two ministers also acquainted each other on the stand of their countries regarding the initiative launched at the ministerial conference in New Delhi to precisely define the movement's stand on terrorism. They assessed it was essential to clearly differentiate between terrorism and liberation struggles.

Nyatia and Dizdarevic also called for the Movement of Non-Alignment to urge the strengthening of the role played by the United Nations in international relations. It is essential, therefore, to prevent the attempts by the great powers to create a monopoly in the world organization, the Yugoslav and Ziarian foreign minister concluded.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD180502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the federal budget for the next 2 years, the dinar equivalent of 540,000 dollars will be secured for the purchase and transportation of food for countries which receive assistance from the World Food Program. This is envisaged in the draft law on securing funds for Yugoslavia's contribution to this program up to the year 1988, which was adopted by the Federal Executive Council at its session today. The following statement from the session was issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information:

The Federal Executive Council, presided over by Janez Zemljaric, adopted several regulations within its competence at its session today.

The council approved the draft law on securing funds for Yugoslavia's contribution to the World Food Porgram for next year and 1988. According to the draft, within the federal budget for those years the dinar equivalent of 540,000 U.S. dollars will be secured. These funds will be used for the purchase of agricultural and food products on the domestic market at world prices and for the payment of the costs of transportation to countries which receive assistance from the World Food Program. [passage omitted]

Yugoslavia has, ever since the foundation of the World Food Program, made regular contributions of food and to some extent transporation.

The session approved a proposal on adopting a law on changes and amendments to the law on statistical research of interest to the whole country. The changes would guarantee greater cooperation and coordination by competent organs and organizations in collecting data of interest to the whole country, and on this basis the more rational expenditure of funds for this research.

The Federal Executive Council approved the drafts of changes in the law on measures restricting the market and free exchange of goods and services in the interests of the whole country and the law on quality controls of agricultural and food products for foreign trade, as well as proposed changes in the Law on the Federal Market Inspectorate and the draft of the law.

In all three cases, an increase in penalties was proposed for violations of the provisions of the law, with the aim of ensuring the purpose of penalizing and strengthening legal discipline.

Within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries in Harare, the council examined Yugoslavia's relations with the Arab countries of the Gulf, the countries of Latin America and the Carribean region, and the African countries south of the Sahara. It was assessed that all the conditions exist for broader development and the promotion of comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and these countries, and the competent federal organs were given the task of undertaking specific measures and activities to this end.

The council ratified several international acts and approved solutions in the sphere of cadre issues.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD171930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to representatives of the Federal Statistics Institute who held a press conference today in the International Press Center in Belgrade, in the past 6 months of this year industrial production increased by 5.2 percent compared with the same period last year. The highest growth was recorded in Macedonia, 9.7 percent; and Bosnia-Hercegovina, 7.8 percent; while the lowest was in Vojvodina, 3.9 percent; and Slovenia, 2 percent.

The higher growth rate of 15.6 percent was realized by iron ore production; 12 percent by oil derivatives production, and 10.9 percente by chemical products. A decline in production was recorded in non-ferrous metals, construction materials and ship building.

By the end of May the reserves of finished products wereup by 0.4 percent compared with the same period last year, while the reserves of consumer goods decreased by 10.3 percent.

Exports in the 6-month period amounted to $4.646 billion, which is 2.5 percent less than in the first 6 months of last year. Imports amounted to $5.7 billion, an increase of 0.6 percent. The cover of imports by exports is 81 percent, which is 3 percent less than in the first half of 1985.

The highest exports were realized by the machine-building industry and production of transportation systems, worth $592 million. Exports of chemical products were worth $528 million and food $363 million.

KOMUNIST RESPONSE TO RECENT ALBANIAN CLAIMS

LD171819 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) press organ KOMUNIST today rejectsd as groundless the claims presented in the Albanian Party of Labour Organ ZERI I POPULLIT, according to which Yugoslavia's allegedly anti-Albanian policy was again manifested at the recent 13th LCY Congress.

KOMUNIST sets out that quite the opposite is actually the case, Albania interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and displaying territorial claims towards it, as clearly substantiated by historical facts.

Enver Hoxha, whose course Albania continues steadily to pursue, as set out in Tirana, had taken upon himself the task of persuading foreign statesmen, including Stalin, Khrushchev and Mao Tse Tung, that "Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia..are Albanian territories, belong to Albania, and should be returned to it".

An illustration of Albania's continued territorial claims towards Yugoslavia is also to be found in "The Encyclopedia of Albania", in which towns in the Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Montenegro are given as "Albanian". KOMUNIST recalls that Tirana even prints postage stamps showing Yugoslav towns and parts of the country.

The LCY weekly sets out that Albania's policy of interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs was reflected at the 18th Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour in the support lent to Albanian separatists in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo and their demands that Kosovo be given the status of a republic.

Turning to the ZERI I POPULLIT's position according to which Albania, Greece, and Bulgaria allegedly make up an anti-Yugoslav coalition, KOMUNIST writes that Yugoslavia is far from being antagonistically disposed towards any of the three countries, although it has open questions, in varying degrees, in relations with each, (?which) it wishes to resolve.

"The 13th LCY Congress had in fact underscored (which the ZERI I POPULLIT commentator failed to observe) that open borders and a policy on good-neighbour relations are the cornerstones of Yugoslavia's foreign policy", the LCY press organ sets out.

"If bilateral relations are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, which imply non-interference, equality and the mutual recognition will encounter less obstacles", KOMUNIST writes, and sets out that it is in these frameworks that a policy of good-neighbour relations must prove itself in deeds.

SAWPY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES KOSOVO SITUATION

LD172211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- The results achieved so far in the efforts to stabilize the situation in Kosovo should not be underestimated but at the same time we must not allow ourselves to be lulled into self-satisfaction at what has been achieved over the last 5 years, especially in view of the fact that some of the key tasks from the Platform on Kosovo have not yet been fulfilled. This refers, in particular, to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and the suppression of the organized forms of hostile activity.

This is what Velizart Skerovic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said in his introductory report at today's session of the Presidium convened to discuss the information about the hitherto implementation of the stance which the SAWPY's future sociopolitical activity in realizing the political platform on Kosovo. Having noted that there has of late been an increase in the activity and cooperation designed to resolve the problems of Kosovo, for which the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency as well as the 13th LCY Congress provided a strong stimulus, Skerovic went on to say that the intensified activity had helped to overcome some of the difficulties. This is illustrated by the fact that the economy in the province has recorded considerable successes, that over the last 4 years 2,500 people has returned to Kosovo, that the problems of coordinating school textbooks are being overcome, and so on.

However, Skerovic said, as a result of the enemy's intensified activity, the security-political situation in Kosovo Polje and some other towns has deteriorated. The overall results of the SAWPY's activity cannot be regarded as satisfactory, he added, because they fall short of the expectations and the obligations set in the stance. There is enough reason for self-criticism within the Presidium itself because it failed to ensure a continued monitoring of the pressing problems in the province, nor did it take an active part in the efforts to solve them. This was particularly apparent at the beginning of the year. [passage omitted]

The process of the ideopolitical differentiation in Kosovo has so far produced certain results. However, these are inadequate, particularly those recorded in the sphere of education, science, judiciary and within the officers' ranks in all-people's defense and social self-protection. The Socialist Alliance, Skerovic added, must take a more active part in the action to speed up the differentiation process particularly among the cadres in administrative and other organs whose work involves everyday contacts with the public. Those cadres who only formally denounce the irredentist movement while in their work and behavior do nothing to oppose it, are in fact helping it. At the same time they present a great obstacle to the efforts to stabilize the situation in the province faster. [passage omitted]

Skerovic said that the lack of undersanding of the situation in Kosovo and the objectives of hostile activity has recently found its expression in theses put forward by individuals, saying that it is a matter of relations between Serbs and Albanians, and that the whole point is that Serbs and Albanians should sit down and themselves make an agreement how to live together. This thesis, he added, is not only the expression of regional blindness and narrowmindedness, but its aim is to break up the unity of Serbs and Albanians, as well as all other nations and nationalities in Kosovo and widen the country in the struggle against the Albanian separatism and all other nationalisms, as a common enemy. It is obvious, Skerovic said, that this is a question of ideological platform of nationalistic linking and tolerance and of some kind of a restoration of a slogan about a national reconciliation with the class enemy. [passage omitted]

Most young people have got rid of ideological confusion and there is no danger that they might succumb to nationalistic influences, Bajram Selimi said, disagreeing with some of the assessments made in the report.

He believes that some of these assessments can refer to last year, but not to the first half of this year. The past delegate elections were used for a resolute cadre rejuvenation which has already been carried out through electing people who proved themselves in a concrete struggle for the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo, Selimi said. [passage omitted]

In the discussion, stress was laid on the need for the Socialist Alliance to become more involved in the process of reintegration into society of those young people in Kosovo who have been convicted. Some participants also said that religious instruction has overstepped legally permissable frameworks and has grown into religious education, as well as that young people educated in Moslem universities are gaining influence. [passage omitted]

The Presidium gave its support to the platform for the eighth conference of nonaligned countries in Harare. Following an explanation by Budimir Loncar, in the discussion it was pointed out that the Socialist Alliance should be more strongly present in the Yugoslav actions on the international stage. Support was also given to the initiative to mark the 25th anniversary of the first conference of the heads of governments or states of nonaligned countries.

Socialist Alliance on Kosovo

LD172036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1828 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance maintains that the political and security situation in the Province of Kosovo cannot be qualified as stable until the hostile activity of Albanian separatists and the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province under pressure from them cease.

The Socialist Alliance presidency today urged a greater and more concrete engagement of this largest Yugoslav socio-political organization in the normalization of the situation in Kosovo.

The participants in the discussion underscored that Kosovo was a Yugoslav problem, and Yugoslavia's security and unity were indivisible.

An impediment standing in the way of a speedier stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, as set out in the discussion, are officials in Kosovo who condemn the activity of Albanian separatists in words but do not oppose it in deeds. The Socialist Alliance, as set out, must therefore act along the line of unmasking these individuals.

Through proposing practical measures, the socialist alliance must also contribute to improving the inter-nationality relations in Kosovo, strained since 1981, when Albanian separatists, striving to create an ethnically pure Kosovo, begun putting various forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins with the aim of driving them out of the province.

Participants in the discussion also pointed out the need for a greater engagement of the Socialist Alliance in the process of reintegrating into society the Kosovo youths sentenced for hostile activities after the 1981 counter-revolutionary events.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LABOR LOSSES REPORTED

LD172206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1829 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Summary] Sarajevo, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly held a session devoted to the analysis of losses incurred by the organizations of associated labor in the economy and by social activities in the republic last year and in the first 3 months of this year. The council also discussed proposed measures and activities to overcome the situation.

Last year the losses of the organizations of associated labor in the economy and in social activities amounted to 59.9 billion dinars. Losses in the economy alone increased by 228 percent in relation to 1984, amounting to 39 billion dinars. These unfavorable trends continued this year and in the first 3 months 1,251 organizations of associated labor incurred losses of 57.4 billion dinars. This is 2.9 percent more than in the same period last year.

The situation is aggravated by price increases and growth in the rate of inflation. A particularly serious problem is very low personal incomes for workers, and in some work organizations, labor is paid irregularly.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY REVIEWS ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD171535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today at a joint session of all three chambers, delegates of the Croatian Assembly were informed about economic trends in the past 6 months, measures and activities for the realization of the resolution on the policy of the socioeconomic development of Croatia in 1986 and the social plan of Croatia from 1986-90. The introductory report was submitted by Ante Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly.

Apart from a certain growth of industrial production -- 4.1 percent in the first 5 months -- and rise in employment, the realization of the key resolution objectives is unsatisfactory. For example, exports are on the decline, the rate of inflation is high, while personal, general and joint expenditure is above the realistic level of production and productivity.

At the session Dr Ljubomir Baban was unanimously elected new member of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly.

SERBIAN BREAD PRICES JUDGED TOO HIGH

LD162202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium held a session today which was presided over by Slobodan Milosevic. The meeting discussed the current economic situation and activities aimed at realizing the policy of economic stabilization. It was stated that industrial production in Serbia since the beginning of the year has grown 6.3 percent, which is above the country's average. A trend toward further revival of production was recorded in June as well, while at the beginning of July the first results of the increasing of exports were recorded. The Presidium assessed the omissions which took place recently in connection with bread prices as inadmissible and stressed that full social and political responsibility should be borne for improvised and wrong decisions.

New Bread Prices Called For

LD172208 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] At its session today, the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly proposed to the Federal Executive Council to adopt a decision on the new price of flour and bread as soon as possible. On the other hand, a decision on the new prices of oil, sugar, meat, and milk should, according to the proposal by this council, be postponed until September. In the explanation, it is said that a decision on the price of bread and flour should be made at once in order to prevent the further worsening of the market supply of these articles.

FBIS

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YUGOSLAV ACADEMICIAN CRITICIZES KOSOVO SITUATION

AU181210 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 18 Jul 86

["Press review" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, July 18 (ATA) -- In the field of foreign policy, the speakers carry today excerpts from the interview of Dr. F. Muhic, professor of the Faculty of Philosophy of Shkup, published in the review DANAS of Zagreb and from the article by the report V. Mayer published in the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG which dwell on the situation in Kosovo, prepared by the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY.

Dr. F. Muhic says among others in the review DANAS: "I cannot keep silence even if I would pay it with my life, suffice to know that something may be salved. It has gone so far. What worries me most regarding Kosovo is the feeling that things will come out of control if it continues like this.

It is said that there are pressures, since Albanians are buying lands. But under such a kind of pressure we have lost one million people, who have come out of Yugoslavia to secure the daily bread for their families. Nobody is responsible for this. The economic pressure cannot be stopped. Why is there not taken into consideration the fact that Albanians too are transferred from Kosovo, but nobody speaks of the transfer of the Yugoslavs from Yugoslavia, either.

Now, there is spoken with fear of the high birthrate of the Albanians. 'They are a danger for us'. But, indeed the question is like this: Are the Albanians Yugoslavs or not. When some of them called we are not Yugoslavs we plunged them in jail. But if they are Yugoslavs and we say that they are such, and as a consequence we do not leave them part from us, then it must be said that their number does not increase, but ours increases, the number of the Yugoslavs rises." [passage omitted]

ROLE OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN ECONOMY EXPLAINED

AU210755 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albania 14 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The People's Council Must Do More To Tackle Great Problems of the Economy"]

[Text] In the course of implementing the decisions of the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee plenums and Comrade Ramiz Alia's instructions, the activity of the people's councils has been rising constantly. The state organs are dealing with the problems of the economy better than ever before, thus raising the standard of management and control work.

During the 6-month period, our economy has been forcefully demonstrating its fundamental features, its dynamism, and its balanced development. The achievements attained and the overfulfillment of the planned tasks in numerous branches and sectors of the economy in many districts are a testimony to this. Tirana, Vlore, Berat, Permet, and other districts have particularly distinguished themselves in this respect. These achievements are a result of a profound political understanding of the tasks and have served as a stimulating force in the progress of work everywhere, in setting in motion the great reserves of our society.

This dynamism observed in production and other sectors is a reflection of the fervor and initiative of the masses, of the spirit of actions. The state organs have supported these actions and revolutionary initiatives better and have raised the method of work through actions to a higher level of efficiency. As was stressed at the ninth session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly, the successful crowning of important actions in the commissioning of irrigation projects and the broad movement for the creation of small herds of cattle at brigade level, a movement that was inspired by the party and supported by the patriotism of the cooperativist peasantry, are a clear testimony of this dynamism. Movements like these have by now become a massive phenomenon and the peasantry itself is fully convinced that in the not too distant future it will meet all of its needs for milk on the basis of the production by these herds. As was stressed at the 15th AWP Central Committee Plenum, this initiative must be further promoted, consolidating the development of these herds. The party's solicitude was once again reflected in the 25 percent reduction of the price of milk from these herds for members of the brigades.

The present stage in the development of our socialist society and the future of the economy require that the people's councils and the executive committees should raise the efficiency of their management and controling work and tackle economic and financial problems more profoundly so that the planned tasks are fulfilled all along the line by branches, sectors, and districts. The great economic problems must be at the center of the people's councils' attention.

The district people's council executive committees have considerable and important tasks for their sections and must strengthen their links with the base. This requires that their method of work be improved in order to better and more efficiently resolve the problems concerning the district, enterprise, and agricultural cooperative, that they disseminate experience, and that they concretely assist the work of the people's councils of joined villages, particularly the village people's councils. The ministries and other central departments must also establish closer linked with the village people's councils and assist more concretely in raising the participation of the state organs throughout the entire planning process, as well as in resolving problems arising in the course of implementing the plans.

In order to raise the efficiency of the management and controling work of the people's councils, the activation of permanent commissions, council members, and activists would bring positive results. They must intensify their demands for accounting by the sections of the executive committees and the economic and state organs at the base, struggling againt formalism in demanding accounts; they must broach problems that appear; and they must seek out those who are responsible for the nonfulfillment of tasks. The state organs must on no occasion reconcile themselves to the spirit of justifications or to manifestations of bureaucracy and technocracy.

The 15th AWP Central Committee Plenum approved the draft directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the development of the economy and culture. The participation of all the people in the great popular discussion on the draft directives constitutes a great action of profound ideological, economic, and social substance. In this framework, the people's council at all levels, as well as the state and economic organs, under the guidance of the party, must draw out the advanced and innovative thinking of the working masses in order to uncover and place in the service of the people and the economy the great reserves constantly created by our socialist economy, and in order to increase the mobilization and fervor of the working masses and thus, go to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of its founding with as many achievements as possible in all fields.

BALKAN PASSENGER PLANE DETAINED IN ISTANBUL

AU201750 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA) -- A Balkan Airlines TU 154 passenger jet on the regular Sofia-Istanbul-Sofia flight was illegally detained by the Turkish authorities at Istanbul airport today. This is a gross violation of the norms of international air travel and of the bilateral agreement between the two countries. The Bulgarian air company sent another airplane to Istanbul to collect the 135 passengers that were to travel to Sofia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria has protested before the Turkish ambassador to Sofia and has asked for the immediate freeing of the airplane and for its return to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH FRG CP CHAIRMAN MIES

AU181325 Sofia BTA in English 1307 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met with Mr. Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, who is on a holiday in this country.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov familiarized the guest with the activity of the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people in connection with the carrying out of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP, which has outlined the strategy for qualitatively new growth of economy on the basis of the achievements of science and technology, for further utilization of the advantages of the socialist society and for ever greater satisfying the public's needs. He spoke about the peaceloving foreign policy of this country and paid special attention to the efforts for maintaining relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, for turning of the region into a nuclear and chemical-weapons-free zone.

Mr. Herbert Mies gave high assessment to the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the construction of socialist society, as well as to the constructive foreign policy of the country. He informed Mr. Todor Zhivkov of the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party, which was held recently, and of the activity in connection with the implementation of the resolutions of the congress. The two party leaders assessed the international situation as alarming and stressed that this was due to the aggressive policy of imperialism.

Both sides expressed full support to the comprehensive and realistic programme for peace, adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, land to the numerous constructive initiatives of the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries, outlining the way for radical reductions of nuclear and conventional weapons, for overall healing of the international situation.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Herbert Mies confirmed the determination of the BCP and the German Communist Party to continue to develop and deepen the mutual relations, to cooperate for the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalistm.

ZHIVKOV GREETS IRAQI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU191943 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq.

In the telegram, most cordial greetings and good wishes are sent to the Iraqi people on the occasion of the country's national day.

Confidence is expressed that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between Bulgaria and Iraq will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of our peoples and of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world. The telegram wishes progress, prosperity, and peace to the friendly Iraqi people.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH PDRY FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU181707 Sofia BTA in English 1543 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA) -- Consultations were held between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on issues in connection with the preparations for the 41st Session of the U.N., and on the activity of the two countries in international organizations.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Dimitur Kostov, ambassador, head of the "U.N. and Disarmament" Department, and the Yemeni delegation was led by Mr. Salim Faras, head of "International Organizations and Conferences" Department.

Mr. Salim Faras was received by Mr. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS WITH MOROCCO

AU191810 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 19 (BTA) -- Political consultations were held from July 17 through 19 between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Morocco. The Bulgarian side was represented by Mr. Ivan Ganve, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Moroccon by Mr. Ahmed Cherkaoui, state secretary for foreign affairs and cooperation.

The Moroccon guest was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, by Mr. Alexi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and woods, by Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs and by Mr. Krustyo Trichkov, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The consultations and meetings discussed the state and prospects of bilateral relations and noted with satisfaction that they are traditionally good and are developing on a mutually advantageous basis in the interests of the two friendly peoples. A credit agreement was signed between Bulgaria and Morocco.

The guest was informed of Bulgaria's development and of the guidelines in her foreign policy. Special attention was paid to Bulgaria's activities for securing a lasting climate of goodneighbourliness, trust, peace and security in the Balkins and for turning these into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The consultations confirmed Bulgaria's invariable and principled support for the struggle of the Arab peoples and for their just cause, especially for those of the Arab people of Palestine who are struggling for their national self-determination and for the foundation of an independent state.

Mr. Ahmed Cherkaoui informed the Bulgarian side of the guidelines in the foreign policy of Morocco. He expressed the support of his country for the peaceful initiatives leading to the easing of international tension and to the stopping of the arms race. The guest paid special attention to the problems in Africa and to the Middle East crisis.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED, ON ZAMBIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU201822 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Zambian Guests Have Left; A joint Communique Adopted at the End of the UNIP Delegation's Stay in Czechoslovakia"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- The delegation of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia, headed by its General Secretary Aleksander Grey Zulu, which paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for home on Friday [11 July]. [passage omitted]

A joint communique was adopted at the end. It states:

A delegation of the UNIP of Zambia, headed by its General Secretary Alexander Grey Zulu, at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia on 6-11 July 1986.

In the course of the visit, Alexander Grey Zulu was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. Bilateral interest in the future successful development of relations and mutual cooperation between the CPCZ and the UNIP was affirmed in the course of the reception, as well as the interest in continuing the endeavor aimed at developing Czechoslovak-Zambian relations in all fields.

The delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior at the Zizkov Hill, and with a bouquet of red flowers it paid respects to the memory of Klement Gottwald, a prominent representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement.

In the course of deliberations between Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Alexander Grey Zulu, UNIP general secretary, the two parties exchanged information about the activity and tasks of the CPCZ and the UNIP, and assessed the possibilities of the further development of cooperation between their parties. Issues connected with the possibility between the CSSR and the Republic of Zambia also were discussed.

In the course of the visit, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Mavis Muyanda, state minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia, and member of the Zambian delegation; and Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, received Daniel Lisulo, chairman of the Political and Legal Committee of the UNIP Central Committee.

During their talks, the two parties noted with satisfaction the accord or closeness of standpoints on the most important international political issues and as regards the assessment of the current international situation. They expressed profound alarm over the strained situation in the world. Both parties depicted the aggressive and militarist policy of imperialism, particularly American imperialism as the main cause of this state. Imperialism, and especially the U.S. military-industrial complex are escalating the feverish arms buildup. In an effort to gain military superiority they are developing new systems of nuclear and space weapons, fomenting hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, interfering in the international affairs of sovereign states, deliberately provoking situations of crisis, and in order to destabilize the developing countries within the framework of their neocolonialist interests, they are imperilling international security.

The two parties condemned the policy of imperialist intervention and the policy of neoglobalism in various parts of the world. They favor a consistent construction of a comprehensive system of international security, including economic security.

The two parties also condemn a further escalation of the feverish arms buildup and express strong alarm over the U.S. steps to transfer it to outer space. They stress the necessity of immediately halting the arms race, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons, and favor a total ban on and the scrapping of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

In this connection they voiced support for Soviet peace initiatives in the sphere of disarmament and to the peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries, which originated from the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Budapest. The two parties noted the inadmissibility of terrorism as a method of resolving international problems and stressed the need to eliminate its causes. In this connection they condemned the acts of state terrorism by the United States vis-a-vis Libya, by Israel vis-a-vis the independent Middle East states, and in particular by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa vis-a-vis the front states in southern Africa.

They sharply condemn the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, and the unleashing of the unprecedented repression by the Pretoria regime against the majority of the population of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia. They agree that the racist regime could not excist and continue its unconcelaed contempt for the norms of international law, the UN charter, and the appropriate UN and the OAU resolutions, without the broad and all-round support of the United States, some other NATO members, and Israel. They are of the opinion that arpartheid cannot be reformed [modifikovan], but must be eliminated. The two sides expressed their unequivocal support for the legitimate demands of the nations of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa for freedom and independence, and called for a general imposition of the severest sanctions on the Pretoria regime. In this connection they condemned the U.S. and British so-called policy of constructive cooperation with the South Africa racists and their deliberate boycott of imposed sanctions.

In this connection, the two parties attach great importance to the upcoming eighth conference of the nonaligned countries on the highest level in Zimbabwe's Harare, which will, without doubt, contribute to the further consolidation of the unity of the nonaligned countries and will be an important support for the forces of progress and peace not only in southern Africa, but throughout the world. At the close of the visit, Alexander Grey Zulu expressed thanks for the reception and the hospitality accorded to him and his retinue in the course of his stay in the CSSR.

ROHLICEK, STROGANOV DISCUSS JOINT UNDERTAKINGS

AU201726 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK Report: "Deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet Cooperation; On Principles for Setting Up Joint Ventures, Enterprises, and Collectives; Comrade R. Rohlicek Received Comrade S. Stroganov"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- In Prague on Wednesday [16 July], Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier, received Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who had talks with Josef Voracek, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, on drafts of agreements between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers on the establishment of direct relations between production and scientific-technical organizations, and on the main principles for setting up joint ventures [sdruzeni], enterprises, and collectives.

Preliminary agreement has been reached on 74 proposals for the establishment of direct relations between Czechoslovak and Soviet production and scientific-technical organizations, and 17 proposals for setting up joint enterprises and institutions. Further 92 proposals pertaining to the establishment of direct relations are being defined.

The purpose of the intergovernmental agreements on direct relations and on setting up joint enterprises is to comprehensively deepen production cooperation and specialization in the spirit of the deliberations conducted by the highest CSSR and USSR representatives, Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev, and thus markedly contribute to the intensification of the national economy.

The reception was attended by Igor Cherkasov, USSR charge d'affairs ad interim to the CSSR.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES LEBANESE MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD181743 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 18 (CTK) -- Consultations between the foreign ministries of Czechoslovakia and Lebanon ended here today. The Lebanese delegation was led by General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Fu'ad al-Turk, and the Czecoslovak delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda.

At the close of the consultations, Fu'ad al-Turk was received by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The two representatives exchanged views on the main questions of the international development, mainly in the Middle East, and discussed the prospects for the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Lebanon.

TOMAN VISITS NICARAGUA, SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD202126 Prague CTK in English 1959 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 20 (CTK correspondent) -- President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua received on Saturday foreign delegations attending the celebrations of the anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution, including the Czechoslovak Delegation.

The Czechoslovak delegation, led by Federal Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman, today inspected the Chiltepe Dairy Complex near Managua, built in cooperation with countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Also today, Miroslav Toman signed, in his capacity of Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member, an agreement on cooperation between the party and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). The agreement was signed for the FSLN by member of its national leadership Jaime Wheelock.

ABRAHAM-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS PRC

LD191542 Prague CTK in English 1434 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing July 19 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by Presidium member Ladislav Abraham, ended a visit to China and left for home today.

During their stay, the Czechoslovak trade unionists held talks with representatives of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, visited Shanghai and other cities, and inspected several industrial plants.

DOMESTIC ENTERPRISE SHORTCOMINGS ANALYZED

LD191731 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Esteemed listeners, here is a domestic policy commentary for this week, which was prepared by Milan Blaha, our editor:

Last week the harvest was in the headlines. Some while ago we heard the latest news about its progress. The warehouses and silos are getting fuller and the question asked most frequently is what will this year's harvest be like? The fact is, that the grain crops and mainly the wheat crops, have been noticeably affected by protracted draught and so a big question mark hangs all the time over the grain harvest. Well, it is expected that it will be about 10 percent less than we planned and this year's plan calculated for 3.02 million metric tons of densely sowed cereals and with 880,000 metric tons of corn, which is altogether 3.9 million metric tons of grain crops. If there is less, then the task of reducing to a minimum the losses during the harvest becomes an urgent task for the farmers. According to the information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Slovak SR, the 2 to 2.5 percent norm of losses will not be exceeded. The combine harvester operators are not therefore aiming at cutting hectares, as was habitual in other years, but at the quantity of threshed grain. And this is the correct way, because this year's grain is of exceptional quality. [passage omitted]

In a word, quality is the main criterion for all field work. It is exactly the same criterion, which construction workers were reminded of last week on the occasion of their day by Minister Miklanek. He said: Increasing output and efficiency and shortening construction time are the most important tasks of the construction industry. Understandably; there is not a corner of the republic, where there is be no construction going on.

But these words are valid not just in a domestic sense, because a new task of particular significance is the construction of integrated projects in the Soviet Union -- the Progress, Krivoy Rog and Karachaganak projects. All of them have so far been struggling against the infantile diseases of growth and so the question arises yet again: Who was not ready? Construction collectives or the top level bosses? The answer will be given with further construction work, but one must nevertheless ask the question about quality. For instance even in connection with the results attained by the financial autonomy sphere in the first 6 months of the 8th 5-Year Plan. In all honesty, they did not sound very optimistic.

And so, the history of the unsuccessful first years of 5-year plan periods will evidently be continued. It seems as if our leading economic managers are not inventive enough in the economic field, as they increasingly rely upon eventual transfers of the tasks to the next periods, instead of relying upon their own abilities and enterprise. But the doors which made it possible for careless dirctors to be ranked among the best, despite violating contractual obligations, producing low quality goods, and utilizing resources badly, are slowly but surely closing. The world of limited resources is, after all, demanding quality. Every other alternative means wasting expensive raw materials, materials, power and human labor. True, it is not at all easy to produce goods of highest technological and economic parameters. On the contrary, it is an exceptionally complex process, which encompasses all occupations within an enterprise. In other words, the highest quality of a product is a reflection of the quality of all work. It represents its true picture. After all, compatibility with world parameters is not obtained by waving a magic wand, but by everyday toilsome quality work, which will grow into habit and the habit into tradition.

Only in the atmosphere of the highest demands upon the work of each individual and in the environment where everybody has to prove and defend the standard of one's own qualification on an everyday basis, is it possible to rely upon the contributions of the inexhaustible resources of social production, such as scientific and technological development, international socialist economic integration and creative activity of working people. These are the factors, which have the ability of reproducing themselves continuously on a higher qualitative level. To what extent we shall succeed in opening these wells of living water, has to be answered by everybody at their working place and everybody will have to judge one's own contribution towards increasing quality. Let us not forget: In the present conditions the knowledge of economic laws and the ability to use them is unavoidable. This is why the quality of managers and their talent to manage production in a responsible way in the conditions of scientific and technological revolution with the necessary economic effect is so important.

CTK COMMENTS ON LATEST U.S. NEVADA NUCLEAR TEST

LD182040 Prague CTK in English 1830 GMT 18 Jul 86

["CTK Comment on Latest U.S. Nuclear Test"; by Karel Filek]

[Text] Prague July 18 (CTK) -- The latest nuclear test conducted by the United States in the Nevada desert last night showed again that Ronald Reagan's administration is not willing to respond to appeals from the Soviet Union, the world public as well as the American people and join the moratorium unilaterally declared by the Soviet Union on last August 6.

The White House and the Pentagon say they must complete the planned series of nuclear tests irrespective of the fact that the Soviet Union has discontinued its tests and that it had conducted at least one-third fewer tests than the United States. Last night's blast weas the fourteenth since the Soviet moratorium came into force.

The Soviet Government has agreed with inspection on the spot and thus rid Washington of the last pretext for rejecting agreement. Soviet and American scientists have jointly installed seismic apparatuses near the Soviet nuclear testing site near Semiplaotinsk and similar devices are to be installed near the Nevada Desert before the end of this year. They can record the slightest tremor and their installation efficiently refutes White House arguments that a possible agreement on banning all nuclear weapons tests cannot be controlled.

The Soviet Union has several times confirmed its willingness to open talks on a total ban on nuclear weapons tests.

MEISSNER INTERVIEWED, DESCRIBES ALLEGED ABDUCTION

DW182111 East Berlin Television Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Interview with Professor Dr Herbert Meissner by correspondent Dr Lutz Renner in the GDR Permanent Mission in Bonn 18 July -- recorded]

[Text] [Renner] Professor Meissner, in the past days you have experienced situations involving strong psychological stress. Therefore, I would like to ask you whether you are in a position to give the interview.

[Meissner] Yes, I am well and in a position to give it.

[Renner] Noboday forced you to do that?

[Meissner] Naturally not.

[Renner] Well, then let us review the beginning of the whole story. I cannot imagine that a man like you would commit larceny in a department store. Was that a trap, or what was it?

[Meissner] That obviously was a provocation. I was in West Berlin on a normal business trip, looked at a few goods at Wertheim's department store, wanted to buy something and had something in my hand to examine and choose it. Then somebody put his hand on my shoulder and said I was temporarily arrested. Two people took me to a separate room. Neither was a record made there nor was I asked about my personal data. There was a telephone call of just one sentence: The man can be picked up. A few minutes later two uniformed policeman took me to a police jail. There the real story began.

[Renner] How did it proceed?

[Meissner] It proceeded in the following way: I had to hand over all my personal possessions. I was totally stripped. I was accused of being engaged in intelligence activities. It was said this suspicion was now being investigated. There were a number of talks. I was reproached with clearly and evidently being a spy and similar things. Then I was transferred to the state police protection [polizeilicher staatsschutz] -- I suppose that is the official term. There additional interrogations took place.

[Renner] If I have understood you correctly, the alleged larceny in the department store was of no importance at all.

[Meissner] From then on, it was of no importance any more. It also did not play a role in initial press reports. The Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL on 10 July stated that a recheck with the department store's leading staff showed that they knew nothing about the incident. That clearly confirms that obviously those people were not staff members, and that clearly proves -- and I also realized it relatively quickly there -- that it was a provocation which is often applied by Western intelligence services to withdraw somebody temporarily from circulation or get totally hold of him. I know that from experience; as you know, I have for many years and very often visited other countries.

[Renner] You said that you were with the state police protection. What happened there?

[Meissner] At the state police protection, I was interrogated. My personal possessions were analyzed. There was again the charge of proved intelligence activities. I was reminded of the earlier business trips and other things. Threats were voiced, that it was clear that 8-10 or 12 years in prison would be the obvious result. A number of similar threats of that kind were voiced, with the most important thing being, however, that I was given drinks which obviously contained psychoactive drugs, because subsequently I was getting into a state of slight euphoria which can be described in the following way: You do not take anything seriously any more; everything seems to be quite harmless and funny; you are stepping outside yourself, as it were, are standing beside yourself, and are watching yourself like on a stage, while nevertheless you somehow remain mentally present and concentrated. It is a very odd state which I have never known before.

[Renner] If I am understanding you correctly, you had no alternative.

[Meissner] You can term it that way. In that situation I signed a statement which contains a statement that I would defect to the FRG, and which later on was presented to me several times, each time accompanied by the remark that now I would have no opportunity of going back to the GDR. It was very eloquently described to me what the GDR authorities would do to me if I were to go back to the GDR.

[Renner] What else happened?

[Meissner] Then 1the Federal Intelligence Service intervened. I was brought before a representative of the Federal Intelligence Service. Guarded by armed officials of the state police protection, I was taken to Berlin-Tegel Airport where in the evening I was placed in a plane for Munich. In Munich, two cars were waiting for me on the airfield, and I was taken to a town southwest of Munich, called Murnau, where I spent the following days always accompanied by two officers of the Federal Intelligence Service.

[Renner] Let me ask you at this point as well: Did you go voluntarily?

[Meissner] All that was done was against my will, and the whole affair happened against my will. Therefore, voluntariness is out of the question.

[Renner] If I have understood you correctly, that would mean that the facts constitute the offense of abduction.

[Meissner] They clearly constitute such an offense.

[Renner] What happened then?

[Meissner] Then I had a number of talks in Munich. I was interrogated, and I thought that I now had to utilize every opportunity to bring about a situation which would allow me to get away as quickly as possible and return to the GDR.

[Renner] Were you then also under the influence of drugs?

[Meissner] Not at that point. However, I was under extraordinary stress, because I did not sleep for almost 5 days. I was constantly considering whether I had any chance and what way I should choose.

[Renner] Did you sign any documents?

[Meissner] In Munich I signed a document which contains the demand not to establish contact with the GDR Permanent Mission. However, I did that under the aspect of bringing about a situation which would allow relaxing the watch. I utilized every opportunity to that end. I handled the talks and interrogations during the first 2 or 3 days in a way that I could politically answer for. Then I found the point where I could go to the Permanent Mission.

[Renner] The FRG press reported that you also got a new passport.

[Meissner] Yes, in Munich a passport was handed to me or forced on me -- as you like -- a FRG passport which was not made out in my name, however, but on the name of Martin Bauer, and which was dated back to 1985 and gave Hannover as place of issue. In other words, it clearly was a forged document. I accepted it without having the intention of ever making use of it. However, that also plays a role in the deal.

[Renner] How did you get to Bonn?

[Meissner] In Munich I used a medical examination -- I had mentioned my cardiac rhythm defect to get the necessary medicaments that I am used to -- to further relax the circumstances. I was given an apartment on Munich's Westkreuz, in the guest house called forum. On the first evening, on Monday, 14 July, the day we went to Munich in the morning, I was allowed to walk about the city, see people, be without the permanent guards, and get a little rest in that way. That also was recommended by that doctor, so as to restore my psychological stability and ease the pressure on my nerves. It certainly was also considered as an aspect allowing them to collaborate with me better in the future. I utilized that opportunity immediately for finding a way that would lead me to the Permanent Mission in Bonn. I ask you to understand that the details of that way cannot be disclosed for television. Anyway I called on the Permanent Mission, was immediately admitted as a GDR citizen, and have from that moment been perfectly taken care of, and I am very grateful for that.

[Renner] Then you had a statement conveyed to the Federal Chancellery, but were not ready to talk to FRG authorities. Why not?

[Meissner] You know, Mr Renner. First of all, I am a GDR citizen and I am not subject to the FRG law. I am ready at any time to give any information to my authorities. I am not ready to negotiate with the FRG authorities. Second, after what I have experienced in the last 5 days on the part of various FRG authorities, I have not been very eager to get into personal touch with those authorities again.

[Renner] Reviewing the entire process, how would you assess it?

[Meissner] As a clear political provocation which certainly had two aims. First, the problematic relations possibly were to be tested -- an attempt which is not entirely new. Second, the opportunity was to be utilized of dragging a high-ranking GDR representative to the other side, urging or blackmailing or forcing him to commit treason, and in this way profiting from it politically against the GDR. For 30 years I have been politically and scientifically active. I have been to many countries, and I know from my political experience that one has to assume such things.

[Renner] Why were you in West Berlin?

[Meissner] I planned to talk with a colleague. I have a number of colleagues in West Berlin. They also are known to the Federal authorities. I have occasional scientific contacts with them.

Those contacts, like many others that I have during travels, at conference, and other meetings, have always been aimed at furthering scientific cooperation, encouraging scientific developments, exchanging views and opinions -- in other words, everything that has been considered so important in the Helsinki Final Act. I have done that for many years, and not totally without success. That also was my task on that day.

[Renner] Professor Meissner, you are now in the GDR Permanent Mission in Bonn. Where do you see a solution to your problem?

[Meissner] Mr Renner, in my statement which was presented to the Federal Chancellery, I clearly requested my return to the GDR. I expressly restated that I am voluntarily staying in the building of our country's Permanent Mission, that I have been held and influenced in the Federal Republic against my will, and that I have no other wish but return to my home country. I am sure they need me there, and I want to spend the next 10 years and work and be diligent there rather than do something else or be somewhere elese. What matters is not only work. I also want to live with my family, be with my friends and comrades whom I would like to greet very cordially from here. There is no other solution for me but the return to the GDR.

[Renner] Thank you very much for the interview.

ATTEMPTED RECRUITMENT OF LAWYER BY FRG PROTESTED

LD181520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jul (ADN) -- A representation by the GDR Ministry of Foreign affairs to the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR capital protested on 3 July 1986 the blackmail methods by the FRG Secret Service (BND). BND employees attempted on several occasions to contact a GDR lawyer, Edgar Irmscher, during business trips to Berlin (West) both in the middle of the street and in writing, trying to force him, by means of false accusations of intelligence acitivity, to collaborate with the BND and thus betray the GDR. The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphatically demanded a halt to all secret service activities against the lawyer Irmscher since the unimpeded exercise of his activity lies not only in the interests of the CDR.

POSSIBILITIES FOR PROGRESS AT CSCE TALKS NOTED

LD182145 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Guenter Leuschner Commentary]

[Text] The 11th round of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmanent in Europe ended in Stockholm today which was attended by all the 35 CSCE states. At the final session Oleg Grinevskiy, Soviet chief delegate, said that important progress had been made over the past few days. There will now be a 4-week summer recess. The final decision on a result of the conference will have to be taken during the final stage of negotiations in mid-August. Guenter Leuschner comments:

The majority of diplomats will benefit little from this recess; they will have to forego their holidays because work will continue in Stockholm for the greater part of these 4 weeks, informally as diplomatic language has it. The proposal for this came from France. It was supported at once by the Soviet Union, and because this occurred immediately after the talks between President Mitterrand and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, the connection can be obvious.

France and the Soviet Union intend to make every effort to arrive at a solution to the still outstanding issues by the end of the conference on 19 September, in other words to achieve a result. If there is an opportunity for a change for the better in Europe, then there could be no better starting point than success at the Stockholm conference. One could hear repeatedly over the past few days, especially from French diplomats. The fact that even the recess is being used can well be interpreted as a willingness by the majority of the conference participants to aim seriously and intensively at such a success.

Once again it is no accident that optimistic sentiments are now gaining the upper hand in Stockholm; even the U.S. chief negotiator told journalists that he saw the outline of an agreement, even if some of the outlines were still wrapped in clouds. If hopes for success have become at least somewhat greater, then there are several reasons.

On the one hand, the editorial work is, after all, making some progress, even if still too slowly. Next, the flexibility of the socialist countries, their willingness to comprise, is having an effect; especially during the past few days there was renewed proof of it. We have agreed to postpone for the time being the inclusion of independent activities by the armed forces in confidence-building. Thus, the extent of the confidence-building measures is, admittedly, being reduced -- which does not correspond to our conceptions -- but the socialist countries have thus met requests by the NATO states. In other words, one obstacle has been removed. Finally, over the past few weeks there were for the first time indications that the West is prepared to compromise, which is yet another positive factor.

Yet, it is too early to talk of a breakthrough, on the one hand because there are still two or three difficult problems to be solved, and on the other hand, there are many who remember the end of the Bern CSCE meeting on human contacts. Then, only a few weeks ago, after numerous efforts, a substantial final document had come about: 34 countries assented, but the United States said no and blocked everything. It is perhaps difficult to imagine that a similar situation will present itself, especially because the Bern fiasco led to a whopping big row inside NATO. But, can it really be ruled out altogether? This will probably be known only at the very end of the Stockholm conference, namely on 19 September.

HONECKER MEETS HEAD OF GROUP OF SOVIET FORCES

LD191327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR Council of State chairman and GDR National Defense Council chairman, received Army General Petr Lushev, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) commander in chief on Saturday, to mark the end of his service in the GSFG.

Erich Honecker praised Army General Lushev's successful work as GSFG head and his personal contribution to the further development and strengthening of the fraternal relations between the SED and CPSU, the GDR and the USSR, and their peoples and armies.

Army General Lushev was awarded the Scharnhorst Order in recognition of his services in the reliable military protection of socialism and peace.

Army General Lushev warmly thanked the GDR party and state leadership for the high award. He praised the great support which was consistently given to the GSFG and assured the SED Central Committee general secretary that the GSFG will, in close alliance with the GDR people and the National People's Army, fulfill its internationalist duty to protect peace and socialism at all times. Erich Honecker wished Army General Lushev much success in his new, responsible work.

There was an exchange of views during the meeting on current issues in the military-political situation and on the further deepening of fraternal relations between the GDR and the USSR and their armed forces.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was attended by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, GDR National Defense Council secretary.

Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Group's Political Directorate also was present.

KRENZ, PCP OFFICIAL DISCUSS DISARMAMENT POLICIES

LD182027 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The SED and the Portuguese Communist Party expect the United States to join the unilateral Soviet Moratorium on nuclear test. This was expressed today by the two parties' leading representatives, Egon Krenz and Jorge Araujo. The two politicians paid tribute to the disarmament initiatives of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states and the USSR proposals to liberate the world from nuclear weapons. During their meeting [date, place not specified], Jorge Araujo praised the development of the German workers and peasants state. He spoke about his party's efforts at defending the achievements of the April revolution in Portugal.

HONECKER GREETS IRAQ'S HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU191949 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has conveyed congratulations on the national day of the Republic of Iraq to Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, and chairman of the Revolution Command Council. The telegram stresses that in the present tense international situation it is more urgent than ever that all states undertake joint efforts to enter the path of nuclear disarmament and to guarantee for all countries peaceful conditions for their development.

Erich Honecker expresses his firm conviction that the tested friendly relations between the GDR and Iraq will further deepen to the benefit of both peoples and as a contribution to safeguarding world peace.

GLEMP COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE PAPAL VISIT TO POLAND

AU201325 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1313 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Sassari (Sardinia) -- In the words of the primate, Cardinal Glemp, Poland in the last few years was on the very verge of a civil war. In a press conference in Sardinia, Glemp said that the Polish party and state leader was, however, "a very intelligent and cultivated man, with whom one can speak." With regard to a possible third trip by Pope John Paul II to Poland, said Glemp, the Polish Government would not oppose such a visit.

POLES SUSPECTED OF ESPIONAGE RELEASED BY SWEDEN

LD191245 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] The espionage affair unleashed by the Swedish press with the aid of the military authorities in connection with a navigational error committed by a group of four Poles living in Sweden who sailed their yacht into the area of the Musko naval base south of Stockholm lasted only 1 day. It transpired that there was no question of any espionage activity.

LABOR MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW FOR BRIEFINGS

LD181932 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 18 Jul 86

[By PAP correspondent Jozef Rzeszut]

[Text] Moscow, July 18: Poland's minister of labour, wages and social affairs, Stanislaw Gebala visited the USSR with a group of experts on the invitation from the Soviet State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs. During his Soviet visit, Minister Gebala held talks with Soviet vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Yuriy Batalin, chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs, Ivan Gladkiy, and called on the CPSU CC Economic Department, where he met with the first deputy of the department chairman, Vladimir Mozin.

During the talks, Minister Gebala was briefed by the Soviet representatives on the activities undertaken in the field of labour and social affairs after the CPSU 27th Congress, and presented the works of his ministry after the 10th PUWP Congress. The sides also agreed upon the field of cooperation between the labour and social affairs' ministries of both states. Minister Gebala also toured the Elektrosila and Bolshevichka industrial plants in Leningrad and met with representatives of city authorities. The detailed review of Soviet experience in the field of labour and social affairs will be used in the implementation of the targets set out for the ministry by the 10th PUWP Congress.

JOINT ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD182204 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] In Moscow the latest meeting has taken place between representatives from the Polish and USSR Governments concerning economic and scientific-technical cooperation, Franciszek Kubiczek and Vladimir Lakhtin. They discussed the expansion of cooperation between industrial enterprises and scientific-research institutes, as well as the establishment of joint enterprises.

MESSNER RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD182308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Today the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner, received Puntsagiyn Jasray, Mongolian People's Republic deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission. Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Mongolian Ambassador Oldziyhutagiyn Choyjilsuren, participated in the meeting devoted to issues of bilateral cooperation.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST HIGHLIGHTS 'IMMENSE' DIFFERENCES

LD182047 Warsaw PAP in English 1815 GMT 18 Jul 86

["U.S. Nuclear Test Blast: More than Obvious Now"; by Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, July 18: By carrying out another underground nuclear test blast in Nevada yesterday, the U.S. questioned again the significant opportunity to agree on a total ban on those tests. It is more than obvious for the world now that the Reagan administration, whose boss announced in 1983 that the goal of his life was to make nuclear weapons "powerless and outdated," tries all means to build up and update its arsenal, and underground nuclear tests are necessary to this end. Even in the NATO states, increasingly more frequent are opinions that, as a result of the Soviet disarmament offensive, "the Soviets introduced certain dynamics to the process of limiting armaments," while the U.S. leading circles clearly lack a concept. Perhaps never before the differences in flexibility, inventiveness, mobility and consistence between Washington and Moscow were so immense as now.

JAILED SOLIDARITY LEADERS MAY NOT ACCEPT AMNESTY

AU201256 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 20 (AFP) -- Jailed Solidarity leaders may prefer to serve their full sentences rather than agree to abstain from opposition activities if freed under Poland's new clemency law, opposition sources said here Sunday. Bogdan Lis, 34, for instance, has told his mother that he would not sign any commitment which would make him abandon the struggle to restablish independent trade unions, she said after visiting him at the Barczewo prison in northern Poland. Mr. Lis was jailed for two years in June 1985. Former Solidarity leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa has called the clemency law decreed by the Polish parliament Thursday [17 July] "pure propaganda".

The law -- officially called a special procedure concerning people having committed certain offenses -- was seemingly intended to free political prisoners, but also includes ordinary prisoners. The government acknowledges 189 political prisoners, while the opposition puts their number at 350. The law -- due to become effective on Tuesday [22 July], Poland's national holiday -- also opened the way for the Supreme Court to cancel prosecution procedures against "opinion offenders," by request of the general prosecutor in cases "especially justified."

The law stipulates that political offenders must commit themselves in writing "not to break the law" again and that any pardon would be cancelled if the person "willingly" commits the same type of offence before the end of 1987. General Prosecutor Jozef Zyta would not say whether signing the pledge was obligatory, however, saying that each case would be examined separately and that the government had shown good will and expected reciprocity.

The clemency law also applies to underground opposition militants who surface by the end of the year and give authorities details about their clandestine activities. Some 20,000 common offenders could also benefit from the clemency measures, Justice Minister Lech Domeracki has said, indicating that jailed mothers, women over 50 men over 60 would be especially considered. Official figures show 114,000 people are serving prison sentences in Poland.

MINISTER EXPLAINS ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS

LD201414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] For a long time now, the matter of the struggle against social pathology and the methods for preventing it has been a focus of attention for the authorites and the mass media. The interview given by Minister of Health and Social Welfare Moroslaw Cybulko to Malgorzata Jarocka from the contemporary weekly ARGUMENTY is also devoted o this topic. The minister reminds readers that the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare actively participated in the formation of the laws relating to these problems -- the laws on upbringing in sobriety, on counteracting alcoholism, and on preventing drug addiction.

Despite the law, however, counteracting alcoholism is not yet effective. The actions up to now lack consistency. In some cases it is also necessary to strengthen repressive actions. Criminal activites and breaking of this law are tolerated too often, especially in work enterprises. The role and tasks of the health service are undoubtedly specific and irreplaceable. As I said, they rest on the removal of the health consequences of alcohol abuse. On the other hand, we cannot and should not take over the obligations of other services or institutions.

The anti-alcohol fund is allocated for the implementation of tasks in upbringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism. In 1985, the subsidy for the central anti-alcohol fund came to Z5.58 billion and in 1976 to 9 billion. Its resources are used by many ministries and social organizations. In our ministry, resources from this fund are allocated, above all, for the widening and better use of the counteraddiction medical service base: social welfare homes and drying-out clinics. In 1985, about z6 billion were allocated for these aims. The plan for 1986 comes to z4.5 billion. In the current year, 2,546 psychiatric and counteraddictive beds have been provided, as well as 10 counteraddiction advice centers and 2,374 beds in social welfare homes. Over and above this, resources from the fund are allocated for help to addicts and members of their families -- 580 million in 1985 and 800 billion in the current year -- and for medical research, personnel training, and health education.

Currently, it is estimated that about 200,000 people in Poland have contact with narcotic substances. These are the so-called threatened people. On the other hand, a specific state of illness -- so-called dependence, addiction -- is manifest in about 30-35,00 people. Narcotic substances are generally taken by people from 17 to 30 years old, but elementary school sudents are intoxicating themselves more and more often, using solvents, glues, and medicines. There are currently 13 specialist advice centers and 21 consultation points in the country, of which 11 are run by Monar [Voluntary Anti-Drug Abuse and Therapy Organization]. Over 100 specialized detoxification units have been separately allocated. There are 20 rehabilitation centers -- 12 run by Monar -- with about 500 beds.

The need for cooperation between the ministry, institutions, and social and youth organizations; bodies of the authorities; and state administration at different levels is obvious. It is demanded by the necessity for implementing appropriate and coherent social policy.

Commissions acting at the Council of Ministers, and appointed under the appropriate legislation, namely the Commission to Counteract Alcoholism and the Commission to Counter Drug Addition, fulfill coordinating and inspirational function.

Most important is the creation of conditions in the family, at school, in the work enterprise, and in the local milieux so that social attitudes and deviant behavior are not tolerated further by surrounding people and so that such practices cease to be worthwhile for particular people, stresses Minister Miroslaw Cybulko.

MOKRZYSZCZAK EVALUATES CURRENT PZPR STATUS

AU192000 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 2 Jul 86 pp 6, 7

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, by Jozef Grabowicz and Alina Reutt: "The Party's Strength Comes in Action" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Grabowicz, Reutt] What is the present meaning of the increase in the party's political-organizational work and of the increased effectiveness of its activity?

[Mokrzyszczak] We know that nothing comes from nothing and that we must work for everything. That is why the fact that every objective person is now able to see the increase in the importance and role of the party is a result of the enormous work carried out by us in the past few years.

At the beginning of the eighties the party, which was in a way turned in on itself, was forced to take action in order to regain its ideological unity and the ability of effective activity. But now times are different and the priority of party tasks is different. The party must direct its energy toward work among people, the workers class, and nonparty persons, and must preserve the atmosphere of candor and critical observations that prevailed furing the precongress meetings and individual talks. It is necessary to give publicity to the view aired by people at meetings and behind the scenes at various conferences.

I wish to recall here the importance of the 20th plenum resolution on raising the effectiveness of the party's political and organizational activities and, especially, on improving the performance of the party's basic cells. One of the main tasks posed for party cells and organizations was to accelerate the rate of party work, to increase effective activity, to enlarge the number of aktivs, and to make qualitative progress in the daily activities of all party cells and organizations, especially those at the lowest levels. The congress campaign showed that this progress is being achieved in many cases. Many primary party organizations have gained in inner strength, have become militant, and have regained the trust of work forces and the real political position in plants and communities. The party is now more militant and more effective in its actions, and most party organizations continue to work in a consistent and planned manner. [passage omitted]

[Grabowicz, Reutt] The implementation of the party program calls for the militant participation of all PZPR members, but the fact is that there are still many kibitzers [kibice] in it, that some functionaries are fond of "militancy" in the form of meetings, and that many members indulge in propaganda slogans instead of really committing themselves to pary work. What is your view on all this?

[Mokrzyszczak] I know that there are in the party individuals on whom we cannot rely in various situations, who show no initiative, and who have just formal ties with the party and pay their dues. At meetings they officially back party policy, but behind the scenes they dissociate themselves from the resolutions they had voted for just a few moments before. Some individuals confess to their party membership only during working hours.

Such people should be reminded of the principle that one must take roots in the party and must stay with it for better and for worse. We must tigthen ideomoral requirements, especially in the case of the managing cadres, the attitudes of which have an impact on the attitudes of the rank-and-file. We all know that the authority of the ideas represented by the party has never weakened, but that the authority of the individuals who have distorted these ideas has always perished.

[Grabowski, Reutt] During the congress campaign some people pointed to certain weaknesses of party work, such as the inconsistent implementation of appointed goals. Which has more precision: the items of resolutions or the recommendations on how they should be implemented and controlled?

[Mokrzyszczak] People often ask us about the effectiveness of our resolutions and decisions; this means they are fond of the activities that are programmed in such a way as to not allow for any changes. But we cannot program life once and for all because life produces many surprises. That is why we must modify resolutions during their implementation. However, it is fact that our organization of work, our ways to achieve our targets, and the manner in which we assign tasks and deadlines in implementing our resolutions are not our strong points. The inflation of resolutions is one result of this. Every task, including every party task, must be planned and controlled effectively. It is effective daily organizational activity and not the number of various meetings that determines the results of party work

[Grabowski, Reutt] The party has been increasing as of July last year. What is the present state of the party and what are the trends in its quantitative development?

[Mokrzyszczak] The party now has fewer members, but it has gained in resilience and experience. It continues to gain new people -- mostly workers and young people -- who do not want to remain on the sidelines. The party must continue to gain in quality and numbers, but this must not be done in a haphazard way. We need consistent and painstaking work, primarily with nonparty workers and young people -- with everyone willing to work for the country in our ranks.

This year the party has gained 10,362 new comrades. As of the beginning of January 1986 36,673 persons were admitted as candidates. On 31 May of this year the party totaled 2,215,762 comrades, of whom 38.2 percent were workers, 9 percent peasants, and 52.5 percent intellectuals.

We want to improve the class competition of the party because the ratio of workers in the party is still not proportional to their ratio in the structure of our working population. I think that we have too few young people in the party, that the development of the party forces in individual social and occupational communities is unequal, and that there are too few party members in rural areas. All this show that we must stablize the party's numerical development, expand and strengthen the workers backbone, and ensure that, together with peasants, workers are the dominant force in the party.

The party has arrived at its congress stronger in experience and aware not only of the growing trust of the workers class, but also of its historic responsibility. The fact that all people trust the party places obligations on us, and we must be equal to them.

GENERAL OUTLINES FUTURE TASKS FOR GRADUATES

AU210805 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Jul 86 p 2

[Speech by Division General Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, at a graduation ceremony held at the "Feliks Dzierszynski" Military Political Academy on 12 July]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Comrade graduates! Today's graduation ceremony is an important event in both your personal and service lives. The masters diplomas in pedagogy, political science, and economics that you have just been awarded are a confirmation of your personal achievements and an expression of the political and professional maturity that you have attained. This also represents an achievement for the school.

Graduation opens a new period in your responsible work and service. When you come to undertake difficult work in military units remember that you not only represent yourselves but the school that has equipped you with the necessary qualifications and skills as well. It has provided you with a thorough knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and has armed you with a methology that will enable yuou to understand the laws of social development correctly and the mechanisms for identifying and cultivating people's awareness, convictions, and attitudes. You must continually deepen and extend this knowledge and be able to apply it in social and military life.

The main task facing you should be to make independent and creative use of the knowledge and skills that you have acquired during your studies and the rich theoretical and methodological results produced by the 10th PZPR Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. Familiarizing yourselves with tasks and the implementation of the 10th Congress resolution in the Armed Forces will be the main element in your work during the period immediately following the completion of your studies.

Despite progress in the normalization of life in our country you will find yourselves working in a difficult and complicated situation. We cannot escape from economic and social difficulties. These difficulties are varied and have many different causes. All social forces must be mobilized to overcome them. We must also always remember that there are forces in whose interest it is that the process of overcoming the consequences of the crisis lasts as long as possible. In the battle for the consciousness of our society, and especially that of young people, the enemies of socialism will continue to employ deceit and slander and to remain silent about or distort facts and processes that they find uncomfortable. This is why in the name of truth and to render futile attempts to effect the moral disarmament of society, we must provide an accurate picture of Polish reality, and speak the truth about the undeniable achievements of the past years, but we must also speak about the weaknesses and dark moments in our recent history, the results of the erroneous policies that were pursued before August 1980 and of the total chaos that existed in our country between August 1980 and December 1981. We must always ask ourselves questions find answers to them: What have we just left behind us? How far along the historical path have we come? Which difficulties along this path have we overcome? Why was our development not balanced in all areas? What are the sources and causes of current difficulties? What needs to be done to strengthen what was healthy in our life and to eliminate what is incompatible with the essence of socialism?

Our difficulties are compounded by the unfavorable international situation. We are still exposed to the confrontational policy being pursued by the United States and the NATO members. They have made it their vocation to fight socialism, to destabilize the world situation, to arrest processes directed toward detente, to preserve and inflame sources of conflict and tension, and to interfere in the internal affairs of their states and nation. [paragraph continues]

Poland has been made a special target of their interest and attacks, of attempts at isolation in the international arena, and the subject of economic restrictions and propaganda aggression.

In contrast to imperialism's adventurist policy, principally the neoglobalist policy of the United States, the policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is one of peace.

CORRECTION TO CONDEMNATION OF POEZJA ARTICLE

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined 'Dangerous' Article Condemned, Editors Resign," published in the 17 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 11.

Page G 11, paragraph three, line six: Everything is being dominated by harmful politics. Salvation could come...(Changing contaminated" to "dominated" and "positions" to "politics")

Page G 12, paragraph two, line nine reads:...dividing people into nationally creative elites and ...(changing "nationality" to "nationally"

Page G 12, paragraph two, antepenultimate line reads:...political-literary legend that connects the beginning of PPR poetry with the Polish People's Armed Forces approaching Poland from the East and with Lublin -- Poland's 'first capital.'" (rephrasing)

BRIEFS

GWIAZDA RECEIVES USSR'S VARNACHEV -- On 14 June, Vice Premier W. Gwiazda received E. Varnachev, minister of construction, road, and municipal machine building of the USSR, and discussed with him some issues of bilateral cooperation in machine building. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jun 86 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN -- A 4-day meeting of the Hispano-Polish committee for economic cooperation ended on Friday, 30 May, in Madrid. The committee examined the present state of economic cooperation and trade between both countries, stating that there are still large and unused possiblities for developing bilateral relations. During the meeting, representatives of the chambers of trade in San Sebastian, Bilbao, and Oviedo were contacted, as well as many entrepeneurs interested in establishing or expanding cooperation with Poland. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May/1 Jun 86 p 7 AU]

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS -- At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a 3-man study group from the Portuguese Communist Party consisting of men of culture visited our country. The purpose of the visit was to get to know complex PZPR cultural policy in the light of the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress, and our country's achievements concerning the protection and conservation of national monuments. The delegation was received by Witold Natorf, director of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department, as well as Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the Central Committee Ideological Department, and Bogumil Sujka, director of the Foreign Department. The members of the delegation visited enterprises involved in the conservation of works of art, and visited Krakow. It was decided on the basis of these talks to expand interparty cultural cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 May 86 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN PROPOSALS AT STOCKHOLM, VIENNA ADVOCATED

AU181603 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1502 GMT 18 Jul 86

["The Conclusion of Negotiations on Confidence-Building, Security and Disarmament -- A Major Target" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/7/1986 -- The implementation of a general disarmement programme, centered on nuclear disarmament and including measures to cut back on conventional weapons, as well as other steps conducive to the achievement of disarmament, calls for the recovery of existing negotiating forums and their most efficient employment, and, more particularly, for the success of the Stockholm Confernce on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures Disarmament in Europe and of the Vienna talks so that a corresponding agreement on the reduction of arms and troops in central Europe may be reached as soon as possible, reads a commentary in the July 18 issue of newspaper SCINTEIA. The two negotiating bodies can make an important contribution to building up confidence on the European Continent, to the cause of disarmament and peace in Europe and in the world, the aforesaid newspaper shows underscoring that the agenda of the Stockholm conference includes numerous proposals advanced by the USSR, the USA and other Western countries, by neutral and non-aligned countries, and, respectively, by Romania.

Romania, one of the conference sponsors, has taken active part in its proceedings and has made intense efforts to bring stances nearer to one another and find mutually acceptable solutions also to essential problems whose resolution is a matter of concern for all the states in the continent. Great interest was shown in the document "Romania's Stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's Outlook and Considerations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe", which was set forth during the conference and was highly appreciated owing to the realistic and constructive character of the proposals it contains. Noteworthy among the steps it envisages are: the renunciation of multinational manoeuvres along interstate frontiers; the creation of a 50-100 km zone along interstate borders tiers where manoeuvres, displacements or concentrations of armed forces and weapons should not occur, where large units belonging to them should not be put under a state of alert, where armed forces, weapons and military activities should be limited, as a step forward towards the establishment of demilitarized zones, the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and of other arms of mass destruction, eventually of all weapons and military forces, with the exception of order and border forces, along the frontiers between the NATO countries and the countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty; the limitation of the armed forces taking part in military manoeuvres; compuslory prior notification of wide-scope manoeuvres and military movements carried out by ground, air and naval forces; compulsory notification of a state of alert on national or foreign armed forces in the territory of states or on important units belonging to them; the establishment of a system of mutual information exchange and systematic consultations on the security of the European states and continent, of preventing and settling crisis situations; agreement on measures to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear conflict by mistake or accident; the conclusion of an all-European treaty on the non-recourse to the use and threat of force to contain provisions and measures apt to render the observance of the security, territorial integrity and national independence and sovereignty of each particpating state effective; non-deployment of new troops and military bases on the territory of other states in Europe and the halting of the development and updationg of the existing ones; freezing of the military spending of the participating states until an accord is reached on their reduction; encouragment of and support granted to the efforts aimed at the creation of zones of peaceful collaboration and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons in various parts of Europe -- in the Balkans, in the northern part of the continent, a.o.; a ban on war-like propaganda and the encouragement, through mass media, of mutual interestate confidence, the ensurance of the peoples' right to peace, life and independence.

Taking account of the fact that the first phase of the conference will conclude soon, that on the basis of an assessment of its results the new all-European conference due in Vienna on November 4 will extend its mandate to the negotiation and adoption of effective disarmament measures, Romania considers that at present additional efforts are needed so that an early accord on confidence and security-building measures may be reached. The pieces of news from the latest round of negotiations in Stockholm are promising. What matters now is that all the states should prove a sense of compromise and the necessary political will so that, on the basis of existing proposals, negotiations may end and an general accord reached providing for confidence- and security-building, for the strengthening of collaboration in our continent.

Romania's president has repeatedly shown that an accord could be reached at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons and adjacent measures in central Europe as early as this year.

Romania has made known its position in principle according to which the starting point should be an overall outlook, the elaboration and implementation of a complex, phased programme of measures of military disengagement and disarmament both on the continent and in its various areas, in central Europe included, and, subsequently, advanced such a prospective programme to the forum in Vienna.

Realities show that the 39 rounds of negotiations in Austria's capital city did not succeed in arriving at an agreement although throughout the interval, and this year too, the participating states advanced palpable proposals and drafts. Undoubtedly, the goal of the Vienna talks is limited and it cannot put an end to arms race on the continent. However, the conclusion of an accord -- even if partial -- on the reduction of troops and armament in central Europe would go down as an improtant political act, as an effective contribution to confidence-building among the states in this geographic area and, in general, in Europe, liable to pave the road to negotiations on a radical, serious cut in weapons and military forces in the continent as a whole. That is why Romania considers that further efforts are needed so that an accord may be reached in Vienna as early as this year. Existing proposals make a fine foundation. What is needed now is political will to conclude an appropriate understanding.

According to the outlook, of Romania, of president Nicolae Ceausescu, palpable results in the aforesaid bodies in Stockholm and Vienna, as well as in other forums negotiating disarmament-related questions, as well as steps, even if small, might exert a positive influence on the international political climate and contribute to lessening interstate tension, all while encouraging the security-building process on our continent, the achievement of disarmament in Europe and in the world.

ZAIRIAN MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS WITH VADUVA

AU161735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/7/1986 -- Talks between Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Ilie Vaduva and the state commissioner for foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire, Mandungu Bula Nyati, concluded in Bucharest.

Emphasis was placed on the large possibilities existing for the further expansion of the collaboration between Romania and Zaire, both bilaterally and internationally, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

July 16, the state commissioner for foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire left Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Mr Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad:

On the national day of the Republic of Iraq, I take special pleasure in extending, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Iraqi people. I also want to express the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Iraqi peoples and the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

AU191628 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1511 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/7/1986 -- After twenty one years since the Bucharest opening of the Ninth Congress of the RCP, Romania is up with remarkable list of achievements in its economic and social development along the path opened by the historic forum of July 1960. The fact that over the last four five-year periods (1966-1985) the rate of accumulation has grown gradually up to approximately one third of the national income, from 17.1 percent over the 1956-1960 period, this leading to a considerable rise in the potential of the Romanian economy. Had the accumulation rate established for the periods prior to the Ninth RCP Congress been maintained, the current level of development of the economy would have been reached only after the year 2000. The industrial production went up over six times and the agricultural one more than twice. Through the development and powerful modernization of all the economic branches the national income is up 3.8 times, over 3.4 million new jobs have been created in all the sectors and counties in the country; more than 250 industrial platforms have been erected, each country becoming a powerful industrial centre.

The years since the Ninth Congress of the RCP have been the richest in investments in Romania's history. The might of the Romanian industry and technology has been proved by the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, of the Trans-Fagarasan road, of the Bucharest subway, of the great machine-building, metallurgical, chemical and petrochemical combines.

Stress was laid in the development of industry on the modern and highly-technological branches and subbranches - machine building, electrotechnological, electronics, fine machiners, optics, chemistry and petrochemistry -- whose growth rates have constantly been higher than those recorded by industry as a whole. Currently the Romanian industry is apt to meet ninety percent of the needs of the national economy in point of machinery, tools, installations and equipment and creates over sixty percent of the national income, up from 48.9 percent in 1965. The machine-building and chemical industries alone turn out thirty nine percent of the country's current industrial production. Late in 1985 Romania's fixed assets amounted to some 2,780 billion lei, of which more than ninety percent have been created after the Ninth Congress of the RCP.

There has been considered the place of agriculture in the structure of Romania's economy.

Benefitting by a considerable amount of investments -- in excess of four hundred billion lei over these 21 years - the productive force of agriculture has grown: among other things in 1985 there were turned out over twenty million tons of cereals (up from 12.6 million tons in 1965. Its present technical and material base is strong, the irrigated area extends on nearly three million hectares (up from the 1965 area of 230,000 hectares), the amount of chemical fertilizers delivered to agriculture this year is eight times higher than in 1965 the hydrotechnical operations cover nearly eight million hectares, that is some twenty one times more than two decades ago.

The Romanian economy is now a balanced national complex properly structured by branches and subbranches of production, with more mobile links between the production and sale of goods, with a more reationally-defined social division of labour and with wide international prospects, integrating itself in a more competitive and economically efficient way in the world division of labour and in the relations of trade and cooperation with other states.

At present Romania is a trade partner supplying to the foreign markets highly-processed products that hold sixty one percent of all its exports up from 36.2 in 1965.

IMPROVEMENT IN 'QUALITY OF LIFE' REVIEWED

AU191337 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1132 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/7/1986 -- Wide-scope programmes of improving the quality of life have been implemented in the over two decades since the Ninth RCP Congress. Everywhere in the country's counties economic and social development has resulted in new jobs. The number of working people grew to 7.7 million in 1985 from 4.3 in 1965.

Over this period the working people have benefited from successive remuneration rises. Consequently at present average remuneration is almost three times as big as in 1965. A large share of the incomes resuling from the people's work is used to meet the social and cultural needs of all the members of society (free of charge or at low rates). Whereas in 1965 the state allotted 20.9 thousand million lei for social-cultural expenses, last year these funds stood at 107.6 thousand million lei, which means that they increased from 1,100 (rpt 1,100) lei to 4,73t (rpt 4,736) lei per inhabitant on an average.

While the 46-hour work week started being effective in the last five-year period, a passage is to be made -- in close relation with productivity growth -- to a shorter work week -- 44-to-42 hours. There is a large network of spas in the country's most picturesque zones. Annual more than eleven million working people as to 5.9 million people in 1965 benefit from it. New districts and towns have been built, rural settlements are being modernized. The 2.3 million flats built since 1965 represent six times those building during the previous two decades.

Ever larger funds have been earmarked for education, health care, mother and child, social security and old age pensions, expansion and diversification of public services, consumer goods sales, cultural, artistic and sport activities, etc.

SUNDIC ON REPORTED REAGAN MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV

LD191506 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The well-informed NEW YORK TIMES claims in a commentary that President Reagan has prepared a message for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in which he expounds a plan for the parallel reduction of strategic arms and nuclear tests by the two superpowers. The claim, by the leading U.S. paper, has not yet been confirmed or denied. However, it is known that Reagan owes Mikhail Gorbachev a reply to his initiatives relating to the reduction and limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and a halt to nuclear tests, and the said claim by THE NEW YORK TIMES could therefore be correct. On the other hand, the time is drawing increasingly closer for arranging a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, but this as everyone knows, depends above all on whether the two superpowers succeed in harmonizing at least to some extent their stands on contenious issues, in particular on the problem of disarmament.

For the time being, however, there are no hints in this direction because the stands of the two sides on the problem of disarmament remain unchanged. This is confirmed by Reagan's latest statement to a group of student leaders, in which the U.S. President claims that his "star wars" program will aid the speeding up of talks on arms control with the USSR because it will, supposedly, oblige Moscow to recognize that the constant buildup of its arsenal of nuclear weapons will not give it an advantage in the relevant military armaments for long.

This statement of Reagan's will give no encouragement to Moscow, for it has long been known what the USSR thinks of "star wars." Mikhail Gorbachev wants to meet the President Reagan but only on condition that this meeting yields appropriate results in the sphere of disarmament. We have confirmation of this also in the statement by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Loginov to Radio Yugoslavia 2 days ago, in which he said that there will be no meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev if no progress is achieved at the talks in Geneva on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missiles and the demilitarization of space. A similar statement was also made by Eduard Shevardnadze at a press conference in London, when he said that the ball is in the U.S. court, meaning clearly that it depends on how the United States behaves with regard to the latest proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev. In other words, the way to a fresh summit between Reagan and Gorbachev is via Geneva, where the two superpowers are negotiating on the reduction of nuclear arms and the demilitarization of space.

The Geneva talks should also produce an answer to the question of the fate of the SALT II agreement which is the United States wants to abandon on the grounds that the USSR has long since ceased to adhere to it. If, however, it transpires that the claims of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the content of the message which Reagan is preparing for Mikhail Gorbachev are correct, this could be a way out of the present blind alley. In this case, it would be possible to talk with greater confidence both about progress at the Geneva negotiations on disarmament and about the arranging of a date for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting at the end of this or the beginning of next year. Any other path would lead to further Soviet-U.S. confrontation.

HASANI-INTERVIEW ON NONALIGNED ANNIVERSARY

LD181022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Excerpts From Sinan Hasani's Interview Granted to OSLOBODJENJE on 25th Anniversary of Belgrade Conference of Nonaligned" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Over the last 25 years, that is, since the Belgrade conference that marked the birth of the Nonaligned Movement, the meaning and importance of the policy that operates outside the blocs have been fully asserted. Through their principles and goals, their original analysis of the developments in the international situation and, above all, their alternative ideas about proposals for the ways to overcome the key problems of the present day world, the policy and movement of nonalignment have gained recognition as a comprehensive doctrine in world relations that can provide answers to the most complex issues of the present day and the future development of the international community on the basis of the democratization in political and economic relations in the world, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, says in his interview to OSLOBODJENJE of Sarajevo.

Without the movement and policy of nonalignment, Hasani stresses, the world would inevitably have experienced deeper confronations. Even at the first conference an action was launched to halt the arms race. It has become clear today, as this problem continues to pose the greatest danger to the survival of mankind, how farsighted and meaningful that initiative was.

Nothing that the nonaligned have confronted the international community with a whole series of vital issues, including such an important one as the need for establishing a new international economic system, as one of the basic prerequisities for the stability in the world and a more secure future for all countries, Sinan Hasani goes on to say that the policy of nonalignment has confirmed itself as having real and lasting values, while the movement as a whole gained recognition as a nonbloc, independent, global and indispensable factor in international relations.

By their efforts to realize their goals, the movement and policy of nonalignment have given shape to an entire historical phase and become a necessity in the modern world, Hasani stresses.

He adds, however, that in view of everything the movement wanted to achieve in world relations from its very outset, it must be said that nothing has yet been completed. We still have no stable peace or global security in the world and there is no full equality in either political or economic relations in the world. The world continues to live, burdened by very serious troublespots.

Still, we can rightly say that all major issues of interest for the future and the development of mankind have been raised practically as a result of the activity of nonaligned countries. Hasani said, however, that deep differences in views about and conflicting interests regarding how to solve these problems do exist. Radical changes in international political and economic relations are needed but that is a long-term process which, understandably, is being met with strong resistance on the part of those who occupy dominant positions, either politically, economically, or militarily.

Hasani singled out the forestalling of any further divisions of the world into mutually antagonistic military and political blocs as one of the greatest achievements of the Nonaligned Movement:

The blocs and bloc divisions are the reality of this world which, it is clear, will continue for some time. Precisely for this reason and because, objectively speaking, it calls for active and peaceful coexistence, for wide-ranging equal cooperation and for the democratization in all the areas of international life must have had a palliative effect on bloc divisions and their negative consequences, the policy of nonalignment will become an increasingly indispensable factor. It is all the more important therefore for the movement to be united in its actions, to base its activity on the original principles of its policy and to use the United Nations as much as possible as the largest world forum which should operate increasingly on the basis of the well-known principles.

We, in Europe, where the bloc divisions are the sharpest, must invest constant efforts at preserving and promoting the process of such vital importance as the CSCE, Hasani stressed.

In reply to a question about various pressures, above all those from the blocs, on the nonaligned, Hasani said that the most efficient way to oppose these pressures was through constant strengthening and unity within the movement and through coordinated work on the issues of common interest.

For this reason, as Hasani puts it, any conflict between the nonaligned countries hampers the movement's actions and work. The causes behind the conflicts usually reflect the circumstances in which these countries has been developing, but the role of foreign factors, bloc and other pressures and rivalries should not be neglected.

Although the movement is doing its utmost to see these situations resolved peacefully, it still has to do even more. It should offer it services to those countries but without any interference or arbitrary decisions. Yugoslavia favors the introduction of some sort of codex that would prevent conflicts among, and contribute to, resolving problems between the nonaligned countries through peaceful means. We shall continue to advocate this. It would please us if the eighth summit in Harare were to make a further step in this direction.

Emphasizing the great influence the movement and the policy of nonalignment are having on UN activity and its role in international relations, Hasani said that the Nonaligned Movement has made a significant contribution to the democratization and development of the world organization.

The United Nations also, however, relects the realities of the contemporary world. Some of the great powers have recently been exerting strong pressures on the United Nations in order to subordinate the organization to their own interests. Attempts are being made to change the role and democratic character of the United Nations. The nonaligned countries are determined in their opposition to such tendencies and the summit in Harare will pay great attention to the issue of consolidating the role and influence of the United Nations. Of course, the nonaligned countries realize that only through concerted efforts on the part of the entire international community can the United Nations eliminate the shortcomings that hamper its work and thus become an even more efficient instrument of the struggle for preserving peace and enhancing international cooperation.

Peace and security in the world are being constantly jeopardized, Hasani says. To a large extent this is caused by the state of relations between the great powers and blocs, which are now often contradictory. The prospects for the further development of the international situation are therefore extremely uncertain and not very favorable because not one of its main features has changed. The expectations to the effect that the resumption of the dialogue between the superpowers would lead to a large-scale relaxation of tension are not being realized. On the contrary, the arms race is being given fresh stimuli through the manufacturing of new weapons and by the possible abandonement of the existing agreements.

Over the last 25 years, since the first conference in Belgrade, the movement has put forward a number of initiatives and proposals that, I am convinced, have led to some of the agreements reached since then and have been related to ways to slow the arms race. The struggle for a stable and lasting peace and security cannot, however, be conducted or won by the nonaligned countries alone, Hasani stressed.

He added that it is important for the international situation to stabilize because the development of nonaligned and developing countries is linked to, and depends on, reducing the expenditure on arms. This is having a twofold effect on the developing and nonaligned countries, Hasani says: First, the developed countries' investment in the development of developing countries, which is, realistically speaking, in the interest of both, is negligable, while both the nonaligned and the developing countries, due to constant threats to their security, are forced to allocate an increasing part of their national income for defense purposes. This, of course, is a heavy burden on the already meager development funds.

Even a minimal reduction in the arms expenditures by developed countries, or rather an increase in investments in the economies of the developing countries, would have an enormous effect, Hasani added. The specific proposals and initiatives of the nonaligned countries in the sphere of disarmament are aimed not only at reducing the dangers to peace and security, but also to creating conditions for these funds to be used for development and for the developing countries to free themselves from purchasing and producing weapons.

The nonaligned countries are also the main advocates of action for an international conference on disarmament and development, the holding of which has been postponed because of resistance on the part of some developed countries. The main thing is for the main proponents of the arms race to accept that it is essential to see the end of the arms race and the problems of development as interrelated. Such a realization is gradually developing, particularly in the smaller member countries of the blocs, which are becoming increasingly aware of the absurdity of continuing the arms race and of the danger of an even greater division of the world.

Replying to a question on the reform of economic relations in the world, Hasani said that the nonaligned and other developing countries have not without reason stressed the demand for essential change in the existing international economic order and the establisment of a new one based on the principles of the sovereign equality of all states and broad international cooperation.

The Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77 developing countries act on the conviction that a new international economic order is historically inevitable, but there is still no real readiness on the part of the developed countries to renounce their privileged poosition. On the contrary, their resistance is increasingly pronounced and that is why the struggle for change in the present relations will be hard and painstaking.

CONCERN SEEN OVER BORDER CROSSINGS BY TERRORISTS

AU201557 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] One should not forget that Europe has become a battlefield for the operations of middle eastern and other terrorist groups which are, according to some information, trying and partially succeeding in connecting themselves with Euro-terrorists. As a geographical and political crossroads between the west and east and north and south, our country also faces the phenomenon of international terrorism from time to time despite our enviable level of internal security. How can we contribute toward the struggle against this evil and at the same time not betray some of our principles?

[Begin Jankovic recording] I would like to mention two principles Yugoslavia should not betray at any price because they are written in our country's Constitution. The first one relates to the openness of Yugoslav borders and the second to the obligation of helping just liberation struggle movements. However, it is clear that our borders cannot be open to everybody, as it is obvious that there is a great gap between terrorists and those who are operating in occupied territories or occupied countries. Therefore, irrespective of motives, Yugoslavia cannot allow and, if possible, must try to prevent its territory from becoming a transit route for the movement of terrorists. All those who want to misuse the openness of Yugoslav borders for terrorist purposes in Europe are not the friends of this country and, I think, there should not and must not be any misunderstanding about it.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES HOSTING OF OLYMPICS WITH IOC

LD182127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, received Pedor Ramirez Vazquez of Mexico and Turgut Atakol of Turkey, members of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] this morning. The guests expressed their high opinion about Belgrade's capacity for organizing the 1992 Summer Olympics. Branko Mikulic drew attention to the support that the candidature of Belgrade received throughout the country. The decision on which country will organize the 1992 Olympic Games will be made by 90 members of the IOC at a meeting in Lausanne on 17 October by secret vote.

ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

LD191434 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1256 GMT 19 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 19 (TANJUG) -- Zairian Foreign Minister Mandungu Bula Nyati left here for Paris today, after an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic. In their talks during the visit, the two foreign ministers discussed preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare, international topics and Yugoslav-Zairian relations.

Dizdarevic and Nyati expressed confidence that the forthcoming nonaligned summit will contribute towards strengthening the unity of the movement and its capacity of action for dealing with major international issues. They stressed the importance of cooperation among the developing and nonaligned countries, above all in scientific-technological development and the settlement of the problem of debts.

The Yugoslav and Zairian foreign ministers paid special attention to the focuses of crisis, such as southern Africa, the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, Central America, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

They noted the considerable opportunities existing for an expansion of Yugoslav-Zairian economic cooperation, above all in the fields of agriculture, electric power, processing, and mining industries.

During the visit Mandungu Bula Nyati was received by President of the State Presidency Sinan Hasani and Prime Minister Branko Mikulic.

Yugoslavia is the first nonaligned country visited by Nyati after becoming Zairian foreign minister.

FRANCE DESIRES FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS

LD181931 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, today received Charles Pasqua, the French minister of the interior, who is on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Charles Pasqua handed to Branko Mikulic a message and greetings from the French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

The message states the readiness and interest of the new French Government to expand and further develop the traditionally good relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and France.

Branko Mikulic expressed thanks for the message and returned his greetings to the French prime minister. He observed that Yugoslav-French relations are developing in all fields but that there is great scope for their expansion, especially in economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

In the talks in which Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, also took part, other questions of bilateral relations and broader international cooperation were considered. It was stressed that joint action of the developing and developed countries is essential in order to give a fresh impetus to solving the major economic problems with which the vast majority of mankind is confronted. Yugoslavia and France could play an important role in this.

Minister Ends Visit

LD190354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary of the Interior Dobroslav Culafic and French Interior Minister Charles Pasqua discussed here today ways to ensure a more comprehensive legal and social security of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in France, and ways to fight concrete forms of crime encountered by Yugoslav and French internal affairs departments.

Culafic and Pasqua agreed on concrete forms of cooperation between the Yugoslav and French interior departments, especially in fighting international terrorism, terrorist activities and hostile activities of anti-Yugoslav emigres, drug trafficking and other forms of organized international crime. Charles Pasque ended his visit to Yugoslavia today.

MAMULA SPEAKS TO LCY CONGRESS COMMISSION

AU180921 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA (supplement) in Serbo-Croatian No. 2451 3 Jul 86 pp 5-8

[Text] The first speaker on the second day of the work of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection [of the 13th LCY Congress on 26 June] was Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee and federal secretary for national defense. Referring to some current problems of our defense and not entering into detailed explanations provided in the text filled with the materials of this congress commission, Admiral Mamula said: Among the most important problems of the contemporary world, the question of peace and war occupies a place. The importance of this problem has become exceptional for the fate of mankind, and especially for the fate of small, independent, and nonaligned countries. In fact these countries, with all the difficulties which they face in their own development, have no greater or more complicated problem than how to preserve their independence and to ensure integral security. The crisis in international relations has become a permanent situation, although its intensity varies, and the question of peace and war is posed for realistic politicians and soldiers as a question of relations between crisis and war. Speaking about crisis as the realistic state of affairs in the international community, one must bear in mind the fact that on a world scale, crisis appears in three aspects, to wit: as a structural crisis of capitalism, which must be regarded as a long-term historical process; as a crisis of socialism, or better as a chain crisis of certain models of socialist societies, which is a consequence of the pronouncedly uneven development of socialism as a world process; and finally as a multifaceted and multilayered crisis embracing the developing countries. Economic underdevelopment, lack of capital, the lack of development of science and technological skills, and a shortage of skilled cadres, and of everything that is necessary for an accelerated development with which the consequences of the age-long lagging of the recent colonies would at least to some extent be mitigated, are factors which limit a complete emancipation of the newly liberated countries and peoples.

In addition to intensive psychological-propaganda activities directed toward influencing the consciousness of people, especially the young generation, and changing their position and attitude toward the existing system of social values the economic power of highly developed countries is used as a means of achieving imperialist and hegemonistic aims in global and regional proportions. Economic, financial, and technological power increasingly assumes the nature of personal military might and determines other aspects and forms of social power. They developed countries not only are not ready to make certain concessions to the less developed countries through technology transfers, but transform science, technical equipment, and technology to a strategic means of subjugating them.

From the struggle for world peace and security point of view, bloc formations as the sysmetric concentration of the military powers' capabilities manifest themselves as the strongest generators of crises and the constant threat to peace, whether the peace is endangered directly or indirectly.

The military factor as a whole has become an essential part of both home and foreign policies so that military policy is taking more and more of their space and exerts more and more influence. In addition, the symbiosis of military power and economic might is becoming increasingly expressed. The phenomenon of a military-industrial complex is the result of the collusion of complementary interests and the personal linking of the military system and the management bureaucracy of production corporations in some of the most developed countries. This provides both sides with extra power in influence politics in general, and the making of political decisions which directly concern peace and war in particular.

The Stocks of More Modern Kinds of Arms

There is no doubt that the specific interests of the military-industrial complex exert a lot of influence on the speeding up of and the widening of the area of the arms race, which has already been extended into the space. From the security point of view, of particular concern is the continuous increase in the stocks of the newer kinds of arms in Europe, particularly in its southern wing. Continuous work has been conducted on the development of all kinds of arms and corresponding strategic concepts which to a great extent makes defense more complicated in general, particularly the defense of small independent countries. This in particular applies to those countries that are in the regions traditionally burdened by chronic crises and wars. I have in mind, above all, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, North Africa, southern Africa and that part called the Horn of Africa. Under certain circumstances the crises from these parts could very quickly spread to other developing countries. This is a qualitatively new strategic situation in relation to that existing prior to the mid 60's when the state of relations on the territory of Eurasia was dominant and fairly simple. All other areas -- all three oceans, Africa south of the Sahara, North and South America, Australia, and Antarctica -- were in the background, in the so-called geostrategic shadow. With the increased role of the naval component within the global strategy of the other superpower, the zones of conflicts are expanding while "strategic shadows" are disappearing, the territory of Europe, in which the most numberous and most modern forces and arms of both blocs have been installed, as well as the corresponding military structures, has not lost its earlier strategic importance in the new conditions, particularly the center and the southern wing -- the Mediterranean.

All this, as well as the possibility that the Middle East and Mediterranean crises could, under certain conditions, spread to other areas, inevitably affects security in the Balkans and therefore the security of our country.

Considering the current general military-strategic situation in the world, and the indications of some general trends in its further development, the question is whether the confrontation of political forces and ideas can lead to a war of wider proportions which would inevitably involve our country too? In assessing the possibility and probability of a wider world conflict one has to start from the fact that the hitherto limiting factors, among which are the balance of strategic forces and the nature of nuclear arms and the activity of world public opinion have been successfully preventing the breaking out of a war of world proportions.

Dangers Thoroughly Examined

At levels lower than the global level, there has never been any thought about refraining from conducting wars of limited proportions. This is unequiovocally indicated by the fact that as many as 165 limited wars have been waged since World War II. In addition to war and military intervention as the traditional forms of demonstration of military power, one has in the past few years tended to affirm and legalize the employment of offensive means from a distance, as a special form of interventionism. In the context of such a policy, special interservice forces specializing in armed intervention have been organized. their structure, equipment, organization, and the doctrine of using them are specifically designed for intervention in developing countries and in the zones of vital strategic interests of the countries that develop such forces.

This policy, in practice, introduces open interventionism as a military doctrine, motivated with extreme countrerrevolutionary aims. Precisely this doctrine of so-called lower intensity operations [dejstvo nizeg intenziteta], which is becoming increasingly accepted in the behavior of the military factor in the world, constitutes a real danger for both our security and independence. We are studying this danger comprehensively as a peculiar doctrinal innovation, but even more as a possible form of application of armed force even against our coontry under given international circumstances, especially in the event of serious internal difficulties. Within the concept of an all-people's defense, we must possess an adequate military response to such aggressive action, too.

On what kind of general postulates can we and must we strengthen our defense and security? I wish to stress that our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection is able to find successful answers to all the challenges and dangers that threaten our security and independence. In building our country's defense strength we must further strengthen the unity of all the defense forces, especially the armed forces, as well as the unity of the leading and command system, and the unity of the rear area cover for the armed forces with reliance on social capacities and resources. It is precisely in strengthening unity at all the fronts of our defense, along with the enhancement of the material potential of society and its general organization and ability, that one should perceive real possibilities for realizing the Titoite principle of reliance on one's own forces as an essential strategic precept of our defense.

The postulates on which our defense must be based are certainly the fundamental values of our revolution and our socialist self-managing building: 1) the integrity of the country, brotherhood and unity, and equality; 2) the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system of socialist self-management; 3) independent foreign policy. Ranging along with them is undoubtedly also a high level of economic and technological independence of the country as a prerequisite for implementing the conceptual precept of relying on one's own forces.

In order to be able to reply more concretely and precisely to the question about the relationship between the essential characterisitics and achievements in our society's development, and the implementation of the postulates on which our defense strenght is based, one would need to make a thorough analysis of all the relenvant facts, one would need to make a thorough analysis of all the relevant facts, which, of course, I would not embark upon on this occasion. I wish to stress that we would have to carry out such analyses more thoroughly than we have been doing and to perceive and solve the laggings in social development more quickly, not allowing them to accumulate and threaten the very foundations of society, and thus of it defense.

Some Perceptions of Our Concept of All-People's Defense

The disintegration processes which held sway in this crisis period of our society and which threatens to erode the basic values of our revolution, which at the same time are the basic postulates of an all-people's defense, need not be immediately reflected in the situation in the armed forces, and above all the situation in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. The defense consciousness, as the consciousness of the highest common interest of all parts of the country, may act relatively independently as a cohesive force in society in overcoming the crisis situation in the country. However, this is not of long duration in the Army, which is an integral part of society. The Army quickly takes on all the negative influences of the social environment, and it is more and more difficult to preserve the high defense and ideopolitical consciousness of the army organism under the given sociopolitical and socioeconomic conditions.

The Army personnel stand aside fromthe squabbles among the republics and provinces, and are preserved from nationalism that has any organized and significant influence, and from all other forms of sociopolitical behavior that is unacceptable. However, the LCY organization in the YPA and the leading cadres of the Army feel to the full extent all the difficulties of preserving the purity of the Army.

We consider it very harmful and socially and politically unacceptable that attempts are made to dispute the Army's right to participate as a social subject, on an equal footing with all other forces of society, in a search for ways out of the crisis. The YPA arose from the national libertion and revolutionary movement and war was conducted for the liberation of the country and the establishment of a new, Yugoslav, socialist social community. Only such an Army, always at the center of revolutionary process, neither separated from society nor closed against it, has been able and may be able to be the backbone of an all-people's defense in the protection of the security and in the defense of the country and may preserve its deeply national and progressive nature.

Naivety and Lack of Understanding

There is unfortunately much naivety and lack of understanding in some views on our defense and the role of the armed forces and especially the YPA in our society, and various hostile forces skillfully use it in their antisocialist and antiself-managing activities. Let us take, for example, the so-called "peace moment," or requests that we should stop arming, or that a so-called "civilian service" instead of the military service be introduced, not to mention the views and requests that are directed toward actually destroying the unity of the armed forces. These are the so-called thesis about national armies and the thesis that the Yugoslav People's Army is a brake on the socialization of defense matters.

I would not, on this occasion, comment on all these and other views, which are basically unacceptable. I would only point out two things. In an independent and nonaligned country such as ours, whose internal sociopolitical system is charactrized by deep democratic, equal, and humane social relations, and which is a consistent, proven, and confirmed fighter for peace and equal cooperation in international relations, and whose armed forces and entire defense system have an exclusively defensive function and goal, one must with full justification pose the question, what is the purpose of an internal "peace movement," particularly if it manifests itself and is enhanced under the conditions of increased danger for the country's security? We must ask whether it is not a matter of an alternative program of our international activities, or of influencing our internal public opinion. I think that matters must be clearly classified and called by their proper name. The "peace movement" which appears in our country not only fails to contribute to our security, and thus to peace in this region, but may be directly serving the realization of the interests of those external and internal forces that are bothered by such a Yugoslavia and that want to endanger our security and independence.

By this I do not want to negate the need for our working people and citizens, and particularly the youth, to involve themselves spontaneously and in an organized way in the international condemnation of aggression, military intervention, state terrorism; and the use of military power in general. On the contrary, this kind of activity is necessary and for them we have institutional forms within the existing institutions and orgenizations of our sociopolitical system, and the entire Yugoslav political activity on the international plan.

Nonaligned Are Not a Military-Political Coalition

In connection with this I should particularly like to turn to some criticisms of the military-technological and military-economic cooperation between the nonaligned countries. It looks as though some people either do not understand or do not want to see two basic facts: First, the nonaligned countries and the Nonaligned Movement as a whole in no way represent a military-political coalition, and, second, these countries, in defending their freedom and independence, have to rely primarily on their own forces. In this sense the help of more advanced nonaligned and uncommitted countries for those with not such a developed science and technology of production should be understood as an expression of their mutual solidarity and balanced military cooperation.

The criticism of cooperation among small and nonaligned countries objectively suits big powers and militarily and technically developed countries, which by the way already have superiority internationally, particularly military-political relations and are to increase it. One even wonders if this criticism of relations and solidarity between small, nonaligned, undeveloped, and developing countries is aimed at discouraging the concept of relying on one's own forces as the only worthwhile alternative to belonging to a bloc.

Before I embark on some concrete questions regarding the further development of our armed forces, let me stress the following once more: (1) we do not see any possibility of our concept of all people's defense and social self-protection really existing outside the fundamental postulates of our society as a whole, and (2) the concept of all people's defense and social self-protection, as formulated by Tito, represents our lasting choice in terms of its general position. This means in fact that we will resolutely strive to preserve all its social postulates, without which this concept would not exist in the first place.

Questions for Further Development of Armed Forces

I would like to turn now to some specific questions about the further development of our Armed Forces in a world of many external and internal factors.

We will continue to base our defense against the classic form of aggression on the mass armed forces, because in this way some unavoidable shortfalls in the level of technical equipment are compensated for. But, if one talks about interventionism, state terrorist military interventions, or a long-distance war, or broadly speaking, the so-called lower intensity operations, all of which could be imposed on us, then we must have forces and an adequate military answer to such types of threats. In order to cope with such a danger and in order to prevent a possible strategic surprise, we must strengthen the peacetime part of the YPA, particularly its qualitative components, while further reducing the number of those who constitute part of it.

In this connection I should like to remind you that the YPA is the strike part of our Armed Forces, and it must be correspondingly organized, armed, equipped, trained, and made mobile with such a degree of combat readiness that it can successfully oppose the aggressors' main forces and be able in particular to successfully provide strategic resistance to the first and strongest aggressors' attack, prevent surprises, secure the transition of our society to a state of war, and also successfully conduct the armed struggle of an all people's defense war together with other forces of all people's defense. Although this would involve a relatively small part of the territorial defense, its participation in fulfilling its war tasks plays an important part.

Misunderstandings About Territorial Defense

However, I must say that we occasionally encounter some misunderstandings when one speaks about the role of territorial defense in our doctrine and our concept of building it up further. There are some who believe that the territorial defense, as an army, must have the organizational and technical attributes that the YPA possesses. This has resulted in some parallelism in the building of the YPA and the territorial defense as components of integrated armed forces. We are endeavoring to overcome these views, so that the development of territorial defense will be returned to the framework which Tito clearly intended for it at the end of the sixties. According to the same views, the YPA is considered to be a kind of federal and statist military organization, even a potential power above society. This explains some worrying voices heard recently in public regarding the YPA, military service, and the military obligation of our citizens in general. Contrary to this proposition, territorial defense is considered to be the democratic, socialized model of a military organization, the only one suitable for a self-managing socialist society. Our stance regarding this is very clear. Each of the two military forces' components has its place and role in our doctrine of armed struggle. This doctrine is unique and each of the two components in their own way constitute a part of an armed people in the marxist meaning of these words.

Territorial Defense is for the greater part primarily aimed at fulfilling tasks that involve: total and efficient combat control of the territory and the armed protection of the functioning of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system in temporary occupied territory; the continuity of armed struggle in a battlefield under all military-strategic conditions (including the temporarily occupied territory); and the mass nature of the armed struggle and the forces taking part in it. The widely spread territorial defense forces will be primarily involved in these tasks. We are building this component of our armed forces as a military organization and as a mass and broadly conceived defense movement, which must be open all the time and which will continue to grow, according to our needs, capabilities for armament, equipment, demographic conditions, and other resources. We also achieved this kind of permanent state of creation and quantitative and qualitative growth of our revolutionary Armed Forces (starting from platoons, companies, battalions, and other higher units) in the People's Liberation War. Therefore, we are not talking about something particularly new, but about the creative application of these experiences under current, changed sociohistoric conditions.

The Moral-Political State and training as the Most Important Factors of Defense

The Moral-political state of the Armed Forces in general has been maintained, and we have had no problems that would have shaken the YPA and created difficulties for society. Conversely, it may be said that, with our activities and the overall state of relations in the YPA, we have contributed to the sociopolitical stability of the country in all the past periods as well as in this latest period, which in many respects was exceptionally difficult. We developed the faith among our personnel that we have the strength and sufficient will to overcome the difficulties. We have insisted that our further existence and development as a multiple social community is possible only on Tito's line. [Paragraph continues]

We have not permitted that different individual views be imposed on us from any side, and we have always endeavored, to build our critical attitude toward them, proceeding from the general precepts adopted in the LCY. We have assessed that nationalism as a condensed expression of antisocialist and antiself-managing forces and actions is most dangerous in a multinational community, under the conditions of most varied divisions, in the country and temporary divisions in the LCY. We assessed that only a clear course to Yugoslavism, which cannot be replaced by anything else, may be our course as the armed forces of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. It is quite clear to use that there can be no Yugoslavism without the cooperation of all the parts of Yugoslavia, and from this emanates our constant involvement in building such cooperation in general, and particularly in the field of defense, where we, the communists in the armed forces, have most direct tasks.

We have conducted ourselves in this way, but I must say that on this course we have been and continue to be exposed to sharp attacks, and it seems that this became more and more pronounced as the 13th LCY Congress was approaching. At the basis of these attacks, there lies the attempt to show that because of the weakening of some of the other cohesive factors of society there has been a serious danger that we may usurp social authority and may ultimately impose ourselves [i de se konacno nametnemo]. It is not difficult to assess from which forces in the country and outside the country this emanates, nor to appreciate the perfidy of such a message.

The Truth Before Which We Cannot Close Our Eyes

I should particularly like to point out the strategic importance of training to successfully conduct an armed struggle and an all-peoples war in general.

The achievements and tendencies in the development of modern technologies and the application of scientific-technical knowledge for military purposes, and in an analogous way, the changed physiognomy of the armed struggle and war under modern conditions demand a high level of expertise and training of officers and men both in the armed forces and in all other subjects and structures of society. Only through the successful functioning of every one of these parts one can count the successful functioning of the overall defense system that we posses in all-people's defense.

In order to achieve this goal, in their training, other modern armies either have a professional (paid) officer and soldier cadre, or a combination where by the soldiers serve much longer military service, thus securing a successful command of knowledge and experience in the handling and use of the increasingly complicated systems of armaments and military equipment. This is the truth before which we must not close our eyes because in the event of agression against our country we will have to fight this kind of trained forces. Therefore some recently expressed opinions and calls in our country for military training -- including training for combat battle in a modern war against armed forces with the latest technical equipment -- to be organized and realized even at the level of local communes sound naive.

We Are Entering the Next Period With Real Optimism

We must not have any illusions that it is sufficient in itself for us to conduct a just, self-defenseive all people's war and that because we have achieved significant results in the socialization of the all people's defense and social self-protection, this will guarantee the successful conduct of an armed struggle and warfare against the highly trained forces of a possible aggressor with the latest technical equipment. [paragraph continues]

Only by having a sufficient number of well equipped and superbly and expertly trained forces, together with the skill, readiness, organization, and involvement of all other subjects and forces of society, can we count on the successful conduct of an armed battle and of all people's self-defensive war, as we have planned it.

Considering the fact that military service has been reduced to 12 months, we have already undertaken concrete measures to intensify training, with particular stress on training on land, as well as to improve the methods of combat training and education in general. The improvement of the material base and the method of training active and reserve soldiers and officer personnel of our armed forces is conducted on the same lines. However, I must say that the quality of the training of a greater part of the social structures outside our armed forces is still on the lower level and that we must take specific measures to improve this situation.

Let me conclude. The entire building of our Armed Forces and the YPA has been particularly assessed on the basis of real relations in, and the capabilities of, the home production of arms and military equipment and society's financial, demographic, an other resources. All these factors, we think, have been successfully evaluated, which will make it possible to enter the next period with real optimism that despite all economic and other difficulties we will be able to strengthen the combat capability of our armed forces and the whole defense capability of our country. Of course, this will be achieved only if some current social problems are solved more quickly and more successfully.

Daljevic on Role of Army

AU182120 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA (Supplement) in Serbo-Croatian No. 2451, 3 Jul 86 p 9

[Excerpts] In the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management [of the 13th LCY Congress] Milan Daljevic took part in the discussion [on 27 June]. Speaking about the place and role of the Yugoslav People's Army in our political system, Daljevic first stressed that the Army is a part of this system and that as a constituent element of it, it has, and can have, no interests of its own separate from the people and the workers class. [passage omitted]

The Yugoslav People's Army has its responsibilty determined by the Constitution to protect our social system from all forms of external and internal endangerments. In this connection it is not superfluous to draw attention to the fact that any aggression, regardless of whence it came, would also aim at changing the political system as defined by the Constitution and the overall concept of our social development. As is know, some forces in our own country also strive for this aim. They are not so great and so politically influential that we have to fear them especially, but they are also not so weak and politically inert that we can underestimate them, particularly since as a rule they work hand in hand with hostile emigres and other reactionary forces in the world. [passage omitted]

The Army personnel were always the first in eliminating the consequences of earthquakes and protecting against fires, floods, and other natural disasters. On the other hand, they are active participants in the country's sociopolitical life, which is shown by the fact that more than 8,000 Yugoslav People's Army personnel were elected to various institutions of the delegate system during the past elections.

It is therefore baseless to identify in this fact an alleged imposition by the Yugoslav People's Army or its growth into a force that stands above the system. The Army does not have the role of an arbiter in social disputes and matters that are within the power of other organizations and organs, and it has no political ambitions out of harmony with its basic social function, its people's and revolutionary character, and the nature of our system. Of course, comrades, even if it wanted to, the Army could not live outside the system that we are building and developing, Dalejevic said, and he continued.

It is well known that a military organization in any country cannot hold itself isolated and politically neutral. Our Army personnel do not live under any kind of glass cover. They directly feel all the difficulties of society, directly experience all its successes, and in every respect share the fate of the worker class and the working people and citizens and Yugoslavia. The proposition, that Army personnel should be closed up in the barracks, which has been heard with increasing loudness in some circles recently, is in itself directly opposed to our striving that self-management should develop as a comprehensive social relationship. What is the matter here is in essence a peculiar form and expression of antiself-managing ideological and political concepts. About 100,000 Communists live and work in the Army. Even as Communists they cannot be deprived of the right to participate actively in political life and, in accordance with their capabilities, to behave critically toward the reality of which they constitute an inseparable part. The People's and Revolutionary Army cannot and must not be separated from the main social currents and be closed up in the barracks. The LCY program also points this out. [passage omitted]

DIZDAREVIC, KOVAC DEPART FOR EEC MEETING

LD201430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this afternoon for Brussels, where he will head the Yugoslav delegation in the work of the council for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community.

Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Federal Executive Council, left for Brussels with the federal secretary. [passage omitted]

GENERAL ZORKO SENTS GREETINCS TO SOLDIERS

LD182135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, sent greetings in connection with 20 July -- the day of nuclear, biological and chemical defense -- to all soldiers, cadets, officers, and civilians serving in this branch of our Armed Forces. In the message of greetings it says:

"In this year, in which the subjective forces have clearly expressed determination in struggling for the continued development of our socialist self-managing society, you have achieved significant results in developing and perfecting the military expertise of your units and institutions, training cadres for the nuclear, biological, and chemical defense of the Armed Forces and society, and in strengthening the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. The development of nuclear, chemical, and other kinds of weapons for mass destruction and thus, for endangering peace and security in the world as well as in our area, obliges you to invest fresh efforts in ideopolitical and specialized military perfection and in the struggle for high moral-political unity in your collectives. [paragraph continues]

I am convinced that, as before, you will carry out these tasks with self-sacrifice and steadfastly continue the zealous traditions of your forerunners in constructing and developing the branch of nuclear, biological, and chemical defense and thus, extend the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. I greet you on this holiday and wish you fresh successes in your work."

FEDERAL LEADERS DISCUSS KOSOVO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD182145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC; Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance; Egon Padovan and Muhamet Mustafa, members of the FEC; Dunsa Vlatkovic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia; and Fadulj Mumini, member of the Serbian Executive Council, are in Kosovo for a 1-day working visit. With representatives of the Kosovo Executive Council they discussed the development and current economic problems of the province and examined the results realized by the Kosovo economy over the last 6 months.

As was reported, particular attention was paid to the problems that are hampering implementation of the policy designed to accelerate development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and are delaying resolution of the debt problems and investment policy. It was stressed that the erratic way in which funds are being received from the federal fund and overspending in investment are affecting the financial obligations of the Kosovo economy, which, as a result of foreign exchange differentials, already owes about 59 billion dinars.

VUKMANOVIC DETAILS REQUEST TO LEAD KOSOVO SERBS

AU191922 Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Report on Svetozar Vukmanovic Tempo speech in the 13th LCY Congress Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management in Belgrade on 26 June -- recorded]

[Text] I will tell you a story, my own personal story, a personal experience which occurred some 5 or 6 days ago. I go up (?in the morning), I got up at 7 in the morning. In fact I get up at 4 every morning, but then I do physical exercises. At 0700, the telephone rings.

I answer: Who is it? Kosovo Polje here, such and such a person. Am I speaking with Svetozar Vukmanovic? Yes, I am on the phone. On behalf of 120,000 Serbs and Montenegrins, we ask you to step forward to our head, to represent our interests, for we are forced to abandon our homes; to gather up everything, our property, our livestock, our things, everything; and to move to Belgrade.

I said: Where will you go, for heaven's sake?

It is impossible to stay here.

Now this makes me think: Is it possible that 120,000 people in our socialist country ... Is it poossible? I know that things happened earlier, I knew that. But that it has gone so far that they must leave under force -- that is not propaganda, that is not what being taken in by propaganda means. To separate me from my home, from my house -- that is a difficult matter.

During the war, I had great difficulties separating a fighter from his home so as to make mobile units for fighting, but here they succeeded.

REAL ESTATE LAW AMENDED TO STOP FORCED EMIGRATION

LD181729 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today, the Kosovo Assembly, under the emergency procedure, adopted changes and amendments to the law on buying and selling real estate, according to which -- exceptionally -- a temporary ban is imposed on buying and selling real estate if it is carried out with the (?emigration) of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province as its aim. The introduction of this provision into the already existing law is the result of the measures and activities of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current political situation in Kosov. The ban on buying and selling real estate can be in force as long as there are reasons for which this measure is being adopted, at the longest until the end of 1990. Contracts clashing with this provision will be declared invalid, as will those which have not yet been certified in court. More specific instructions for implementing the ban on buying and selling real estate that leads to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo will be provided by the director of the Provincial Administration for Property and Legal Relations.

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY ENDS BREAD SUBSIDIES

LD191324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Novi Sad; 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- After many years of paying subsidies for bread, the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly is terminating this means of protecting the living standard. This is justified on the grounds that subsidies guarantee cheap bread for all consumers regardless of their incomes. Instead of this, all municipalities and associated labor in the province will take measures to protect the living standard of those workers whose income cannot tolerate the latest price rises for this basic foodstuff and for energy.

Analyses for the last year show that more than 4 billion dinars was spent on various forms of social payments and assistance in Vojvodina. In 31 of Vojvodina's 50 municipalities the law on social protection was consistently implemented. Approximately 8,800 persons availed themselves of their right to benefit from 5,869 to 13,620 dinars in financial assistance. This constant or temporary financial assistance is practically the only source of existence for more than 12,800 inhabitants of the province. For this reason the workers in Vojvodina's center for social work have been trying to ensure that the money intended for improving the living standard reaches those who need it most.

The latest price increases are not small. The recommendation of the Vojvodina Assembly Executive Council that all measures be taken in the municipalities and work organizations to protect the living standard of the workers most threatened must be taken seriously, as an urgent sociopolitical task.

TU PRESIDIUM EXAMINES WORK STOPPAGES, SOLUTIONS

LD181214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- In Bosnia-Hercegovina, in the first half of this year, there were work stoppages in around 30 organizations of associated labor. The number of stoppages so far and the number of workers who went on strike is not, however, as worrying as the fact that the position of some of these collectives, particularly the ones suffering losses, is increasingly difficult. Work stoppages are also taking place in areas, such as education and culture, in which this was not the case before, it was said at the 18 July session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union Council Presidium. According to the Presidium, the main task of the trade union organizations and organs is to analyze the causes of work stoppages on time and take action to eliminate them.

LAZAROSKI ELECTED MACEDONIAN PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT

AU202100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5-6 Jul 86 p 7

[D.N. and S.A. report]

[Excerpt] Continuing its work yesterday afternoon [4 July] the Macedonian LC Central Committee decided, instead of having a president of the Central Committee, to have a president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. At the presidium session that immediately followed, Jakov Lazaroski, current president of the Macdedonian LC Central Committee, was unanimously voted president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. [passage omitted]

MONTENEGRO'S STEFANOVIC VIEWS ALBANIAN RELATIONS

LD181836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Summary] Titograd, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of all the chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly, Milenko Stefanovic, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, spoke about the position of Yugoslav minorities in neighboring countries and their role in promoting good-neighborly relations.

"He recalled that Yugoslavia has expressed readiness on a number of occasions to establish normal and good-neighborly relations with neighboring Albania, which would be of mutual benefit. The Albanian Government, however, instead of cooperating on these principles, continues to be obsessed with the idea of incorporating certain parts of Yugoslavia into Albania. It should for all time be clear to this country, Stefanovic stressed, that it can develop its relations with Yugoslavia only on the basis of reciprocal respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. It is in our interest as well as Albania's, he went on, to overcome the current strained relations and to create conditions for realizing the national rights of the sections of our peoples who live in Albania as well as those of the Albanian nationality in our country. Thus, the conditions would also be created for Montenegro, as an immediate neighbor of Albania, to develop more fruitful economic, scientific-technical, cultural, sports, and other forms of cooperation on well-known principles."

Milenko Stefanovic went on to endorse the latest Federal Executive Council economic measures to stimulate exports and called for material support for the proposed free customs zone at Bar, to ensure its operation by the end of the year.

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CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD171250 Prague CTK in English 1230 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Ambassador Milos Vejvoda told the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva today that the need to prevent the arms race in space was a very practical problem for Czechoslovakia.

Together with other countries of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia participates in the Interkosmos program which is an extensive program of the peaceful use of space. It has gained many experiences in space biology and medicine, meteorology, communications, etc. Czechoslovakia was the third country whose citizen went into space. Space should remain a peace affair, otherwise its research would pose great risks which would be borne by the whole international community.

This is why Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed in his letter to the U.N. secretary general on July 3 that Czechoslovakia regards a ban on the development, testing and deployment of offensive space weapons under strict international control as one of the most important tasks of the present time.

Milos Vejvoda noted it is almost certain that man's activity in space can spread to his benefit to the whole solar system and perhaps even to more remote worlds. This is why Czechoslovakia fully identifies itself with the program of "star peace" proposed by the Soviet Union last June, which provides for the creation of a joint international basis for space research, including the establishment of a world space organization. Czechoslovakia is prepared to devote all its strength and experiences to this program which corresponds to what are now vital needs of mankind, Milos Vejvoda said.

STOCKHOLM CSCE TALKS ASSESSED BY CSSR DELEGATE

LD181826 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Sweden: Another round of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe ended in Stockholm today. Ambassador Alois Reznik, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, when assessing the situation at the conference, stressed that the work on drafting the final document intensified recently. The stands between both sides have come closer together in certain important issues, chiefly thanks to the constructive attitude of the Warsaw Pact member states. Alois Reznik said, however, a number of unresolved questions remain, as well as substantial differences in certain stands adopted by individual countries.

PRESIDIUM GREETS POLISH COUNCIL OF STATE

AU220814 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 22 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent the following message of greetings to the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland:

"The celebration of the national day of the People's Republic of Poland avails us of the opportunity to convey to the Polish people the best greetings and wishes for progress and prosperity".

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

AU191340 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Republic of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega Saavedra:

"On occasion of your national day, I have the pleasure that on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you sincere greetings and to the friendly people of Nicaragua the best wishes for the progress and development of the country as well as successes in the just struggle for the defence of the homeland from the attacks and plots of imperialism. I avail myself of the opportunity to express the conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries develop uninterruptedly."

EEC CONTINUES 'NEOCOLONIALIST EXPLOITATION'

AU201716 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 12 Jul 86 p 3-4

[Ilir Gurakuqi article: "Topics and Problems of International Life -- The EEC -- A Neocolonialist Association in Relation to Undeveloped Countries"]

[Excerpts] At the time of the creation of the EEC, its members used fraternization as their principal means of keeping undeveloped countries within their sphere of influence.

The policy of fraternization preserved the general form of relations between a metropolis and its colonies. [passage omitted]

The seventies showed even more clearly that the further economic development of West European countries largely depended upon economic links with undeveloped countries. Undeveloped countries give to the Common Market about 80 percent of their energy sources, more than 50 percent of their food supply, more than 40 percent of their minerals (cobalt 90 percent, phosphate 64 percent, copper 58 percent), and 30 percent of their agricultural production. Also, undeveloped countries absorb a large proportion of the Community's exports.

Bearing these realities in mind, in the mid seventies the member-states of the EEC began to adapt their relations with undeveloped countries to new conditions. First, there emerged the concept of "interdependence between developed capitalist countries and developing countries" or of "equal partnership" between them. [paragraph continues]

The EEC became the spokesman of the philosophy that accepted the need for some concessions towards undeveloped countries, particularly in the sphere of the international capitalist division of labor. The first important practical application of this so-called "equal partnership" was the Lome Convention, which from 1975 on governed economic and trade relations between the community and countries of Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Ocean. Up to the present day there have been three conventions, the first for 1975-1980, the second for 1980-1985. [passage omitted]

Despite much advertisement of the trading concessions made by the EEC, the final balance after 10 years of cooperation between the signatories of the First and Second Lome Conventions remained heavily against undeveloped countries. Their trading position deteriorated markedly. During the seventies the number of countries in partnership with the EEC tripled, while their general share in the trade declined from 8.2 percent to 6.6 percent; it now constitutes a mere 4.5 percent. The Community's officials attempt to justify this phenomenon by pointing to a reduction in the competitiveness of goods produced by partner states, but the true cause lies in the protectionist and discriminative character of the EEC's trading policy. [passage omitted]

The signatories of the Lome Convention remain, as before, the poorest nations in the world. At the beginning of the seventies, two-thirds of the signatories were among these nations, but at the beginning of the eighties the proportion had risen to three-quarters. Between 1975 and 1981 there foreign debts tripled and today have reached 50 billion dollars. Moreover, in recent years there has been a clear tendency to place difficulties in the way of "aid;" this can only swell these debts further. Meanwhile, the larger proportion of this "aid" has been clawed back by West European firms in the form of orders for good and equipment produced by them. [passage omitted]

In defense of its policies, the EEC has attempted to blame the miscarriage of its policy of "equal partnership" upon the undeveloped countries, who, according to the EC, place excessive hopes in Community aid and spend their assured income in irrational ways. The aim of the EEC in its negotiation of the Third Lome Convention was to achieve the same results more cheaply. And, as LE MONDE has written, "The Third Lome Convention resembles the earlier agreements to a hair." [passage omitted]

Also, West European monopolies have secured some new advantages; the convention leaves a great deal of leeway in provisions for the investment of community capital. On the basis of the convention, private firms from EEC countries have been given additional guartantenes, principally against nationalization. They have also been given exceptionally favorable terms for investment.

So, the essence of the Third Lome Convention, like its predecessors, is the neocolonialist exploitation of undeveloped countries by West European nations. This exploitation has become more subtle from one convention to the next, but the economic reality of undeveloped countries speaks for itself. It is so disparate that no neocolonial mask can hid it.

IMPORTANCE OF REWARDING WORKERS STRESSED

AU191914 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Sotiraq Gjordeni article: "For a Correct Relationship Between Moral Stimuli and Penalizing Measures"]

[Excerpts] The advanced person, the vanguard worker, everyone who honors himself and society through his toil is appreciated. This appreciation ranges from warm praise to moral stimuli of various kinds. [paragraph continues]

This practice, this emulation has by now won a solid place in the method of work of many basic party organizations, their instruments, and cadres. [passage omitted]

Why, then, do we bother to write this? Because in practice there are still cadres who manifest attitudes showing a lack of correct concepts concerning emulation. What is worse, they go to the other extreme, strongly relying solely on penalizing administrative measures. Should such measures be adopted? Undoubtedly. These, too, are very efficient and of an educational nature. But some managers believe that they have found a panacea to remedy matters solely through the use of penalizing measures. This is not right. [passage omitted]

From the moment of his appointment as manager, a comrade must understand that the party has appreciated his work. Why then does he forget that, as a party worker, he must show the same appreciation for distinguished working people? Such a leading comrade is far from having mastered a revolutionary communist method of working with people. Naturally, leaders must insist on demanding accounts and must even adopt measures. But the timing, the severity of these measures, the consideration of those against whom measures are adopted, and this must always be done in accordance with labor legislation -- all this, too, is part of a communist method of working. When measures are adopted every time a mistake has been made, in other words, when such a practice becomes a rule, well, this is not a communist method of working. Nor is it a communist method of working when the leader forgetes that the appreciation of good work also includes proposals for decorations. The life and activity of people is a dynamic process and an appreciation of the best workers serves not only a personal satisfaction to them, but also as a further stimulus to the, as well as others. In other words, it creates a stimulative and inspiring atmosphere affecting everyone.

The right to decorations belongs to those who work intelligently and creatively, who have thrown own petit bourgeois sentiments, complacency, routine work, slowness, it belongs to those who set the pace. It is society, the collective, the party organizations who honor those who have defeated time. The right of appreciating hard work is not the property of some managers who keep proposals for decorations under lock and key. The right to award decorations, as well as the right to penalize or not to penalize, is not theirs alone. The party organization also has a great role in this. [passage omitted]

BTA QUESTIONS DETENTION OF PLANE IN TURKEY

AU211923 Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Bulgarian Plane Still Held Unwarrantedly" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian TU-154 passenger jet belonging to Balkan Airlines continues to be held unwarrantedly at Istanbul airport.

What was the pretext for this action?

There were Turkish citizens among the casualties in a 1984 accident with a Bulgarian airplane. Balkan Airlines paid the relatives of the deceased the maximum size of the insurances envisaged in the Warsaw Convention. The wife of one of the Turkish citizen however, has filed a suit against the Bulgarian company in a certain Turkish regional court which ruled that the Bulgarian company must pay damages seven times bigger than the sum paid to the widow. This ruling runs counter to the respective international and bilateral agreements and Balkan Airlines has appealed it before a higher court which has still not made a pronouncement on the case.

The Turkish authorities detained the Bulgarian airplane basing their action on the ruling of the regional court. It is quite obvious that the true reason for this action is by no means of legal nature.

No other state has taken such action in the past under similar circumstances.

International legal practice has never encountered a case in which a foreign passenger airliner is held because of a private claim for damages, and a totally ungrounded one at that.

GEORGI ATANASOV MEETS USSR PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU211848 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Anatoliy Reut, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

The condemned highly the work done by the planning agencies for the establishment of direct ties among the two countries' economic associations and enterprises, for the promotion of new forms of joint business and research and development work.

LIGHT INDUSTRY COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR

AU211849 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- Bulgarian and Soviet enterprises working in the two countries' light industries will continue to extend their cooperation. This was confirmed during the talks between Ms Elena Zlateva, chairman of the Associaiton of the Light Industry of Bulgaria, and Mr Anatoliy Pushkin, deputy minister of the Soviet Union's light industry.

Four Bulgaro-Soviet enterprises will be established in Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. in fulfillment of the program for economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries during the period ending in the year 2000. These enterprises will produce sports shoes and clothes, electronic devices and microprocessor systems for the light industry.

Agreement was reached to set up two small joint enterprises for the production of sports shoes and cotton sportswear. Joint teams will start studies on matters of basic importance for the development of the light industry. The two countries will also broaden their exchange operations and mutual supply with raw materials related to the light industry.

CSSR MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU211327 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] From 14 to 18 July a working group of the Main Political Administration of the CSSR People's Army, led by General Major Vaclav Lokajcek, deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the CSSR People's Army, visited Bulgaria.

The representatives of the CSSR People's Army had talks with the deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army [title, no name as published] and other political workers, who briefed them on the experience of ideological work conducted in the Bulgarian People's Army, and work related to studying, clarifying, and implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Special interest was shown towards new forms and methods in ideological work, the closer connection of ideological work with life, and with the tasks which our army solves while introducing the achievements of scientific-technical progress, counterpropaganda activity, and other subjects. During the visit to the Khristo Botev People's School for Reserve Officers and to military units the CSSR guests had meetings and talks with commanders and political workers, and were acquainted with the conditions under which Bulgarian soliders train and study.

The representatives of the CSSR People's Army were received by Lieutenant General Ivan Bosev, first deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army.

MLADENOV BEGINS TALKS WITH IRAQI COUNTERPART

AU211945 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Tariq 'Aziz, deputy foreign minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, who is paying an official visit here, opened official talks today.

The two foreign ministers gave a positive assessment to the bilateral relations, noting their upgrade development. An emphasis was laid on the political, economic, cultural and other contacts, which are not only in the interests of the two countries' peoples but also benefit the strengthening of world peace and security. They expressed the conviction that the current visit to Bulgaria by the chief Iraqi diplomat will make a fresh contribution to the promotion of cooperation which is making progress in keeping with the agreements reached between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Saddam Husayn.

The guest emphasised that the treaties signed between Iraq and Bulgaria are among the best his country has, and that they are being fulfilled.

The talks covered a number of topical international issues. An emphasis was laid on the need for urgent measures to strengthen peace and security, for halting the arms race, above all in the nuclear field, for a negotiated settlement of international disputes in compliance with the U.N. Charter and international law.

Mr Petur Mladenov spoke about the new political thinking, an imperative in the nuclear age when war becomes an absurdity.

Mr Tariq 'Aziz commended the principled stand taken by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist states on the key issues of our time. He emphasised that the socialist community's love of peace is not a propaganda ploy, that it is backed up by specific practical moves both on a regional and on a global scale.

The two sides declared themselves for an end of the Iraq-Iran war, for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis with due respect for the interests of all parties concerned, including the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent homeland under the leadership of the P.L.O. as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

They condemned the actions of Israel and its patrons, standing in the way to a fair settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Another topic of discussion was the situation in southern Africa and in other parts of the world, spelling danger to peace and security on the planet.

Mr Petur Mladenov familiarized the guest with Bulgaria's peaceloving policy and more specifically with her efforts towards strengthening peace and good-neighborliness in the Balkans.

ZHIVKOV GREETS NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU211348 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, a greetings message on the national holiday of the Repubic of Nicaragua -- the seventh anniversary of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

We rejoice at the courage and confidence in the future with which the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinist Front for National Liberation, resist the constant threats, terrorist actions, and attempts at diktat on the part of the imperialist forces and their mercenaries, the message reads. We are convinced that their striving to divert heroic Nicaragua from the ascending road of the Sandinist People's Revolution, the road of democratic and independent development, is doomed to fail. The solidarity, sympathy, and esteem of all honest people throughout the world, and all of progressive mankind are on the side of the country of freedom and peace.

The message further points out that the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly evaluates and supports the constructive approach of the Nicaraguan Government toward reaching a mutually acceptable solution of Latin American problems, and its initiatives which fully correspond with the vital interests of the peoples in the region and the world, and the interests of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

The message expresses again the steady solidarity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people with the just cause of heroic Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people, with whom we are connected by sincere friendship and friendly relations, as well as by common ideals in the struggle for peace and social progress.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED FOR 13-19 JULY

AU191947 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 13 through 19 July 1986 reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a reception at the French Embassy in Sofia to mark France's national day. (1930 GMT 14 July)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, attended a ceremony in the village of Dolna Banya, Sofia Okrug, to commission a new leisure facility. (1930 GMT 14 July)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, met in Sofia a delegation of members of the Academic Board of the International Academy of Architecture. (1730 GMT 15 July)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary and member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, paid a visit to Shumen Okrug, where he met the okrug's leadership and attended a tobacco growers' fair. (1500 GMT 17 July)

RAILWAY REPAIR WORK INSPECTED, WEAKNESSES FOUND

AU181320 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the State and People's Control Committee ended a short while ago. The meeting examined the results of the inspection of the delivery and operation of the mechanization equipment for carrying out overhaul and repair of the railway track system of the Bulgarian State Railways economic trust. It was established that the courses adopted by the Bulgarian State Railways trust for the accelerated mechanization of the work create conditions that guarantee the security and safety for the movement of trains at high speeds, as well as a considerable reduction of unpleasant labor in this activity. Alongside this, however, serious weaknesses have been permitted by the leadership of the Bulgarian State Railways, which have led to the inefficient utilization of a considerable portion of the track-repair mechanization equipment delivered and to breaches of technological and labor discipline, which indisputably are having an effect on both the production and the financial stability of the trust. The State and People's Control Committee imposed appropriate punishments on the responsible leaders of the trust.

PROFESSOR MEISSNER RETURNS TO GDR FROM FRG

LD211555 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jul (ADN) -- In accordance with the GDR request to the FRG authorities for the unimpeded return of the deputy general secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences, Professor Dr Herbert Meissner, the latter has been in the GDR since this afternoon.

DOHLUS ARRIVES IN JAPAN FOR TALKS WITH JCP

LD211551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jul (ADN) -- An SED Central Committee delegation headed by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Tokyo today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP].

On arrival, Horst Dohlus expressed his conviction that the visit would help shape the successfully developing relations between SED and JCP still more closely and intensively. It is a cause of satisfaction that the two parties could develop ties concerning many important questions on identical views, especially the cardinal issue of the present -- the prevention of a nuclear inferno and the safeguarding of peace.

The great commitment of the Japanese people and the fraternal party in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente, for the safeguarding of mankind's existence, is highly appreciated. Horst Dohlus said that through joint campaigns by all forces interested in peace it should, and has to be possible to stop the disastrous development conjured up by aggressive forces, and to achieve a transition from confrontation and arms-drive madness to detente.

In the course of its visit to Japan the SED delegation will conduct talks with leading JCP representatives on the further development of friendly relations between the two fraternal parties.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE JARUZELSKI, MESSNER

LD212305 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Friendly relations with the People's Republic of Poland are developing ever more comprehensively in the view of the leading GDR representatives Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. To mark Poland's National Day tomorrow, they sent a congratulations telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. The new quality in cooperation will become even clearer. The GDR and Poland are purposefully implementing the agreements reached last December at the highest level, including the long-term program for cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000. They are strengthening socialism in both countries with the further expansion of relations, and contribute to securing the position of the socialist community of states in the worldwide struggle against the danger of war and for a turn for the better.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS

LD212004 Budapest MTI in English 1631 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed a telegram of greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

"On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic we forward our heartfelt greetings and best wishes to you, to the fraternal Polish people on the occasion of the national day of the Polish People's Republic, the 42nd anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

"Our people are aware of and highly appreciate the results achieved by the Polish people in the strengthening of socialist success in accelerating the socio-economic development of socialist Poland, increasing its international respect through the implementation of the resolutions accepted at the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

"We state with satisfaction that the many-sided relations of our countries are developing successfully and dynamically to the benefit of our peoples and the socialist community. We shall continue to make efforts to expand our cooperation and deepen the friendship of our peoples in the spirit of our common ideas and targets.

"On the occasion of your national day, we wish you, the fraternal Polish people further success in your activity for the prosperity of your socialist country, for peace and social progress," states the telegram.

KAPOLYI, DOYNOV DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

LD201412 Budapest MTI in English 13398 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi held talks on the topical issues of Hungarian-Bulgarian industrial cooperation with Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, president of the Economic Council; and with Stoyan Markov, alternate member of the Political Committee of the CC of the CPB, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, president of the Bulgarian State Committee on Research and Technology who were in Budapest in transit.

They examined tasks related to further advancing bi-lateral relations in economy with and the rationalization of energy, in the nuclear power station program and in the electronification of the engineering industry. Odnyan Doynov and Stoyan Markov left Hungary afterwards.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD201442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The Uruguayan foreign minister is starting talks in Budapest. Enrique Iglesias was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. Afterwards, the foreign minister of the Latin American country toured the castle district, went into St Matthew Church and saw the view from the Fisherman's Bastion.

Talks with Varkonyi

LD211813 Budapest MTI in English 1350 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- As reported Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, opened official talks in Budapest on Monday.

In the course of cordial talks held in the spirit of mutual understanding, Peter Varkonyi and Enrique Iglesias gave briefs on their countries' foreign political activity. They discussed timely international issues, paying special attention to the cause of detente and disarmament, peaceful co-existence and cooperation, the possibilities of promoting dialogue, and the intensification of crisis in Central America. The parties discussed interstate relations and the way of developing bilateral relations.

The foreign minister stated that Hungary and Uruguay hold identical and similar views on the most important international issues. The parties stressed that the policy of peaceful co-existence has no acceptable alternative. They stressed that their countries continue to do their best for the promotion of world peace, disarmament and international cooperation. On the crisis in Central America, the foreign ministers stated that both countries take a stand for just political settlement through negotiatons.

The foreign ministers were of the opinion that Hungarian-Uruguayan relations are developing and there are several untapped possibilities for strengthening them. They confirmed that both parties are interested in the promotion of cooperation on the basis of equality and, reciprocal respect and advantages and that they will make joint efforts to this end.

Following the talks the two foreign ministers signed a cultural, scientific and educational cooperation agreement.

Meets With Lazar

LD211814 Budapest MTI in English 1355 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Enrique Iglesias, visiting minister of foreign affairs of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, in Budapest on Monday.

In the course of the meeting the parties discussed bilateral political, economic and commercial relations, the possibilities of their further development, and current international issues.

Present were Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Gualberto Talmas, Uruguayan ambassador to Hungary.

KOTAI WELCOMES CUBAN CP DELEGATION AT AIRPORT

LD171839 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- A Cuban Party delegation arrived in Budapest Thursday, under the leadership of Jaime Crombet, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department. Also present was Euclides Vazuez Candela, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Hungary.

KADAR RECEIVES LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG

LD211535 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and member of the Political Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, who is spending his holiday in Hungary, in Budapest Monday.

Laszlo Rosta, Hungarian ambassador to Laos, took part in the comradely, friendly meeting.

KADAR CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

OW172150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

Text] Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, has sent the following message to Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV:

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh: On the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, May I extend to you my salutations of comradeship and fine congratulations.

I am convinced that in the future, the friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SRV, and between the peoples of our two countries, will continue to be consolidated and developed.

I wish you plenty of good health and many successes in your heavy new mission.

My salutations.

LOSONCZI GREETS MITTERRAND ON NATIONAL DAY

LD131824 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has sent a telegram of greetings to Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, on the national day of that country.

10TH PZPR CONGRESS RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

AU180641 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU (Supplement) in Polish 14 Jul 86

[Resolution adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress: "On Increasing Management Efficiency and Improving the Standard of Living, on Enhancing Socialist Democracy, on Consolidating Poland's International Position"]

[Text] The 10th PZPR Congress:

-- Approves the Central Committee report presented by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary;

-- Accepts the report on the Central Committee's activity and on the implementation of the resolutions of the PZPR Extraordinary Congress, approves the Central Committee's activity during the last term of office, and assesses positively the implementation of this congress' resolutions;

-- Accepts the Central Control and Audit Commission reports, approving their activity during the last term of office;

-- Accepts the report of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress Appeals Commission and approves its activity;

-- Approves the chief paths of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan;

-- Approves the PZPR progress, obligating all party members to implement it consistently.

The 10th Congress states that the consistent implementation of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress resolutions has permitted significant progress in eliminating the effects of the political, social, and economic crisis on the threshold of which our fatherland found itself in the seventies and eighties.

It has been fully confirmed that the decision of 13 December 1981, which saved the country from the catastrophe toward which antisocialist forces were pushing it, was in the most profound interests of the nation. Confirming its national and class essence, which have been ideologically shaped by the party, the Polish People's Army acted in accordance with decisions taken by the supreme state bodies on the basis of their constitutional powers, and put an end to the counterrevolutionary threat, thus permitting political-economic stabilization and the implementation of the line of socialist renewal, which were tasks set by the Ninth Congress. For this, the delegates of the 10th Congress pay their deep respects.

The congress also expresses recognition for all functionaries of the Citizens Militia and Security Service for their effective action to defend and safeguard the state's internal security, and for their devoted and responsible service in protecting the law, public order, and civic calm.

The political stabilization, socioeconomic improvement, progress in economic reform and social life, and climate of national accord, which have been achieved over the past 4 years, permit us to look to the future more boldly today.

We must progress more rapidly. Acceleration is a historic necessity and constitutes the guiding thought of the party program. It should be incorporated in the country's future socioeconomic development plan, which has been worked out by the government. The need to proceed from extensive to intensive methods is a feature of the present stage of socialist construction.

By regrouping forces and restoring economic equilibrium, we will permit significant progress to be made in many spheres of the country's life during the present 5-year period, especially during its second half. This should be encouraged by the programs of accelerated development implemented by the socialist countries, the paths of which were defined by the important 27th CPSU Congress. Socialism is facing the challenge of today and tomorrow. Poland wishes to take an active part in this process, and will do so.

We will create the point of departure for accelerated development during the present 5-year period, overcoming the development barriers caused by the depreciation of fixed assets, restricted supplies of materials and energy, and shorter working hours. This will, however, be accompanied by the lowest rise in manpower since the war and by an increase in the non-working population. We must also steadily increase the excess of exports over imports, especially because of our serious debts. Meeting these needs is only possible by means of an energetic and consistent socioeconomic policy, involving a reorientation of our economy onto the path of intensive development. We must concentrate our forces and resources on this most important task. This requires a marshalling of all patriotic forces and well organized and dedicated work.

At the same time, acting in a spirit of national accord and by enhancing socialist democracy, we will overcome the mistrust and tension still besetting society so that the entire nation may project a joint effort to achieve the common goals that are benefit to the fatherland.

The 10th Congress stated that the party's general goal during the next few years is to further implement the line of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress -- a line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms -- for the sake of the supreme interests of the workers class, all working people, and all society. Our highest national goal is to build a secure, well-managed, and law-abiding Poland.

The following tasks are at the forefront of our intentions during the present 5-year period, in accordance with the PZPR program:

-- A gradual improvement in the standard of living for working people and their families;

-- A consolidation and perpetuation of the national economy's capability for efficient and balanced development;

-- A further growth in socialist democracy as a basis for strengthening the state, plus a marshaling of all the country's patriotic forces around the supreme interests of the Polish nation;

-- An increase in Poland's international position and prestige, especially by tightening and expanding the multilateral bonds joining us to the socialist community and by means of an energetic participation in the international movement to defend peace in Europe and the world.

Adopting this resolution and defining the party's most important tasks and the country's basic problems requiring total or partial solution in 1986-90, the 10th PZPR Congress firmly states that we in the fatherland possess enough strength to achieve these goals so that what is necessary for Poland may become possible.

I. The Most Urgent Social Tasks

We are resolving social problems under exceedingly difficult conditions. The economic regression that occured during the deteriorating world economic situation and that was caused by errors committed in the seventies, plus the disorganization of social and economic life in 1980 and 1981 brought on by antisocialist forces and enhanced by lawless economic restrictions against Poland by the capitalist countries, caused a fall in the national income as high as 25 percent.

Shortened working hours, inadequate use of these, weakened discipline, and difficulties with raw materials imposed a restriction on the production of goods. Emphasis on wage rises and other unfavorable phenomena caused inflation, which is causing negative social and economic effects.

Under these circumstances, the party has particularly concentrated on protecting the population's standard of living, especially of those in the most difficult material situation. Consumption fell by 16 percent, accompanied by a 40 percent fall in investment outlay. This weakened the production potential and reduced the economy's development capability. At the same time as the population increased by 1.5 million between 1981 and 1985, the possibility of solving great social problems such as housing construction or the development of educational facilities decreased.

The 10th Congress states openly: The objective economic conditions do not permit a rapid solution to all urgent problems, that is why it is necessary to concentrate attention, forces, and resources on those that are of the greatest importance for the workers class and all working people.

The speed and extent to which these problems are solved will depend mainly on real progress in efficiency both on a national economic scale and within every enterprise. The basic goals of social development and the ways of achieving them have been set by the national discussions preceding the people's council and Sejm elections, and by the conclusions stemming from the precongress campaign, especially from the discussions on the draft party program and 10th Congress theses.

1. During this 5-year period we will move toward a further improvement in market supplies of food and industrial commodities.

Consistently aiming to achieve the country's self-sufficiency in food as forecast in the future program, we will channel the maximum available resources toward developing agricultural output and storage, expanding the food industry, and developing the entire food complex.

We will ensure a further growth in agricultural output and increase the range of available food commodities, so that running a household, especially by working women, may become less burdensome and time-consuming. We will counteract all waste of crops and aim to constantly improve the quality of food commodities. The rationing of meat and meat products should be abolished during this 5-year period.

Supplies of food commodities should rise by 12 percent and of industrial goods by 17 percent by 1990.

It is also essential to balance out the market of general utility industrial goods, especially mechanical household equipment, electronic goods, and products of the light and chemical industries. It is necessary to improve the range of the above goods on offer, ensuring various price and technical categories.

In order to accelerate an improvement in market supplies, those plants that manufacture production resources should also undertake profitable market production, setting up economic teams for this purpose and making use of by-products and waste products.

The development of cooperatives will continue to be encouraged, especially that of invalids cooperatives, state-controlled local industry cooperatives, and other forms of small-scale production, including those in the private sector. The people's councils should encourage the establishment of small-scale service and production enterprises in rural areas. Small-scale industry should make greater use of local raw materials.

2. It is essential to achieve progress in solving the housing problem during the present 5-year period.

The aim should be to permit every family to satisfy, through its own efforts and with state aid, its housing needs to a standard that is socially regarded as essential. Between 1,050,000 and 1,150,000 apartments should be built in the 1986-90 period. This will mean a 12-13 percent increase in general housing space. Modernization and refurbishing work will also be stepped up, and about 900,000 old apartments will be modernized by 1990. Work places should play a greater part than so far in solving the housing problems of their own employees. Better development conditions will be guaranteed for private construction, the basic way of satisfying housing needs in rural areas and small towns, by increasing the availability of prepared building sites and improving the supply of building materials.

The next few years will be a period of setting housing construction in order, healing its defects, and overcoming its weaknesses, which include excessively long cycles of investment, material waste, and low quality.

During activity to improve housing policy, it is necessary to pay particular attention to implementing those mechanisms that facilitate an exchange in accommodation. Between 1986 and 1990, the necessary prerequisites will be established for the construction of 300,000 apartments per year during the second half of the next 5-year period. The manufacture of building materials and fixtures and fittings will be increased, and the communal infrastructure expanded. The construction of accompanying facilities -- shops, clinics, schools, and nurseries -- will keep pace with the construction of housing districts.

State financial aid for housing construction should depend on the area and technical standard of the accomodation and on the form of ownership. The population should cover the costs of building and using apartments to a greater extent.

The party expects the staff of design offices, institutes, and construction and industrial enterprises working for the needs of housing construction to encourage a constant increase in the number of apartments under construction by means of rational design, technological progress, and a proper and sparing use of material resources. We also expect active cooperation in this sphere from the trade unions, youth organizations, political and social activists, and scientific-technical and creative associations.

3. An urgent task during the next few years is to effectively curb inflation.

The party places this issue at the center of the government's attention and action, and of action by all economic bodies. It calls on work forces, trade unions, and workers self-management bodies to support this action. Only through joint strength can we improve the low level of management and halt the rising production costs that cause price rises. [paragraph continues]

The 10th Congress commits the government to undertake essential activity aimed at reducing inflation to below 10 percent during the next few years. While performing this task, it is necessary to improve those mechanisms that restrict inflation; prevent excessive wage rises and other forms of income not covered by production and costs reduction, and improve the bad employment structure and inefficient investment activity. An effective struggle against inflation also requires the strengthening of the zloty. A plan of action in this sphere should form an integral part of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan.

4. Society's health and the state of the environment will continue to be a subject of special concern for the party.

Further progress in this area requires coordinated activity by all citizens and a gradual increase in spending on health protection. In order to raise the general level of health it is essential to concern oneself with personal hygiene, the country's cleanliness, environmental protection, and the combating of social ills, especially alcoholism and drug addiction. Preparing society to take an active part in protecting its own health requires considerable progress in health education for the young generation. During the present 5-year period it is necessary to devote particular attention to the struggle against the chief dangers to health, which include circulation diseases and tumors. Combating these dangers will be dominated by preventive action, with a simultaneous concentration of resources on basic health protection, including that of work forces, mothers with children, and elderly and infirm people. In order to improve preventive action, healing processes, and rehabilitation, it is necessary to increase medical facilities and the number of medical cadres, with the aim of reducing the disproportions that exist between various parts of the country. It is also expedient to free doctors of bureaucratic burdens. About 25,000 beds in newly-built hospitals should be guaranteed, as well as better supplies of medical equipment for hospitals and clinics and better supplies of drugs for the population.

As far as care for elderly and infirm persons is concerned, broader assistance for these should be extended by local communities. At the same time it is necessary to achieve clear progress in creating more welfare homes, especially for the chronically ill. There will be a greater availability and higher level of medical benefits by improving the organization and work of the health service. Health premises will guarantee 24-hour out-patient care, as well as a better deployment of cadres and apparatus in hospitals every day of the week.

Care in sanatoriums will be improved by making broader use of health resorts and factory rest facilities.

In this country we will continue general activity aimed at cleanliness, order, and esthetics, and a higher standard of living and recuperation. We will look after the environment, consistently implementing the latest resolutions in this sphere which commit industry to supply work places with essential protective equipment. Investments in environmental protection will be concentrated on those regions with the greatest damage to the environment. Construction of sewage disposal plants will be accelerated, and atmospheric pollution halted. The draft 5-year plan foresees a serious increase in spending for these goals.

We will undertake social activity aimed at protecting our country's nature and increasing the size of green areas, parks, and forests. We will introduce state and social programs of protecting and increasing our natural waters, which possess fundamental importance for agriculture and other sectors of the national economy, and protecting the environment. The great investment activity aimed at supplying water to Warsaw, the Katowice conurbation, Krakow, and the Sudeten region will be continued over the next few years.

We must do everything to turn Poland into a country that worships cleanliness and esthetics.

5. The growing intellectual needs and aspirations of a socialist society require greater attention to be paid to general and higher education and culture.

While modernizing educational facilities, we will at the same time raise the level of education and upbringing, including in it the following processes: a better preparation of young people for the scientific-technological revolution; a better knowledge of the humanitarian contents of our nation's culture; and a comprehensive shaping of socialist, civic, and patriotic attitudes. The present 5-year period will contain considerable progress in this sphere and will bring a rise in the status of education and schooling in the life and development of our nation.

The school conditions of children and young people will gradually improve. The population increase of the last 5-year period, during which about 700,000 babies were born per year, means that building 18,000 new educational premises during the present 5-year period is one of the most important social tasks facing the state.

An expansion of the network of kindergartens will mean that by 1990, 60 percent of all children of kindergarten age will actually attend them, instead of the present 50 percent.

The party expects active support from society in the performance of tasks involving the development of education. In particular, society should support the National School Aid Pledge.

There will also be significant progress in the propagation of culture -- book publishing; radio and television output; records, audio cassettes, and videotapes; the cinema and theater; libraries; and houses of culture and the applied arts.

The party considers it important to increase modern art's influence on esthetic tastes; on the purity of the Polish language; on interpersonal relationships; and on combating the invasion of kitsch, ugliness, and other phenomena that conflict with the ethos of socialist life. The work of the Industrial Supervisory Council should encourage this, and this council should be reestablished accordingly.

Concerned with general access to the riches of modern culture, we will at the same time place objects of our national social and cultural heritage under special state and social care. It is necessary to continue restoration work on Krakow, Poland's ancient capital, and to make sure there is further progress in bringing back beauty to other Polish cities, in protecting architectural masterpieces against damage, and in working out plans for renovating them.

6. The congress believes that incomes policy -- involving wages, pensions, and other benefits -- should clearly confirm the principles of socialist social justices.

The general level of society's income must be closely connected with social productivity.

In wages policy, it is essential to consistently apply the socialist principle: to each according to his work, from each according to his ability. This is a necessary condition for increasing society's respect for professionalism and the ethos of good work.

During economic reform, an increase in the incentive function of wage requires:

-- Factory wage funds that are closely dependent on productivity;

-- Observance of the principle that wages should be more closely dependent on work quality, and elimination of all privileges not based on work effort;

-- Propagation of the system of assessing work and approving job positions;

-- Altering the wage principles applicable to managerial cadres in such a way that they may be more interested in the production results of their enterprises.

The new model of collective labor agreements should serve to strengthen these tendencies.

Such a wages policy will mean having to overcome egalitarianism and efforts to achieve higher wages not justified by the amount of work put in. The party will actively involve itself in eliminating these trains of thought from society, expecting support from the trade unions and workers self-management bodies. Proper solutions in this sphere would serve to stabilize work forces and prevent excessive job migration. This will also serve to improve management efficiency, and thus raise society's standard of living.

Wages in the non-production sphere should be adapted to wages in the material sphere. However, here it is also necessary to establish wages which meet qualifications and individual work results. This should also serve to establish a proper wage structure for graduates of higher education establishments, giving preference to those with the highest grades.

The party will create a climate that encourages care for combatants, war invalids, and work veterans. The basic principle of the social benefits policy will be to apply this care primarily to those persons and families in greatest need of state care. The legal rules governing the granting of social benefits need to be set in order.. Of course, nonsensical situations and abuse in this sphere must be removed. On a general level, the government must work out a program of changes. Following broad social consultations, especially with the trade unions, it will be presented at the Second National PZPR Conference. An annual review of pensions and the elimination of the so-called old portfolio of benefits will ensure a rise in the real value of pensions in this 5-year period.

Socialist social justice requires fair renumeration for work performed today or during one's former working life, on the one hand, and making sure that no one usurps the results of someone else's work on the other.

Speculation, foreign currency dealing, and psuedotourism must be eliminated with heightened severity. The profiteering by means of various kinds of machinations, which still occurs in the private sector, must be combated with all the strength of the law.

Other inflated incomes in this sector must be controlled more effectively by means of a system of income records, taxation policy, and the application of permissible limits of employment in specific industrial branches and in secondary employment. The competitiveness of medium-sized and small state and cooperative enterprises as well as small-scale production units must also be increased. These should be more efficient and flexible in their work, and should keep up with requirements and fashions.

Honest craftsmen have guaranteed stable conditions for professional activity. In this respect we confirm the policy worked out jointly with the SD.

These are the six major social issues on which the party is focusing during the present 5-year period and it will commit the government to tackling them, calling on the whole of society for its support. These are national problems whose solution requires active involvement by the PZPR, allied parties, and all the nation's patriotic forces. Together we will do everything to make the next few years provide society with a feeling of progress in implementing the future socioeconomic program, consolidating socialist democracy, and accelerating social and cultural development, and will make these years impart increasing confidence in a favorable tomorrow.

II. Basic Economic Tasks

The performance of economic tasks and introducing the economy onto the path of intensive development are a necessary condition for achieving social goals. There can be no progress in satisfying social needs without basic progress in the economy and without the creation of resources to satisfy these needs. One cannot circumvent the connection between creation and division. An increasingly broader understanding of this truth must be ensured. It must be present in the party's work and in all spheres of social life every day.

The draft plan for the present 5-year period foresees a 16-19 percent rise in the national income and a 24 percent rise in investment outlay compared with 1981-85. It is foreseen that consumption per Pole will increase by 9-11 percent. However, this will only be feasible if the material-intensiveness of production falls by 7.5-9.5 percent, if energy consumption per unit of national income falls in the region of 9-11 percent, and if productivity in industry increases by 16 percent.

The chief ways of intensifying economic development are:

-- Proceeding to the second stage of reform;

-- Accelerating scientific, technological, and organizational development;

-- Making fuller use of work resources, energy, raw materials, and fixed assets;

-- Increasing the economy's pro-export orientation;

-- Carrying out structural changes to the national economy;

-- Carrying out a general review of organizational structures in the economy and state.

1. The first and most important area is economic reform. The 10th PZPR Congress is firmly in favor of continuing and further improving the functioning of the reform that was started as a result of the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress. The present qualitatively new stage of reforming our economy requires a resolute introduction of comprehensive solutions serving to improve economic efficiency. A faster balancing out of the market, setting price relations in order, reducing subsidies, consistently heeding the principle of self-finance by enterprises, increasing austerity and work discipline -- these are the basic goals of the second stage of economic reform. The congress is in favor of a rapid realization of these goals. The intensification of work in this direction should be preceded by a broad informative-consultative campaign.

Various mechanisms and instruments will be improved in line with the changes in the economy, while at the same time keeping the basic principles of the reform stable. The Economic Reform Commission continues to have an important role to play here.

The essence of the institutional changes is to improve the strategic functions of central management and planning and at the same time perpetuate the independence, self-management, and responsibility of enterprises and boost their initiative and energy. This will require, among other things, an appropriate shape to the system of assessing enterprises and a consolidation of the manager's position by means of legal regulations. A general review of managers should consolidate this trend. It is also necessary to increase the material and social position of the technical supervisory service.

Also necessary is a greater feeling of economic responsibility felt by enterprises, stricter rules governing finance, a full use of cost-effectiveness analyses during decision-making processes, a closer connection between financial and material planning, and a balancing out of the market.

The shaping of organizational structures in the economy must be subordinated to the country's long-term development strategy. Economic forecasts and cost-effectiveness analyses should dictate the choice of forms of organization. Apart from economic branches, which should be dominated by smaller enterprises, various forms of organizational concentration are necesssary wherever this may accelerate scientific-technological progress and permit essential investments. Such concentration, however, cannot encourage monopolist practices.

Today it is essential to bring the principles of the reform to the lowest structures of production, to work brigades and individual posts. The brigade system of work organization, which permits better production results and better quality and work discipline, will be widely propagated in industry, construction, and other sectors of the economy. This also applies to such modern methods of work organization as partnerships and task teams set up by workers. Party organizations and cells should be active in implementing these collective forms of work organization.

At the same time it is necessary to permit broad publicity of the experience of those enterprises that make good use of the mechanisms of reform.

2. One of the most important tasks is to accelerate scientific, technological, and organizational progress. It is essential to improve existing and seek new economic and legal mechanisms and rules that guarantee an effective union between science and socioeconomic practice and that stimulate enterprises' initiative and desire for innovations. Scientific-production centers should be one such form of direct contact between science and industry. Conditions will be increased for a proper definition of long-term state scientific policy, which should establish paths and priorities in the development of individual sectors of research and inventiveness.

We are in favor of implementing the decisions of the Third Polish Science Congress, including the decision to increase spending on research and development to at least 3 percent of the national income by 1990. The increased tasks must be accompanied by an increase in investment outlay, better supplies of research and testing equipment, and greater quantities of scientific and technical literature. We will create conditions for the development of Polish scientific and technical thought and apply special care and respect to the creators of science, guaranteeing them an appropriate material status. Research funds should be concentrated primarily on the spheres set out in the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan. Mechanization, automation, robotization should be widely applied, especially where modern, highly needed production may be achieved the most quickly, and where working conditions are particularly onerous and dangerous. Our country's energetic participation in the CEMA scientific-technological development program and in the similar Polish-Soviet program should support this activity.

We ask all scientific circles, national technical organizations, scientific and technical associations, aktivists in the inventions movement, and, most of all, young cadres to firmly pave the way for scientific-technological development in all spheres of life. It is also necessary to work out a suitable system of promoting inventions and innovations. Factory or interfactory technological development facilities will be created in order to make fuller use of the intellectual potential of engineers and technicians.

In all branches of the national economy, support will be given to the emergence of various forms of small work places in order to be the first to manufacture new products or employ modern technological processes.

In today's times, one of the basic tasks of the party and every cell and organization is to render comprehensive support to matters of scientific-technological progress.

3. A condition for further socioeconomic development is a fuller use of work reserves, energy and raw material resources, machinery, and equipment, and the elimination of waste caused by the bad quality of products.

At a time when the number of working age individuals will be 3-4 times greater than before, it is becoming particularly important to make full use of existing work reserves. These reserves are inherent in factories and in entire industrial branches. In many factories and institutions, actual working time is not 42 hours per week, but only about 30. The main reasons for this are bad work organization, low work discipline, and irregular deliveries.

A firm struggle must be waged against these phenomena. This is a joint matter for the economic administration, workers self-management bodies, and trade unions, and must encounter their full understanding for the sake of the real and vital interests of the work forces.

Changes to the labor law, the introduction of modern systems of organization, and an improvement in employment and wages policy should encourage a better use of work reserves.

Large reserves are inherent in production capital that is not fully used. An urgent task is to increase the number of shifts, especially in modern branches such as electrical goods, electronics, and machines. The manpower for the extra shifts should be obtained by transferring workers from antiquated and inefficient plants. This is particularly possible in large conurbations. The state administration and party cells should pave the way for these processes.

Work forces and their management should be made to expect more, and feel responsible for, rational exploitation of fixed assets, which will permit an optimal use of production resources and transportation. It is necessary to encourage and increase the requirement for a proper conservation and protection of machines, equipment, and buildings against corrosion and wear, as well as repair work, the reconditioning of parts, proper fuel management, adequate supply of spare parts, rational exploitation, and proper training of personnel.

A definite improvement is necessary in the saving of materials, so that a 1-percent rise in the national income may be achieved while increasing supplies of materials by only 0.4-0.5 percent. When establishing development and modernization tasks, enterprises should compare the planned figures for the individual consumption of labor, energy, and raw materials with the figures achieved by leading domestic and foreign producers.

Waste in the form of bad quality goods must be eliminated. Concern for high quality must be displayed at every work post. [paragraph continues]

Not only he who works badly is guilty of idleness, but also he who tolerates bad work.

A consistent application of fiscal sanctions and price, tax, and credit instruments, plus clear responsibility imposed on each worker, must make bad quality production unprofitable to anyone. The party will commit the government to firm action in this matter.

4. Efforts to increase exports and to intensify economic integration with CEMA countries are a most important condition for our economic development. This calls for decisively increasing the role of foreign trade in this 5-year period. Larger participation in the international division of labor is one of the basic prerequisites for accelerating economic growth, radically improving the effectiveness of economic management, raising the technological and quality standards of production, and increasing the flow of fabricating materials and goods to production and market places.

Export strategy should aim at:

-- Changes in the structure of production to make it possible to increase crucially the economy's export capability;

-- Consistently backing increases in profitable exports through investment and supply preferences and through an active fiscal and price policy.

The Bank for Export Development has a crucial role to play in promoting pro-export measures. We will improve the system of convertible currency allowances for enterprises in order to make their imports dependent on income from exports. It is necessary to stabilize the conditions under which enterprises administer such allowances.

Tackling and increasing export production should be given central attention by the party organizations in industrial enterprises and should become the primary aim of party aktivs and work forces. Export results will be some of the basic criteria for evaluating the performance of enterprise managements.

Comprehensive links with the economies of the CEMA countries, especially the USSR, will continue to play the most important role in our cooperation with foreign countries. Poland will actively participate in all activities within CEMA in order to ensure further progress in the process of socialist economic integration. We attach principal importance to fully realizing the decisions of the Moscow economic conference of CEMA countries in December 1985 and the long-term programs adopted as a result of this conference.

In our bilateral relations with CEMA countries we will seek to increase mutual trade, coproduction, and production specialization and to extensively promote new forms of cooperation through setting up joint enterprises, developing direct production and scientific-technological cooperation among enterprises and research units, and organizing joint investments.

Planning to develop our economy along pro-export lines, we declare once again our resolve to engage in partnerlike cooperation with all countries. Poland is for the creation of a new international economic order that is based on full equality, is favorable to development, and provides economic security for all countries.

Illegal restrictions applied against Poland have lost us billions and billions of zlotys, have retarded our efforts to overcome our economic crisis, and have greatly curbed our potential to repay our debts. We want to honor our obligations. Our ability to repay our debts must be based on our economy's development needs and real potential. [paragraph continues]

Aware that the ultimate solution to the problem of our debts depends on a decisive increase in the production and export of our economy, we expect that the creditor countries will cooperate with us in a realistic way and will give up attempts to discriminate against us in economic matters.

5. The need to accelerate structural changes in the economy has grown for many years now. These changes must include improvements in the effectiveness of economic management and of competitiveness in foreign markets. It is necessary to accelerate the development of those branches and sectors of industry that lead in promoting technological progress, in expanding export capability, in eliminating production bottlenecks, and in increasing the processing of domestic raw materials and fuels. In particular, this applies to sectors such as electronics, electrical engineering, controling and measuring equipment, pharmaceuticals, and small-scale chemistry. The increased share of these sectors in overall production should help lower the material- and energy-intensiveness of the national income.

We must not postpone the implementation of structural changes. We must modernize the existing potential and create conditions for the accelerated development of the sectors and enterprises that already produce modern goods and promote progress. The central authority's duty is to determine the lines of change and to adjust investment and credit policy to them. The task of enterprises is to make changes in the nature of production, to modernize production, to accelerate the modernization of products, and to adapt them more effectively to the needs of the market and exports.

Structural changes must conform with the severe criteria of effectiveness. In this connection, assisted by the chief technical organization and other organizations and associations, the government should make urgent reviews and verifications of the development programs relating to individual branches of industry, to technologies, and goods. It is necessary to eliminate from these programs whatever does not conform with modernity criteria and does not guarantee decisive decreases in material- and energy-intensiveness.

Investment policy must promote structural changes. In this 5-year period investments outlays, especially those on production, will increase faster than those on consumption. A rational exploitation of these outlays will call -- especially in the first years of the 5-year period -- for financing the tasks that are at a highly advanced stage of implementation. At the same time, it is necessary to increase the funds for purchasing machines and equipment and for modernizing production assets at the expense of construction work.

Improving the effectiveness of investments, especially cutting down construction schedules, is the most important task of investment policy because only this can produce dividends from our outlays not later than this 5-year period.

Investment planning must seek to lower costs and conserve materials without lowering the quality of investments. New design and technological solutions should ensure conservation of energy in the running of projects, which should be of high technological quality.

The necessary expansion of the fuel and energy base must go hand in hand with the greatest possible economic and administrative insistence that fuel and energy must be conserved and that wasteful technologies and procedures must be abandoned.

Poland's development needs and position in Europe make it always necessary for us to better exploit and improve land, air, maritime, and river transportation. The party is for a consistent implementation of the state's maritime policy. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to increase the economic effectiveness of maritime enterprises and their influence on the country's balance of payments and to continue the modernization of maritime harbors, shipyards, the merchant navy, and the fishing fleet in order, among other things, to ensure the economic profitability of fishing. It is necessary to create conditions for the total and economically justified exploitation of the shipyard industry's potential. It is necessary to standardize and strengthen the administration of our Baltic zone, to improve the exploitation of this zone, and to halt the pollution of the maritime environment.

We will accelerate railroad electrification and modernize and expand the repair and industrial base of railroads, automobiles, shipping, harbors, and airports. We will intensify capital repairs of roads. Crucial improvements in city transportation are most necessary. We will make crucial progress in communications and telecommunications. The government will draw up a program for expanding the production capabilities of the railroad rolling stock in the next 5-year period.

The biggest production reserves of transportation are present in rationalization, which should be based on business accounting and on the necessary organizational and administrative measures taken by the government. We must crucially tighten the conditions under which railroad and automobile stock are issued. In this 5-year period it is necessary to begin the production of modern diesel trucks and trailers of various sizes.

6. The congress regards it as necessary to carry out general reviews of the functioning of the organizational structures in the economy and the state in order to modernize and streamline management, rationalize the levels and structure of employment, and curb red tape. These reviews carried out with the help of wide-ranging verification of structures will shore up the economic reform and generally improve the efficiency of the state's functioning.

These comprehensive reviews should:

-- Finally adjust the functioning of the central state authority to the modified system of administration and define the functions and structures of the ministries as bodies that implement government policy vis-a-vis sectors of the economy;

-- Improve to the highest degree the organizational structures of the economy and the technological and economic features of its individual sectors and differentiate between the so-called supra-enterprise structures on the basis of clear criteria of cost effectiveness analysis;

-- Carry out extensive rationalization of employment in enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions and better deploy and exploit manpower.

An important tool of these reviews should be the method of verifying the functions of the individual organizational units and jobs. This verificaton should objectively determine the standards of the organization and usefulness of individual units, the rationality of the structure of employment, and the work organization within these units. This should result in functional and organizational improvements in state administrative bodies, communal service, trade, general services, education, culture, health services, and the regular manpower of the social organizations subsidized by the state. Public views should be extensively taken into account during these reviews.

Office regulations should also be cut down with the help of the evaluation of the laws carried out by the Legislative Council in 1985.

The party-government commission assisted by representatives of scientific communities, economic practitioners, and sociopolitical activists should be in charge of these complicated measures.

We appeal to representatives of the PRON, the Polish Academy of Sciences, universities, the people's councils, workers self-management bodies, trade unions, the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, the Polish Economic Society, and the top technical organization to participate in this commission. The worker-peasant inspectorates should also participate as far as possible in review and verification work.

7. The state's farm policy must be improved at all times. Farming must be a strong element of the entire economy. There will be no modern Poland without modern rural areas.

The 10th Congress fully approves of and confirms the farm policy devised by the party and the ZSL. This policy will be consistently continued because it helps solve the great problems of providing increasingly better food for the people and of improving the living and working conditions of the rural population.

Taking into account the special determining factors of the development of socialist relations in farming, the party recognizes the permanent equality of all farming sectors. Encouraging socialist changes in farming and in rural areas, the party declares that these changes can be implemented on the basis of one's completely voluntary choice of the system of farming.

Farms will be evaluated in line with their production and economic results, and those that exploit their potentials in the best possible way will be adjudged as good farms.

Economic mechanisms that ensure the profitability of farm production will help the good farms in all three sectors of farming, will stimulate changes for the better at middling and weak farms, and will eliminate bad farms with low production. Economic and organizational solutions should take into account differences in the peculiarities of individual regions.

We will support increases in farm production, especially plant production, which determine animal production. We will increase the supply of farm equipment and industrial means of production, strengthen self-management groups, and increase the effectiveness of the activities of the social and trade union organizations in rural areas, especially agricultural circles.

The esteem and respect enjoyed by farmers obliges them to acquire and constantly improve job qualifications. This applies especially to those who take over farms and to all those who have farmed and will farm for many years to come. We offer these farmers the training facilities provided for by secondary and university vocational establishments, further training centers, and advisory organizations. Farmers should be more conscientious in observing the duty of acquiring the necessary vocational training and further training.

The most important tasks in this 5-year period are to:

-- Create conditions for developing and modernizing food production, which makes it necessary to increase investments to at least the extent stipulated for the entire national economy; in addition, it is necessary to increase outlays on the development of the food industry and the industries turning out production equipment for farming and the food economy; this increase should be higher than the increase planned for the entire area of material production;

-- Ensure that the supply of all production means for farming and other spheres of food production is large enough to guarantee the achievements of the planned production targets;

-- Increase the area of reclaimed farmland from 448,000 hectares in 1981-1985 to at least 700,000 hectares in this 5-year period;

-- Greatly increase the use of pesticides and the use of 210-215 kg of mineral fertilizers and 200-250 kg of lime per hectare in 1990; one way to obtain these increases is to use larger quantities of magnesium lime and to adjust the level of fertilizing to the needs stemming from the consistently carried out and skillfully exploited verification of soils;

-- Intensify scientific research to meet the needs of farming and food production and, especially, actively and effectively exploit scientific achievements and farming practices;

-- Increase the quantity and improve the quality of spare parts as well as equipment and machines used for the comprehensive mechanization of work;

-- Intensify the work connected with the construction and modernization of water pipelines, sewers, roads, and energy and telephone networks.

In 1990 Polish farming should seek to produce about 25 million metric tons of cereals, 17-17.5 million metric tons of sugar beets, and 1-1.1 million metric tons of oleaginous plants, and should supply the socialized purchasing stations with 2.2-2.5 million metric tons of livestock in terms of meat and about 12 billion liters of milk.

We will take special care of farmlands, which should be better protected against degradation, misuse for nonfarming purposes, and bad exploitation. We will support the development of workers garden plots because they increase the flow of farm produce for the population.

The party regards as especially useful those activities that seek to concentrate farmlands, particularly small private farms, because such a concentration is one of the basic elements of production increases and of improvements in the conditions of the families supported by farming. We will create conditions and issue legal regulations to encourage the integration of farmlands.

The intensification of the production of the farms run by peasants who work in industry will be effected by mechanization services and by the expansion of cooperative and specialist links with the farm industry and socialized farms.

All producer cooperatives and state farms should continue to develop into centers of high farm production and technological, organizational, social, and cultural progress and should influence agriculture as a whole. Economic results will be the basic criterion of their performance. The solutions provided by the economic reform and the flexible forms of comprehensive management of assets and soil will make it possible to achieve desirable results.

We will support the peasant cooperative movement enriched with various forms of collective farming. We fully support the development of the rural cooperative movement in areas such as the procurement of farm produce and supplies, and the struggle against all abuses against farmers. We will improve the flow of goods to the rural areas, including coal and equipment that ensures a better combustion of coal. [paragraph continues]

It is also necessary to ensure that the rural population has a better access to culture, that young rural people are able to advance socially, that nurseries and kindergartens are available, and that services are expanded.

As for forestry, our top task is to improve the health and increase the comprehensive usefulness of woods. This calls for a rational use of timber, a more effective struggle against pests, better measures against industrial pollution, improvements in the genetic properties of trees, and development of the cultivation of fast-growing trees. The national parks should enjoy special care.

The comprehensive mechanization of forestry work will be developed and conditions will be created for the development of construction, including housing construction, in order to improve the living conditions of forestry workers.

We will also take action in order to increase the rational exploitation of raw materials and the industrial processing of timber, especially timber scrap in forests and in industry.

III. Tasks of Developing Social Life

Efforts to strengthen the leading position of the workers class are the guarantee of implementing the aims of socialism. The alliance of the workers and peasant classes, which is the basis of our political system, is of fundamental importance for socialist construction. The consolidation of the alliance of the workers and peasant classes as well as of the intelligentsia is dictated by the unity of the aims of the entire world of labor.

Playing a leading role in the political system, the party watches over the compatibility of the state's activities with the working people's interests and makes sure that citizens, especially the workers class, have a decisive influence on solving the country's problems.

Social organizations and creative and professional associations, which represent the interests of their members and the communities in which they operate, help to trigger their militancy, favorably affect the people's awareness, propagate the humanist values of socialism, and stimulate cultural aspirations. These organizations are important allies of the party in the accomplishment of social aims. We will continue to create conditions for their development, for boosting their militancy, for expanding their field of activity, and for promoting their programmatic and organizational independence.

1. The rebirth of trade unions is an important sociopolitical fact. Trade unions are an essential component part of the socialist system and are able to play effectively their role as servants of the workers class and of the remaining groups of working people. The 10th PZPR Congress approves the PZPR's policy toward the reborn trade unions and confirms the topicality of the decisions made by the 10th Central Committee Plenum in this regard. It is our wish that these decisions affect the state's socioeconomic policy and express and protect the working people's occupational and social interests. At the same time, we expect that trade unions will be bolder in inspiring and supporting all forms of militancy in the process of work, in public life, and in the innovation movement and will promote efforts toward better work organization and discipline and toward greater professional responsibility and pride. We also expect that trade unions will devote more attention to culture, sports, and tourism and will materially support these spheres of life of the work forces.

Ensuring supplies of goods, the development of services, the construction of nurseries and kindergartens, better working and living conditions for workers, especially for working women, and the solution of the working people's housing situation constitute an important task for trade unions.

Through its members that are active in trade unions the party will support the development of their class orientation.

2. The party views workers self-management bodies as some of the basic and permanent elements of socialist democracy.

Regarding self-management bodies as one of the three main pillars of the economic reform, the party expresses its firm resolve to take action in order to increase the participation of the work forces in enterprise management and in encouraging the widest sections of workers and work forces to take responsibility for the fates of enterprises.

The party will resolutely counter all attempts to violate the powers of self-management bodies and will strengthen their authority and importance.

The congress takes the view that the present form of self-management bodies, which was developed on the party's inspiration and which enjoys the support of the work forces, has passed the test of life. Workers self-management bodies have made crucial contributions toward developing positive processes in the economy and increasing the interest of workers in the general results of economic management. The cooperation between these bodies, the people's councils, and territorial self-government bodies merits support.

It is also necessary to improve the cooperation between managing cadres in enterprises, the founding bodies, and workers self-management bodies. There should also be a partnerlike cooperation among social organizations in enterprises. Party organizations and cells will encourage all their partners to promote such cooperation. workers self-management bodies should become schools of socialist democracy, of workers attitudes as joint managers of enterprises, of rational thinking, and of increased militancy. This can be done only by self-management bodies that operate in accordance with the interests and laws of the socialist state, that possess necessary powers, and that enjoy the support of workers, especially of the workers class.

3. The establishment of the private farmers' trade unions is an important sociopolitical fact.

Unions of farmers and agricultural circles and organizations can effectively play their roles by helping to elevate the status of farmers and by militating for better working and living conditions of the rural population. It is our wish that they exert their influence on the state's farm policy and express and protect farmers' occupational and social interests. This will be expedited by the daily implementation of the resolution of the 10th Joint Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee and of the Sejm law on social and professional organizations of farmers. The party will support this implementation. At the same time, the party expects that trade unions will inspire and support all kinds of militancy in favor of increasing farm production through creating social conditions so that it is possible to fully exploit all the opportunities of private farming, especially opportunities for using land and fixed assets.

4. Efforts to foster the young generation's commitment toward the development of socialist Poland and toward the creation of conditions for young people's effective study, work, and recreation are an important target of the party and the socialist state. The congress confirms the need for the further daily implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum and of the Sejm law on youth affairs. At the same time, we take the view that young people are themselves responsible for exploiting their opportunities in study, work, and sociopolitical life and that the young generation's vital problems can be solved only with their own active participation.

Aside from study work, production pledges, and labor competition, the young generation and its organizations should devote special attention to activities in the field of progress and culture in daily life, health, correct physical development, and the proper exploitation of leisure time. Expecting that young people will take initiative, the party is in favor of extending the area of their responsibility for the country's development. We expect that young people and their organizations will inspire and participate in the great social movement in favor of the scientific-technological revolution and innovations in important spheres of life. The state and economic administration will create the necessary conditions for this movement.

The party will give comprehensive backing to the socialist organizations of the ZMS, ZMW, the Polish Scout Union, and the Union of Polish Students in their efforts to expand their ranks, to gain in programmatic and organizational prowess, and to affect to an ever increasing extent the patriotic attitudes and commitment of the young generation of Poles.

5. We will take consistent action to improve and develop education as laid down in the resolution of the 24th Central Committee Plenum.

In the coming years the party will focus its attention on strengthening the socialist schools' functions of instruction and upbringing, on ensuring the necessary study conditions for the increasing numbers of children and young people, and on developing a model concept of the system of national education to fit in with the needs of the 21st century.

The accomplishment of these tasks makes it necessary to:

-- Change the programmatic curricula and educational methods in schools in such a way as to ensure a more comprehensive development of individuals and to train them so they are able to cope with the challenge of the scientific-technological revolution; it is also necessary to devise and implement the concept of upbringing that provides for training for work through work;

-- Introduce into vocational education more extensive training programs, ones that increase the graduates' opportunities for employment and make it easier for them to acquire new skills in their professional work; it is also necessary to modernize young people's practical training and to enable some of them to become experts in handling production equipment through greater practical cooperation between their schools and industrial enterprises;

-- Obtain further progress of leveling off the educational opportunities of children and youngsters from different communities; kindergarten education will be expanded and increasingly better conditions to enable worker and peasant youths to enjoy all kinds of education will be created; at the same time, we will promote in all schools the system that ensures that the most talented youths can fully develop their interests and talents; lessons and instruction outside of the normal curricula and better educational care will be increased for this purpose;

-- Change the system of teacher training in order to meet more effectively our needs in educational personnel and to raise teachers' qualifications as educators and mentors of young people; one way to do this is to expand and strengthen university courses for prospective teachers and to increase the importance of teaching studies; the party is for constant efforts to raise the social significance and material conditions of teachers; one of the most urgent tasks is to solve the difficult housing situation of teachers in villages and small townships;

-- Provide such building and teaching facilities as to be able to improve gradually teaching conditions;

-- Ensure that students and teachers obtain their books and aids in good time, supply better school equipment, improve student transportation, guarantee better medical care, especially better periodical medical tests, and increase the number of students receiving extra food;

-- Devise a new concept of adult education in order to meet more effectively the aspirations of the working people and the needs of the country's socioeconomic development; this can be done through an efficient system of continuous education, which also includes universities for workers and peasants and an open university.

The consistent implementation of these tasks will provide a basis for a thoroughgoing modernization of the national education system in the nineties. The model concept of the national education system meeting the requirements of the 21st century will have been drawn up and submitted to the people for evaluation by the end of 1988.

Increasing the effectiveness of education and upbringing is a particularly important task for universities. For this reason in the coming 5-year period we will seek to:

-- Zero in the universities' activities on qualitative changes in education, on the discipline of instruction, and on improvements in the quality and punctuality of studies;

-- Modernize study curricula and plans and vary the structure, nature, and duration of studies so as to achieve decisive improvements in the quality of educating and upbringing cadres and to prepare universities for the present and proposed changes in the country's economic-technological and sociocultural development and for the coming increases in the population;

-- Improve the programs and methods of instructing the Marxist-Leninist social sciences in order to increase the impact of these sciences on the process of upbringing and on students' socialist attitudes and model behavior;

-- Strengthen the quality of the upbringing functions of universities and create conditions in order to enable students to increase their participation in the management of their schools;

-- Create a policy of scientific cadres' training that makes it possible for talented academic instructors to develop their abilities and obtain promotion with speed; this policy will also take into account the conditions under which cadres move from universities to industry and other areas of economic public life;

-- Make consistent efforts to ensure that academic instructors participate in the process of socialist upbringing;

-- Modernize the system of university management and improve the principles of academic self-government;

-- Work out long-term forecasts about the needs of cadres with university training and ensure that these cadres are employed more effectively through improvements in the process of their employment and through other means; universities' recommendations with regard to employment of graduates should take into account their study performance and attitudes;

-- Relate more closely the purpose of studies to the country's socioeconomic practice so that, for one thing, results of scientific research can find a better application; the social councils at universities as well as other bodies should play a significant role in this regard;

-- Improve the organization of university scientific research in order to effect its rational concentration.

To accomplish these tasks it will be necessary to increase university funds.

6. Further progress in fostering the socialist way of life calls for continuous efforts to raise the social significance of culture.

The broad meaning of culture is to us the way of life of the people. The development of the people's creative talents depends on the extent to which people participate in culture and in the values produced by it.

Culture helps to develop people's attitudes and conduct, to enrich their intellectual needs, and to foster their humanist ideals. As a rule, culture has been in our history a source of inspiration. It has rallied our people around great causes, has promoted ideals of progress, and has inspired patriotic community. Its leading social streams have helped to mobilize generations of Poles around the idea of democracy and justice, to wind people's hearts and minds for the cause of the workers, and to make an invaluable contribution toward the construction of our socialist fatherland. The cultural policy of the party and the state is meant to strengthen socialist awareness, to protect the achievements and progressive traditions of our national culture, and to create increasingly better conditions for the development and propagation of creative work. The National Cultural Council, which is a body of social consultations and control, has important tasks to accomplish in this regard.

Respecting creative people's right to make their own artistic inquiries and novel proposals, the party will seek to ensure that our cultural life is determined by the works possessing great humanist and ideological qualities, works that are close to the requirements and experience of the workers class and all the working people and that tackle historical and contemporary subjects in the spirit of socialist ideals.

The openness of our cultural policy means that it seeks agreement, dialogue, and cooperation with all streams that are not against the principles of the socialist system. This openness means that we pursue our activities in such a way as to integrate creative communities and to tie them permanently to the cause of Poland's development. This policy is being ruled and will be ruled by objective criteria such as the value of various works and not by subjective criteria such as the vagaries of one's political past.

At the same time, the party will resolutely oppose the efforts of the antisocialist forces and foreign subversive centers to turn our cultural life into an arena of ideological and political struggle against the interests of the socialist state and Polish people.

Cultural policy is widely open to the achievements of the world's arts, especially of those created by the socialist countries. At the same time, it is important always to ensure that Polish arts are present abroad on an ever increasing scale.

The Ninth Congress resolution stresses that the principal yardstick of the development of the society's culture is the increase in the extent and quality of the working masses' participation in creating and responding to culture. [paragraph continues]

This basic task is still valid, and that is why we think that it is of particular importance to overcome the still existing disproportions that mark our efforts to meet cultural aspirations of the individual communities and regions of the country. To accomplish this task it is necessary to:

-- Draw up and implement the program of cultural education for all our people, especially children and youths; this should be done by the mass media; the system of cultural, educational, and artistic institutions; social organizations; and by the greater influence of inspiring ideological artistic criticism;

-- Increase the production of books to eight books per inhabitant in 1990, of movies, television programs, records, tapes, video cassettes, tape recorders, and video recorders and ensure that standards of cultural facilities, especially of the programs devised for the masses, are better and better;

-- Stimulate the activities of the party, trade unions, youth organizations, cultural associations, and departments concerned in favor of propagating culture in industrial enterprises, townships, and villages;

-- Increase funds to meet the increased needs of artistic institutions and cultural units and fully exploit opportunities provided for by the law on the Cultural Development Fund;

-- Promote a cohesive system of training cultural cadres.

Attaching great importance to active participation of basic social communities in culture, the congress instructs all state administrative bodies to implement the long-term program for cultural development and draws their special attention to the issue of the availability of cultural goods for the working people and for new generations of adults. We will counter trends toward curbing this availability for various reasons, including tight funds and increased prices of such goods. That is why it is necessary to increase social contributions toward financing cultural projects, especially libraries, houses of culture, and other cultural facilities. The social and cultural movement and artistic amateurs, who contribute original values to our cultural life and help to foster active and creative attitudes, need more effective support and care.

Television, the press, and radio are important instruments in promoting culture and its democratization. These media should boost their militancy and improve the quality of their activities in this regard.

7. Over the coming years the mass media will occupy an increasingly important role in the implementation of the party's economic strategy; social policy; the economic education process; and in cultivating historical, legal, moral, and civic awareness.

This is why it is a matter of fundamental importance to continually enrich both the form and content of television, radio, and the press, and to truly raise their quality and appeal. The media should propagate socialist and patriotic values, the party program, and the ethic of pride and skill on one's work; encourage interest in scientific and technological progress; and provide extensive information about the contemporary world, its problems and hopes and the dangers to which it is exposed.

We will consistently work toward strengthening the role of the mass media in providing working people with reliable and extensive information; in expressing their opinions and views; in extending openness in public life which is essential for socialist democracy; in excercising social control; in publicizing the achievements of outstanding people; and in criticizing neglect and social ills.

The realization of these tasks calls for constant improvements in the system for directing the mass media so as to increase editorial responsibility for the implementation of party policy contained in the program. The party will take a keen interest in raising the role and social status of journalists as workers on the ideological front; will strive to eliminate obstacles that prevent access to sources of information; will create conditions for responsible and effective press criticism; and will counter all attempts to silence or disregard such criticism or to violate the principles of the press law. Steps will be taken to ensure that there is a systematic increase in the size of print runs of newspapers and periodicals, and of daily newspapers in particular. This should mean that by the end of the 5-year period there will be 108 copies of papers and periodicals for every inhabitant of Poland.

The program for the modernization of printing works will be implemented consistently so as to improve the quality of printing and to reduce printing time. A thorough analysis will be conducted of the range of titles offered by the Polish press in order to ascertain the degree to which it meets public needs and covers all areas of interest.

In view of the particular importance of radio and television, the most widespread forms of the mass media, a long-term program for the development of radio and television ought to be drawn up and implemented. The program should take account of the following needs inter alia:

-- To extend the second television channel to the entire country and to increase the role of regional editors in the channel's programming.

-- To create conditions for transmission and reception of television programs using satellite technology within the framework of cooperation between socialist states.

8. Physical culture, tourism, and rest are important elements of life in a socialist society.

Having an important preventative and rehabilitational function, they will be used to a greater extent that hitherto to improve the health of the nation; to enhance ties between people; to improve occupational efficiency; and to make better use of leisure time. Physical culture, tourism, and rest ought to have a more tangible effect on the psychological development of children and young people, to more effectively create habits and patterns of behavior that encourage a healthy life-style.

The party recognizes the need to raise the importance of physical culture and tourism in satisfying social needs; in creating the modern man -- a citizen of a socialist state; and in combating manifestations of social evils, especially among young people.

A program for increasing opportunities for active and mass recreation for the entire population will be drawn up and gradually implemented.

The further expansion of all these areas calls for the creation of appropriate material and organizational conditions, for improvements in economic and financial mechanisms, and for broader involvement and support from all the cells of the state administration and social forces.

We will strive to attain a gradual improvement in facilities, including sports school facilities; to reduce regional and community disparities in this area; and to increase the production and quality of equipment. It is also essential to undertake institutional activities in the field of competitive sport in order to ensure high standards and high moral values.

IV. On Strengthening the Socialist State, Enhancing Democracy, and Furthering National Understanding

1. The party will continue its policy of strengthening the Polish People's Republic -- a socialist and democratic state; the fundamental composition of national existence; and the development of the Polish nation. The party will strengthen the position of the PPR in the community of socialist states and in the entire international community. The party will enrich and expand democracy, and will work to increase effective participation by workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, and all working people in the functioning of state institutions: the Sejm, people's councils, and control and state administration organs. The party will train its members and inspire the training of all citizens in a spirit of respect for the state and its organs and representatives, and respect for the law and observance of the law.

During the period since the Ninth Extraordinary Congress much has been done to effect the socialist renewal of social and political relations. A broad system of social consultation has developed -- a valuable achievement of socialist renewal. The principle of openness in public life has been adopted and implemented; the scope of social control has been extended; self-government and independence for social organizations and associations have been strengthened; conditions have been created for open criticism in the mass media; and adherence to the principles of socialist law observance has been enhanced in all areas. This is a great and joint achievement of the party, its allied parties, and all the forces brought together in the PRON.

The 10th Congress states that the party is resolved to progress further along this path. The party unanimously and resolutely favors taking the process of socialist renewal a stage further, in the spirit of the slogan: Extend accord and fight with more determination. We are for extending national accord around the most vital interests of the nation and state, and are for supporting accord in matters such as socioeconomic development, social justice, democratization, ideological tolerance; sovereignty, and peace. At the same time, it will be necessary to wage an intensified struggle against those who harm the stability of the nation and the state.

The party believes that conditions will mature permitting the further development and enhancement of the instruments of socialist democracy and enabling these instruments to acquire a permanent character in the form of amendments to the PPR Constitution. Improvements in the electoral code for people's councils and the Sejm will be of great importance. The democratic process of selecting and consulting with candidates for places on representative bodies and for state posts should be expanded and put into operation throughout the state system. It should be a matter of constant concern that workers and peasants receive appropriate representation in elected organs. In conjunction with the PRON and after extensive social consultation, the possibility of new, stronger local self-government organs should be examined. Proposals to create public spokesman for civil rights and to set up socioeconomic councils attached to voivodship people's councils should also be acted upon.

During the coming years, particular attention ought to be devoted to strengthening all state organs and to raising their level of activity.

The party will take steps to see to it that the entire state mechanism serves the process of implementing socialist reforms and changes; that administrative efficiency, effectiveness, and reliability are enhanced; and that social discipline an law-abidingness are deepened.

2. The system of alliance and cooperation between the PZPR and the ZSL and the SD has passed its historical test during the last 40 years and during recent troubled times. [paragraph continues]

We will enhance its achievements by enriching the policy of cooperation between the PZPR and the ZSL and SD. We are steadfast in our support for cooperation with all organizations that base themselves on the institutional principles of the PPR: associations of lay Catholics and Christians and other social organizations and associations.

3. The party respects and acknowledges the achievements of the PRON to date; a movement that is building and extending national understanding. We will work to enhance the role and importance of the PRON. We are in favor of the PRON acting as a patron for actions that improve everyday life, and of the movement working for the comprehensive development of the country, for an improvement in the quality of work, and for efficient management and order in the fatherland. We are in favor of the movement creating a platform for the voicing of various postulates and views. The initiative proposing the creation of a Social Consutlative Committee attached to the State Council with the active participation of the PRON National Council and the creation of corresponding citizens' committees attached to voivodship people's councils needs to be examined and discussed.

4. The party judges the work of the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club during the eighth Sejm session positively. Deputies made an important contribution to the implementation of socialist reforms in all areas of life and to restoring Poland's international position.

The PZPR Sejm Deputies Club will ensure the policies of the party are implemented through the activities of the Sejm. Some plenary sessions of the Central Committee will be held jointly with the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club to this end. The subjects of these meetings ought to be social and economic matters of the greatest importance. Sejm deputies who are party members will attach particular importance to the Sejm's functions in law-making, in defining the directions of state activity, and in exercising control activities. The party will require great activeness on the part of party deputies and that these deputies maintain their ties with the electorate. The party also attaches great importance to the efficient functioning of organs that assist the Sejm, such as the Socioeconomic Council, and the Experts and Specialists Team.

5. We will consistently implement the policy of strengthening people's councils as regional organs of state power and as fundamental organs of self-government for working people. Steps should be taken to ensure that councils at all levels utilize all the powers and rights that are granted them under the law on people's councils and regional self-government of 1983. Proposals on granting additional powers to councils that show thrift and initaitive will be submitted. Teams of PZPR council members working together with ZSL, SD and non-party council members ought to be the driving force behind council activity.

6. The Polish People's Armed Forces under the ideological leadership of the party, faithfully serves the Fatherland, guards the borders of the socialist state and ensures conditions of peace for national existence and the secure and socialist development of the country. By strengthening its bonds with working people, it makes an important contribution to the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Fatherland. It contributes to scientific and technological progress, and to training highly skilled, ideologically committed, and selfless people. The party will work consistently at ensuring that the state's defense capacity is improved, and will see to the comprehensive development of the Armed Forces and the patriotic and defense training of society, and of young people in particular.

7. The party judges the changes that have occurred in the legal system as a result of implementing policy stemming from the Ninth Extraordinary Congress positively. The laws of the PPR should always faithfully reflect the interests and aspirations of working people. The 10th Congress supports stabilization and cohesion in the legal system. [paragraph continues]

This process will be assisted by consolidating socialist legal awareness; improving the work of the state and economic administration; and strengthening the legal protection accorded the citizen. Changes in the legal system should be limited to the essential minimum.

The party will continue to actively develop the social front in the struggle for the moral health of society and in the struggle against all forms of social and economic evils, especially against alcoholism, parasitism, waste, and uneconomical management.

The party will see to it that law observance is strengthened in the state, in social organizations, and among citizens as a whole. The principle that the law is the same for everybody must be consistently observed. An important role in this area has to be performed by institutions and employees in the field of administering justice; by prosecutor's offices; by the citizens militia and the security service; by court and office of state prosecutor control of administrative decisions, by the Tribunal of the State and the Tribunal of the Constitution; and by the workers -peasant Inspectorate. The party creates a climate of public support for these organs.

8. The party attaches great importance to ensuring the full realization of the principle of freedom of conscience and religion, and to participation by all citizens, regardless of their ideological views, in work for the good of the country.

The party is opposed to the illegal use of pressure in matters concerning freedom of conscience and religion and will consistently strive to ensure that the constitutional principles concerning religion are fully observed, including the principle of the separation of church and state and the secular character of public institutions. The party respects and appreciates the humanistic and civic contribution to national progress made by individual churches and religious associations.

On the basis of these principles, we will oppose all abuses of religious life directed against the state, the legal order, or the interests of the PPR state, and will oppose attempts to clericalize social life.

The party proceeds from the assumption that it is not only possible and necessary to maintain permanent relations with the Catholic Church and other religious denominations but that there should also be long-term cooperation with the state in many areas of life that are of vital importance for national interests. There should be cooperation in the following areas in particular: the defense of peace as the supreme good for our entire nation and all mankind; the enhancement of civic virtues and the cultivation of a positive work ethic; action against manifestations of social and moral evils; the protection of society's moral health; the protection of national monuments and buildings, protection of the beauty of our natural environment; and issues concerning health and social assistance. We express the hope that all these matters will constitute an area for increasingly fruitful cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church and all the churches and religious denominations in the country.

V. Improving Party Activity

Guided by the congress resolution and the statute adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress, the party has strengthened its Marxist-Leninist ideological identity, its unity, its ability to act and its bond with the workers class, and it has preserved its directing role in the state by restoring its leading role in society and by maintaining its class character.

The main burden of party work is being gradually transfered to basic organizations. These organizations are becoming more active in shaping and expressing class and workers' opinions and initiatives, in places of work and in the countryside. Their ideological life is being gradually enriched and discipline is improving. The most important task for the entire party is the further strengthening of basic party organizations. One of the next sessions of the PZPR Central Committee should be devoted to this subject. This goal should also be served by conducting individual interviews with all party members before the National Delegate Conference and the 11th Congress.

There has been an improvement in intraparty information, and the availability of material for ideological work and for disseminating knowledge about economic laws and mechanisms. Through political and ideological work in various communities the party intends to eliminate the neglect and superficiality in ideological and training work that has accumulated over many years. The principles of democratic centralism have been restored. The trend toward a reduction in the size of party ranks has been arrested and during the last year reversed. There has been an influx of new candidate members, of workers and young people in particular. These changes -- which were begun well and are quite advanced in certain areas -- constitute a long-term process that continues to require the conscious involvement of the entire party and all its organizations and echelons.

The PZPR National Delegate Conference held in March 1984 played an important role in the realization of the line of socialist renewal and in strengthening the party and the state.

The 10th Congress confirmed the need to continue the line of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress and to continue it in all areas of intraparty life.

The party will continually analyse important social phenomena, both on the national scale and at community and local levels, and on the basis of these analyses it will propose improvements to existing solutions or the introduction of new solutions.

1. A basic condition for performing the party role of serving the workers class, working people, and the nation, of leading society, and of guiding the state is the constant and creative use of the princples of Marxism-Leninism in party work.

This calls for the creative development of theory, and the ability to skillfully employ theoretical principles in clarifying issues connected with socialist development. While observing the inviolable right of open intraparty discussion and creating a climate conducive to bold initiatives and innovation, the party will stimultaneously wage an uncompromising struggle against all manifestations of opportunism or conservatism.

The ideological activeness of Marxism in party life should be supported by solid and systematic research activity, pertinent criticism, and creative discussion stemming from the nature of Marxism-Leninism. An important role in the realization of these postulates should be played by the party academic community and the Polish Academy of Social Sciences.

The strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party requires every party member to know the fundamental principles of our ideology well; to distinguish himself by possessing a class understanding of contemporary processes and political, social, and economic issues; and to possess ideological motivation. A particularly important task for party and general education is a class and principle-based explanation of phenomena that are currently taking place within capitalism and in the international arena.

2. The party employs political methods in its work and rejects all manifestations of trends toward administrativism and bureaucratism. The 10th Congress draws the attention of basic party organizations and party echelons at all levels to the dangers posed by the emergence of such trends. Frequent meetings between representatives of all echelons and party members and non-party persons are therefore necessary.

The party will improve and continually maintain a high level of activeness in party teams on representative organs, self-government bodies, and in professional and social organizations. Party members in all cells of socialist democracy have a duty to set out the party line, to unite non-party members around it; and to ensure that these cells make full use of their legal and statutory rights and that they discharge all their political, social, economic, and educational tasks. Continual and thoughtful work with teams of party members is one of the basic responsibilities of party echelons because these teams constitute the main way in which the party operates in the institutions of socialist democracy. The 10th Congress recommends that the party echelons at all levels establish various forms of advisory teams whose membership is composed of both party members and non-party specialists.

3. Cadre policy is an important element of the party's directing role in the state. The 10th Congress obligates the entire party to observe the "Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy." The principle of party support for candidates for managerial and leadership posts who are the best suited professionally, ethically, and politically, regardless of whether they are members of the party or not, is inviolable.

The party regards it as its particular duty to support the candidatures of outstanding workers and farmers for positions on elected bodies. It will promote justified vocational and social advancement of representatives of the younger generation. The party will actively support putting into effect the clear right of all citizens to hold positions in the state and in all areas of national life.

The party places the greatest demands on candidates for managerial and leadership posts. The 10th Congress draws attention to the fact that no echelon, including the Central Committee, has the right to recommend someone for a managerial position without first seeking the opinion of the candidate's basic party organization. The 10th Congress points out that loss of recommendation requires party members to resign from the positions they hold. The party supports a planned cadre policy, of which the essential elements are the rotation and efficient distribution of cadre, and the creation, renewal, and appropriate use of the cadre reserve.

The entire party, all its organizations, echelons, and control and auditing commissions, must ensure that the principles of cadre policy are correctly implemented. The 10th Congress fully affirms the position contained in the main principles of PZPR cadre policy adopted at the 13th Central Committee Plenum of last session and in the Politburo resolution of April 1986.

4. The party operates in all communities of working people and ensures that all its members -- regardless of the community to which they belong -- have the same rights and expects them to perform the same duties.

The 10th Congress confirms the continued relevance of all the Central Committee resolutions concerning the place of workers in the party and its ruling bodies adopted last session. The 10th Congress considers it useful to create groups of party and non-party aktivs around every party echelon. The 10th Congress supports the position that the party and non-party intelligentsia is one of the basic strata in society, the position formulated at the 19th Central Committee Plenum last session. [paragraph continues]

The basic tasks for the party intelligentsia are intellectual innovation in all positions occupied by them, and the dissemination and development of party thought. The party feels it has a duty toward the Polish intelligentsia as a social stratum, a duty to create the best possible conditions for the use of the intelligentsia's qualifications and creative potential.

Farmers constitute a large social group within the party. In its program and organizational activities the party takes account of the needs and aspirations of the work forces of state farms and farming collectives of various kinds, as well as the particular interests of peasant family holdings, and it requires that its members who are owners of holdings discharge all their duties toward society and lay the foundations for progress in agriculture.

5. In striving to continually enhance its bonds with society and with the workers class in particular, the party will carefully listen to the views and opinions of working people and will discuss its main intentions with them. It is important that such consultations should not only be conducted by the Central Committee at the national level but that other echelons and basic party organizations also conduct them when the need arises. The party will continue to devote serious attention to letters, complaints, and signals coming from society.

The 10th Congress states that the strength of the party is not only derived from internal improvement but also, and to no lesser extent, from its ability to win society's confidence and to influence all society, and the workers' class in particular.

6. The main weakness that the party has still not overcome is the low level of effectiveness in implementing resolutions and decisions. Raising the level of implementational efficiency is one of today's fundamental tasks. It is a question of activating all basic party organizations and echelons and as many members of individual basic party organizations as possible. This task is linked with the process begun after the Ninth Congress -- but still not completed -- of raising the level of independence of basic party organizations and their role in party life.

Insufficiently effective implementation has many causes and these will be eliminated by the party. One of these causes is the practice of working with aktiv groups rather than entire basic party organizations, a practice to which echelons have become accustomed. This was in a certain sense justified when the party was weak but today this is no longer the case. Another cause is the great number of resolutions and decisions adopted by echelons and directed to basic party organizations -- a number that basic party organization aktivs describe as excessive. One of the factors that weakens the implementation ability of basic party organizations is the insufficient extent to which group and individual tasks are distributed, and the failure to link such tasks directly with the contents of resolutions and the undertakings stemming from them.

The very process of preparing resolutions and proposals needs to be significantly improved. The party, at all levels, will adopt resolutions of a significantly more concrete kind and, when necessary, it will establish timetables for the implementation of resolutions, it will assign tasks to specific communities and will observe the principle that the basic feature of every resolution is its formulation in a way that permits every stage of its implementation to be checked.

7. The expansion of party ranks remains an important task. The party rejects all forms of automatic membership and rash action in this area, its position being that a growth in numbers must be the outcome of conscious and planned activity by all basic party organizations. [paragraph continues]

The party will strive to unite around it all outstanding young workers, innovators in production, and those who are active in work force communities. Party efforts to recruit candidates will also be directed at those occupational and regional areas, enterprise departments, villages, and departments in higher education where its influence has hitherto been weakest.

The party will also link efforts to admit new members with increased ideological, political, ethical and vocational demands on new members. The level of recommendation required by someone who wishes to join the party will be raised; the person recommending a candidate member for full membership will be required to conduct political work with the candidate throughout the period during which he is a candidate. The work of basic party organizations and echelons with candidate members and the party training process needs to be raised to a higher substantive level.

8. The party influences society by its program and its work, and by the personal attitudes of its individual members. The 10th Congress states that party membership means constant readiness to assume greater duties and responsibilities. The party will require its members to not only possess high political and moral standards and a high level of party discipine and activeness, but will also require them to excell in performing their vocational tasks. Party organizations will take account of all these criteria when assessing the attitudes of its members -- political activity can never make up for neglect in performing one's work.

The party will also galvanize its members into action in their places of residence. Party echelons will disseminate all the experience that it acquires in this area. These activities will be based on the principle that a party member is a party member always and everywhere and not just during working hours.

9. The 10th Congress affirms that the norms of democratic centralism are inviolable. It draws attention to the need to observe the following principles in particular: the subordination of executive organs to elected echelons, openness in party life, the collective nature of echelon work, and that the party apparatus serves party organizations and echelons. Criticism and self-criticism are not only requirements of ideology and theory but are required by practice above all. There has so often been a lack of Marxist-Leninist analysis in our conduct; a lack of understanding of the logic of processes and contradictions; a lack of realism; openness and law abidingness; our bonds with the workers' class and all society weakened and this resulted in serious errors and social tensions.

10. The party will continue to improve its ideological work -- in line with the resolution adopted at the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The dissemination of the party's ideology and policies to a greater extent than hitherto will be served by individual and group tasks, by party meetings, and by open system of party training. The PZPR statute and program should perform an important role in the process of acquainting party members, especially those who have not been members for a long time, with the foundations of Marxism-Leninism. Ideological activity should stimulate the intellectual life of the party and initiate and develop discussion that helps to shape and mature thought, views, and convictions. The party will work to disseminate a scientific world view in society.

The congress recommends raising the level of didactic work conducted by voivodships, and intervoivodship party schools, and by voivodship centres of ideological education and the further development of the school network. The party will support the further development of the social sciences and the humanities.

It expects these disciplines to analyze phenomena that occur during the process of socialist construction and to disseminate enduring values connected with Marxism-Leninism and socialist humanism.

The 10th Congress states that the party ought to become a model political institution, whose example affects all society and all the institutions of socialist democracy.

VI. On Strengthening Poland's Ties With the Socialist Community and Active Participation in the Struggle for Peace

The 10th Congress affirms the assessment of the international situation and the initiative contained in the report prepared by the PZPR Central Committee. It expresses its fullest affirmation of the general line of Polish foreign policy, the constant goal of which is the preservation of the Fatherland's sovereignty, security, and territorial integrity, and the creation of external conditions favorable to the country's socioeconomic development. It is also a policy of peace, of working jointly with others to build peace in Europe and of active participation in warding off the nuclear threat hanging over the entire world. The PPR implements this line in close cooperation with the community of socialist states, of which it is a steadfast member.

1. The party attaches key importance to the comprehensive enhancement of friendship, cooperation, and joint action with the Soviet Union. This is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. In implementing the long-term Polish-Soviet program for scientific and technological cooperation, we must strive to extend its scope. The party will strive to constantly enrich Polish-Soviet cultural exchanges and exchanges in all other areas of life. One of the main conditions for Poland's successful socioeconomic development lies in close cooepration with the great Soviet Union. All sectors of the economy, social organizations, communities, and regional centers should participate in such cooperation. Ideological unity and cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU will promote further progress in the entire field of Polish-Soviet relations.

2. The party will continue to strive to constantly expand cooperation between Poland and all the countries of the socialist community. During this 5-year period Poland will make all essential efforts to expand its participation in CEMA integration programs, to further increase bilateral economic exchange, and to solve various problems jointly. It will also strive to simplify the processes involved in cultural and tourist exchanges.

3. Poland's participation in the political and defense Warsaw Pact alliance is of fundamental importance for Polish state interests. The Polish people's Armed Forces will continue to contribute to the joint defense capacity of the Warsaw Pact. The Polish state will actively participate in the coordination of foreign policy within the framework of the alliance and in joint activities in the international arena.

4. The highest goal of the socialist community, a goal that stems from the historic mission of fraternal parties, is that of protecting the world from nuclear war. Our party fully supports the peace program formulated by the CPSU and its leader Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, a program whose goal is an end to the arms race and mankind's entry into the new century without weapons of mass destruction. We will do all that is possible to ensure that Poland plays as active a part as possible in the struggle to have this program implemented and to create a new order in international relations based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, cooperation on a basis of equality, and the joint resolution of global problems.

5. Together with its allies, Poland will, during the coming years, strive to effect the full restoration in Europe of the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the historic Helsinki conference, and to continue the process of gradually evolving an infrastructure for European security and cooperation based on respect for the inviolability of the political and territorial order on our continent. To this end, Poland will especially support the development of confidence-building measures. Our country will also actively participate in all other activities that serve to create a climate of detente and dialogue in Europe and in relations between East and West generally.

6. Poland will continue to strive to put an end to illegal restrictions and other obstacles that have drastically limited trade with Western countries. Abandoning the policy of restrictions and an appropriate settlement of the debt problem should not only help to restore trade to its previous level, including trade in fields of science and technology, but also help to increase such trade on the basis of the principle of mutual advantage and equality.

7. Poland supports the comprehensive development of relations with developing countries, and in particular with those countries that belong to the Nonaligned Movement. During the current 5-year period we should strive to achieve significant progress in developing forms of economic exchange with these countries and work towards ensuring that these countries occupy a position of growing importance in Polish foreign trade by significantly raising the level of trade with them. This process will be aided by the expansion of political and cultural contacts and contacts in other areas of international relations.

8. Poland will strive to further strengthen the role of the UN in the contemporary world. At the UN it will support the struggle for a just settlement of the world debt problem, the creation of a new system of economic relations, and joint action in finding peaceful solutions to issues of all kinds, and in the area of implementing human rights.

9. The PZPR is an inseparable part of the international communist and workers' movement, which is guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching. It will continue to strengthen ideological ties with all parties that base themselves on proletarian internationalism and will strengthen bilateral and multilateral contacts that promote the unity of the movement. The PZPR also advocates the restoration and expansion of contacts with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, and with all peaceful and democratic forces in the contemporary world. Solidarity and cooperation between all anti-imperialistic, revolutionary and democratic, and national liberation forces in the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind is of particular importance.

10. The constant goal of the party, a goal by which it will continue to be guided during the current 5-year period, is Poland's active participation in international life, in the creation of a world of peace, equality between nations, and social progress, participation that is worthy of our best Polish traditions, our history, and our people's aspirations today. This goal stems from the patriotism and internationalism of our party and from its profound feeling of serving the Polish people.

The congress obligates the PZPR Central Committee to draw up a detailed plan for the implementation of this resolution.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO NEW AMNESTY LAW

Walesa Criticizes Law

ID212328 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Poland -- The well-known trade union leader Lech Walesa has criticized the newly endorsed amnesty law in his country. He demanded that the text of the law omit all conditions with which political prisoners must comply if they want to be released. Among other things, they have to declare and attest to their loyalty to the current regime. In the words of Lech Walesa, whether amnesty is granted or not depends on the arbitrary will of security bodies since, in his word, Polish courts are not independent. He went on the say that the release of 20,000 people who have been imprisoned for lesser misdemeanors would not solve the problem of overcrowding in Polish prisons in which 114,800 persons are currently held in inhuman conditions

Legal Procedures Detailed

LD212006 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] In connection with the Sejm's passage of the 17 July Law on special procedure in relation to the perpetrators of certain crimes, the voivodship prosecutors in Zielona Gora and Gorzow inform all interested persons that in matters associated with the application of this law one may go in person to the voivodship prosecutors' offices and also the regional prosecutors' offices each day during office hours. Persons who do not wish to reveal their name can receive information or advice by telephone. The telephone numbers if the voivodshop prosecutors office in Zielona Gora are: 26-31 and 28013. The telephone number of the voivodship prosecutors office in Gorzow is 268-59. Information and advice on matters relating to the application of the Law of Special Procedure in Relation to the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes can also be acquired via telephone from all regional prosecutors' offices in the Lubusz region, and they exist in Krosno, Nowa Sol, Swiebodzin, Wolsztyn, Zielona Gora, Zagan, and Zary, and also in Choszczno, Gorzow, Mysliborz, Miedzyrzecz, and Slubice.

Jaskiernia Explains Purpose

AU211243 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 18-22 Jul 86 p 2

[Interview with Jerzy Jaskiernia, gereral secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth by unnamed SZTANDAR MLODYCH journalist; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Let us recall how the "Law on Special Procedure in Relation to Perpetrators of Certain Crimes", which waw passed by the Sejm on 17 July, came into being. The impetus behind it came from the National Council of PRON.

[Jaskiernia] It was not the first PRON initiative in this field. I would like to point out that our movement has twice put forward amnesty initiatives in its short history, in 1983 and in 1984. In addition to this we announced an initiative on humanitarian action in relation to perpetrators of non-criminal offences last year. Thus, the current Sejm action is already the fourth piece of action that has been inspired by us. It is an act that proceeds from the logic of national accord.

[Question] It is sometimes said that a policy of compromise is disastrous.

[Jaskiernia] This humanitarian act is not a compromise. The law is not, after all, a sign of weakness on the part of the socialist state but proof of its strength; it is a result of the normalization of Poland's sociopolitical life. Neither is the law an amnesty in the full sense of the word. The provisions of the law can be, but do not have to be, applied.

[Question] When did this idea crystallize?

[Jaskiernia] During a 28 June meeting between the chairman of the State Council and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council. The next day Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to the PRON proposal in the Central Committee report delivered at the opening of the 10th PZPR Congress. The idea was subsequently examined by the State Council and the Commission for Cooperation between the PZPR and Other Parties.

[Question] People are afraid of the consequences of pardoning those who are currently in prison. Have only a few of those amnestied reembarked on a path of crime?

[Jaskiernia] I believe that these fears are groundless. The law only permits the pardoning of those who have committed offences of a non-criminal kind. It does not, therefore, encompass persons who have committed felonies, rape, theft of transportation property, smuggling, or trading in narcotics, as well as people who have received stolen goods or distilled spirits illegally. Habitual criminals, hooligans, and persons who have committed offences while under the influence of alcohol will not be pardoned. The "law on special procedure" encompasses persons who received prison sentences of up to 2 years -- I do not think they are dangerous criminals. Of course, there is always a risk in such cases, but it is not very great. Of the hundred persons who were released under previous amnesties only one has committed another offence.

[Question] It is said that the law is primarily designed to enable perpetrators of offences against state interests to return to a normal life.

[Jaskiernia] There will not be many such persons, perhaps only one or two percent of those who come under this act of clemency.

[Question] But surely displaying kindness is not the way to change hostile political views and attitudes?

[Jaskiernia] We do not intend to buy anyone. Let us also remember that the act of kindness contained in the law is not unconditional. The law will be applied in response to decisions made by prosecutors (in the case of those who are in temporary custody) or a court decision based on a suggestion put forward by a prosecutor (in the case of persons serving a sentence) and only in cases in which there are grounds for justifying release, for believing that a given person will become actively involved in the life of the country and will not return to the path of crime.

I would like to highlight the humanitarian character of the Sejm decisions once again. The Special procedure encompasses persons who deserve special treatment for personal reasons. This applies to women who have reached the age of 50 and to men who have reached the age of 60, to juvenile offenders, to those who provide parental care for children below the age of 16, and to those who have committed offences without intent.

[Question] Have you ever met anyone who has benefited from any of PRON's humanitarian initiatives?

[Jaskiernia] of course. For example, Jan Dobraczynski and I met with some young people from Konin who had benefited from an opportunity created by PRON. The school students, who had broken the law, were accompanied by their parents.

Even just this one meeting illustrated the social sense behind the humanitarian decision on pardoning or reducing the duration of punishments. Our discussion was very emotional, far-reaching, and many-sided.

It emerged that these young people had undertaken actions that ran counter to the law on account of pressure from the milieu in which they found themselves, they acted thoughtlessly and impulsively. One should not, therefore, make generalizations in judging people's conduct. One has to examine the motives behind a person's actions case by case.

The many aspects of every case have to be considered. Every person is important.

SEJM DEPUTY MAKES REPORT ON NEW REGULATIONS

AU211051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 86 p 4

["Theses" of the report delivered by Deputy Elzbieta Rutkowska at the 17 July session of the Sejm on behalf of the Committee for Regulations and Deputies' Affairs and the Committee for Legislation]

[Text] -- The Sejm regulations are the most important source of parliamentary legislation alongside the Constitution. These regulations determine the Sejm agenda, internal organization, and relations between the Sejm agenda, internal organization, and relations between the Sejm and other state agencies.

-- New draft regulations provide for crucial changes in the legislative process, determine the requirements to be satisfied by draft laws, and stipulate that the first reading of a draft law is to take place at the Sejm sessions. During their legislative work the Sejm commissions will take into consideration the views of the Socioeconomic Council and of various consultations.

-- Before a law is passed and other decisions are made, at least 50 percent of the deputies must be present (previously, one-third of them).

-- New regulations are connected with the control checks carried out by the Sejm commissions with regard to the implementation of Sejm laws and decisions.

-- New regulations define the openness of Sejm sessions.

-- New regulations indicate which state agencies are obliged to attend Sejm sessions (members of the Council of Ministers as well as chairmen of the Defence Committee, the Supreme Chamber of Control, and the Polish National Bank).

-- All state agencies are elected and appointed by an absolute majority. Previously, a simple majority was enough to appoint or recall members of the government.

-- New regulations provide for Sejm procedures with regard to draft long-term plans and alternative national socioeconmic plans.

-- New regulations stipulate that the "Sejm Diary" is an unofficial record of Sejm proceedings, available to anyone.

-- Voivodship teams of deputies should plan their activities in the field in cooperation with the PRON and should invite to their meetings members of the Socioeconomic Council and the PRON Voivodship Council, which is in charge of implementing the election declaration in its area.

-- The proposal contained in the new regulations, that those who introduce draft laws into the Sejm should be able to withdraw it at all stages until the actual voting, was not accepted.

-- The scope of the Commission for Administration, Internal Affairs, and the Administration of Justice was extended by the inclusion of the issues concerning the local bodies of government and state administration.

-- The new Sejm regulations, the enactments of the Constitution, and the law on Sejm deputies' duties and rights, which was adopted a year ago, cover all the aspects of the functioning of our parliament.

BARCIKOWSKI DECRIES 'REVISIONIST FERVOR'

AU211053 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 86 p 2

[Speech by PZPR Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski at the 15 July Grunwald function to mark the anniversary of the 1410 victory over the Knights of the Cross]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] We should be proud of our achievements in our western and northern territories. We should drive away the imposters who are prepared to revise the Yalta agreement, which incorporates our right to what we have already accomplished in these territories and to our presence in them. Perhaps they will tell us at last what they have to offer Poland and the world and on whose behalf.

When our young people take over socialist Poland they should bear in mind that it came into being and developed in new borders created as a result of the victory scored over Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Army and the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Our people made an important contribution to that victory. They were inspired in their struggle by the glory of Grunwald; that is why the Order of Grunwald was created for the Polish People's Armed Forces, which fought battles at the strategically most important front and paved the road to profound social reforms after the war. Let us also bear in mind that some people continue to hope that there will be a revenge and a revision of our borders and lthat socialism will be rejected. In view of this we again think, as we did centuries ago, of a great and only coalition -- this time a socialist coalition -- which is able to tame revisionist fervor before it becomes a flame and to ensure that the borders of the socialist camp are secure. Our young people should value the friendship of their colleagues from all countries, but they should not lose sight of war threats, appeals for a crusade, and the cynical trampling upon the rights of the people whom imperialism does not like for various reasons. Let us be aware of the fact that only a little part of what secret plans and technical projects contain leaks out for the public to know. Interference in our internal affairs is just one feature of such plans. Let us be united in the interest and defense strength of Poland and for the sake of the defense alliance of the socialist countries.

Young people should implement the 10th Congress resolutions and what they deem as most important for themselves. We know that they have many troubles and needs that are difficult to meet. They should make efforts to change life for the better and should make wise use of their youth, which is the finest period of one's life. [paragraph continues]

Young people, I hope that you will be greatly impressed by this Grunwald meeting.

SZALAJDA EVALUATES SOUTHEAST ASIAN ECONOMIC TALKS

AU211049 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19-22 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda by RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Useful Talks;" date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The Polish economic mission which held talks in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand returned to Poland on 18 July. In this connection, a RZECZPOSPOLITA reporter asked Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of this mission, for an interview.

[Bartoszewicz] Mr Premier, it seems that your visit to several Southeast Asian countries illustrates Poland's keen interest in developing economic cooperation with this region. Why is our activity aimed in that direction?

[Szalajda] The economies of the Southeast Asian countries have been developing rapidly in recent years. They hold a high payments status in the world, and some of them have accumulated considerable convertible currency reserves. The rapid industrialization that we have witnessed in this region is the result of large imports of machinery, equipment, and technology. The point is to enable Poland to join, by means of its exports, this industrialization process in a way that conforms to these countries' interests. After all, we possess an attractive offer in many spheres, one that has proved itself in other regions of the world. We are also interested in importing numerous raw materials from this region such as rubber, tin, or tea. However, in order to develop these imports we must balance them out by means of exports. [passage omitted]

[Bartoszewicz] Were any specific plans of cooperation with economic circles in the countries you visited discussed?

[Szalajda] For understandable reasons, our delegation concentrated on talks with government representatives on the subject of bilateral relations. However, we did hold interesting meetings with numerous important representatives of trade and economic circles. It seems that the government-level talks aroused these circles' interest in expanding economic contacts with Poland. All kinds of plans were proposed by both sides during talks. Which of these will be fulfilled depends on concrete talks and on the results of economic calculations. Governments will encourage the development of this cooperation and create suitable conditions for it, as Indonesia has already done.

[Bartoszewicz] The visit by the Polish economic mission under your chairmanship was accorded very high importance in the countries it visited. This is illustrated by press, radio, and television reports. It probably also shows that the governments of these countries are greatly interested in developing cooperation with Poland.

[Szalajda] It also shows that Poland is gradually regaining its role as a significant partner in international relations, and that the attempts to isolate our country in the international arena are a fiasco. The countries we visited are inhabited by 250 million people. They have raw material resources that are of interest to Poland. The visit has shown that they wish to cooperate with Poland, viewing our country as an interesting economic partner who regards cooperation with developing countries as a permanent part of its policies.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU211845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/7/1986 -- On July 21, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun resort the parliamentary delegation of the Hellenic Republic led by Mikhail Stefanidhis, first vice-president of the National Assembly, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere stress was laid on the positive course of the Romanian-Hellenic relations and the wish was expressed that they should further develop as well as the need for an active participation of the two countries' parliaments in strengthening the traditional Romanian-Hellenic cooperation and friendship.

Aspects of the international situation were approached during the interview. In context President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for everything possible to be done to halt the arms race and pass to the implementation of a general disarmament programme which should focus on nuclear disarmament and provide for the reduction of all types of weapons, troops and military spending. Emphasis was placed on the importance of a political, negotiated settlement of the states of tensions and conflict, of ensuring peace, security and detente on the planet.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the significance of the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases, of the building of a climate of confidence and broad cooperation among all the countries in this region as part of a united Europe without weapons and wars. As to the world economic situation the need was highlighted for a comprehensive resolution of underdevelopment-related questions -- the developing countries' big foreign debt included -- for the establishment of a new international economic order. Stress was placed on the particularly important role of parliamentarians in strengthening international collaboration and cooperation in constructively solving the major problems of the present-day world, in asserting a new-type policy of detente, security and peace among nations.

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY PRAISES RCP ECONOMIC STRATEGY

AU201746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1537 GMT 20 Jul 86

["A Creative, Revolutionary Strategy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/07/1986 -- A commentary run in the July 20 issue of SCINTEIA newspaper, devoted to the role of the 1965 Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, underscores that the historical path the Romanian people covered in the last twenty one years was imparted a rich significance by the orientation towards a radically renewing, revolutionary strategy. The courage of breaking away from rigid theoretical cliches, which confined social practice to the narrow frame of self-reproduction according to reestablished patterns, the repudiation of dogmatic practices, of the old, have unfettered personal, original thinking. This new spirit, the newspaper points out, shows in a creative realistic and analytic attitude, in the concordance between theory and the new phenomena of practice, in the open acknowledgement of the complex and contradictory nature of economic and social changes, in a trend towards their direct knowledge and revolutionary appraisal.

The policy promoted by the Romanian Communist Party, the newspaper SCINTEIA further writes, is characterized by original theoretical approaches, mirroring the synthesis achieved in light of general truths and of the specific conditions of the construction of the new system in Romania, in the context of the existence of the world socialist system, of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. One of those approaches regards the necessity of one's own effort, of mobilizing all material and human resources, in a unitarily coordinated action, with a view to defeating inherent contradictions and difficulties -- material or of another nature -- with a view to building a new, superior civilization.

The Ninth Congress, the commentary in SCINTEIA further writes, revitalized the policy pursuing and stepped-up development and moderization of the production forces, of industry and agriculture, and set it on new, scientific and realistic foundations; the strategy of the last twenty years has set forth from the basic role played by productive work as well as from its function as a decisive factor of revolutionary change in society, apt to support and enrich the economic and social life of the new system, to fulfil its humanistic vocation on a material, just as an other planes. This particular orientation, its translation into a firm policy of industrialization and harmonious distribution of the production forces across the country's territory are embodied by the powerful material base of Romanian socialist society, which can guarantee the country's advance on to higher stages of material and spiritual civilization. In a reference to the goals under the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, which will mark Romania's transition from the stage of a developing, to a higher one, of a medium developed country, the newspaper writes:

The scientific analysis of the current economic and social development stage has led to the conclusion that our country has the means to ensure a high-yield economy, with the modernization of the production processes in industry and agriculture to undergo deep-going revolutionary changes. Thereby, the premise is created for the production forces to attain high standards of preformance, economic efficiency and socio-human functionality, to fully meet the desideratum of the furtherance of many-sided development and secure a high standard of living, materially and spiritually. In this respect, SCINTEIA newspaper points out, the RCP relies on a set of concrete programmes for a steadfast advance on the path of the new revolution in science and technology, of the new agrarian revolution, conducive to the modernization of the whole economic and social activity, to a new quality of work and life. A corollary of the many-sided development path of the new system, the new quality presupposes the observance, in all areas, of criteria or principles, such as: proportionality, balance, rationality, efficiency, while the building of modern economy depends on and influences, in its turn, the flowering of science, education, culture, the improvement of production relations, of the framework of social organization and political management of society.

The current stage of Romanian economy, the requirements for the fulfillment of the 1986-1990 five-year plan cast light on the need to improve standards of organization and management, to step up political-ideological activities. To that effect, the newspaper underscores, the RCP concentrates on the qualitative standards of management, the deepening of worker self-management, a harmonious blending of initiative, autonomy and self-administration, which are stimulated by the new economic and financial mechanism, with the exigencies deriving from the single national plan, aimed at an efficient operation of the original and broad democratic system created in the wake of the Ninth Congress.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS DELORS, CHEYSSON IN BRUSSELS

LD220540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Oskar Kova, member of the Federal Executive Council, today pointed out to the top officials of the European Commission in Brussels the need to improve the conditions for Yugoslav exports into the European Community, balance the exchange, and reduce the trade deficit that has again grown to the disadvantage of Yugoslavia. In the meetings with Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission and Claude Cheysson, commissioner for the Mediterranean, Yugoslavia stressed its concern over the low increase of exchange, and the damage caused by the unilateral EEC decision to temporarily ban imports of agricultural products from our country after the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe.

Delors and Cheysson positively assessed Yugoslavia's efforts in the direction of stabilizing its economy, stressing that as an independent, nonaligned country, Yugoslavia was an important factor of stability in Europe. They noted that the problems connected with the ban on food imports from Yugoslavia during May had been overcome. Both sides emphasized their interest and willingness to broaden mutual cooperation in all areas.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic pointed out that it was necessary, through joint efforts, to broaden economic cooperation and to provide support for Yugoslavia's efforts to stabilize and restructure its strong export-oriented economy. The crisis of confidence in relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, caused by the measures adopted after Chernobyl, has been followed by continued poor results in trade which last year left Yugoslavia with a deficit of over 1 billion dollars [currency not specified]. From 1980-84, there was a trend to balance the trade between Yugoslavia and the EEC, but in the past year it has considerably worsened to the disadvantage of our country. The Yugoslav side pointed this out, stressing the need to lift the limitations on Yugoslav exports and at the same time to improve other forms of cooperation as well, such as financial and industrial cooperation, tourism, joint investments, and others

In the talks with Karl-Heinz Narjes, commissioner for industrial affairs, information technology, research and science, Dr Kovac emphasized the need for industrial and technological cooperation to be carried out at a considerably higher level so as to gain a considerably higher share in the total trade relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. They discussed the further possibilities of developing cooperation in science and technology, in particular within the framework and on the basis of the technological strategy of the "Twelve."

Tomorrow Federal Secretary Dizdarevic will preside over a ministerial meeting of the Council for Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, the main topics of which will be the new regulations on trade and financial cooperation between our country and the "Twelve" in the next 5 years.

Meets With Howe

LD220855 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0752 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, met last night with Geoffrey Howe, British Foreign secretary and current president of the EC Council of Ministers.

Brief working negotiations were held on today's meeting of the Council for Yugoslav-EEC Cooperation, at which economic cooperation and especially new stipulations for trade links between Yugoslavia and the EEC in the next 5 years will be considered.

Dizdarevic and Howe also exchanged views on some current international situation questions and on the international activity of the two countries.

SUNDIC: PROGRESS IN FRG-USSR RELATIONS UNCERTAIN

LD212116 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In Moscow talks have begun between the Soviet and FRG foreign ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze and Hans Dietrich Genscher, who arrived yesterday on an official visit to the USSR. Genscher's visit to Moscow is the subject of our commentary by Milika Sundic which asks how much the U.S. and Soviet allies in NATO and the Warsaw Pact can influence the political situation:

The possibilities of the Bonn government also being involved in the action as a mediator between the USSR and the United States, the basic reason for Genscher's visit to Moscow, are very modest, simply because Bonn does not have its own lastingly defined policy on the USSR. Even if it seems that the FRG could do something along these lines, its steps are usually not independent but have been coordinated with American moves. The Bonn government was one of the first to accept the stationing of American Pershing and cruise missiles on West German territory, and the first to support, without hesitation, Reagan's "star wars", without waiting in either case for the usual, although most frequently formal procedure, which proceeds this U.S. policy in relation to its allies.

True, it could not be said that the FRG is opposed to or is too afraid of an improvement in Soviet-American relations but the fact alone that it is virtually always satisfied to follow American policy makes it impossible for the FRG to be accepted as a partner for firmer and more enduring agreements. Moscow is, of course, keen on developing and improving economic cooperation with the FRG but when it is a matter of political cooperation, the Soviet Government is never sure what will remain of what is agreed with Bonn. Logically things should be the other way around because in the case of a confrontation between East and West the FRG would be the first to find itself in the worst position. Countless times practice has confirmed this, [words indistinct] especially during the cold war.

Genscher has prepared himself better for his journey to Moscow by having prior consultations with the French, British and Americans but despite this, it remains unclear how much all this was (?of benefit) to West German policy toward the USSR and how much this was a matter of the transmission of foreign stances and a matter in which the Bonn government could also find its place. [Words indistinct] however, in either case, Genscher's talks in Moscow may be based on real results which would bear the stamp of Bonn's policy and not on the basis of the tranmission of foreign stances [passage indistinct].

MIKULIC ADDRESSES CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD212125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Nis, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Everybody in the country is talking about the economic and social crisis but few are putting forward any proposals or taking measures or actions to overcome the present situation. In additidon, many are reacting to our initiatives and measures to resolve the problems as if they were dutybound to criticize or arbitrate and then proceed to offer us models which are not suitable for our self-managing society.

This was stated by FEC President Branko Mikulic in his talks today with his businessmen and representatives of the city's socio-political life. Branko Mikulic, accompanied by Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, is paying a visit to Nis. The subject of the talks was the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization as well as the effect which the new economic policy measures are having on the activity of organizations of associated labor.

Branko Mikulic explained in detail the circumstances in which the long-term program of economic stabilization was being implemented as well as the measures designed to boost production and exports, to alleviate the situation in the economy and ensure financial consolidation in organizations of associated labor.

When assessing the situation on the Yugoslav market, Branko Mikulic warned how it took only 14 days in June for prices "to explode"; some went up by as much as 5 to 19 times. The price of bread was also increased. We reacted by passing a decision by which the prices of a number of products were returned to their previous level while the price of bread was returned to its level before 25 June.

Mikulic also reminded flour mills and bread producers about the need to keep the market regularly supplied with flour and other products.

Some organizations of associated labor reacted to our decision by threatening to increase their prices in order to compensate for what they "lost" and in that way also compromise the adopted measures. This threat, Mikulic said, is given support in some commentaries in the media. The FEC, Mikulic added, is not afraid of such threats and is in the process of preparing countermeasures. No one should threaten us with shortages, we have already earmarked the funds for creating material and market reserves and also for necessary imports. As a result, over the next few months, large amounts of imported consumer goods will appear on our market.

Mikulic stressed that citizens of Yugoslavia can rest assured that there will be no shortages. He announced new tough measures of inspection and control, and of economic and legal sanctions, as well as the possibility of replacing those individuals from management positions who create artificial shortages and disruptions on the market.

Those who have already started publically to defend this attitude and conduct, which might become a practice tomorrow, should sit down and have a good think about for whom or for what they are putting their professional reputation and that of public personalities on the line. Mikulic posed the following question: "What justification is there for increasing prices when the economy's commitments are being reduced along with its expenditure for repaying interest rates, when a ban has been imposed on withdrawing additional funds for non-economic investments, and other measures introduced?"

Is not the orientation toward a better use of the production capacities, saving, exports, and increased production economically more justified and correct than to go for price increases; This is where the way out of the crisis lies, not in continued inflation.

We must ask ourselves: What is it that we have to give your support to and continue to support with determination: it is a more responsible attitude to the socially-owned property and means, more efficient and productive work, non self-management and extremely irresponsible behavior, Mikulic said.

Having noted that for over a month and a half the FEC searched for the sources of funds to stimulate exports and resolve the exchange rate differentials, Mikulic went on to say that the FEC had two options, either to dip into part of the economy's revenue or to use a share of the population's earnings. We opted for the latter which resulted in a decision to increase the retail price of petrol and oil by 20 percent. Commenting on the objections to this decision, the president of the FEC noted that "it seems that we always react with antagonism to those measures which are in line with economically and socially correct conduct of transferring the commitments from the economy onto a section of the population. Then why is everybody talking about the economy being overburdened, which, of course, is true.

Speaking about the policy of the dinar exchange rate and realistic interest rates, Mikulic stressed that the FEC had no intention of abandoning the implementation of the realistic economic criteria or the evalution of the realistic production factors but will continue to create conditions for their real and comprehensive implementation.

He also commented on the remarks about intervention laws on limiting the increase of personal incomes in some organizations of associated labor and uneconomic investments and said that for years we had been spending more than realistically possible and above the levels of what had been established by social agreements, and that personal incomes were often increased to the disadvantage of accumulation and amortization. Our orientation, Mikulic stressed, should be that personal incomes are increased in accordance with the growth of production, exports, productivity, and the decrease of running costs. Because, "prosperity", which is the result of foreign and future means, later has to be paid very dearly. We have been paying this price for years, repaying foreign loans which we have irrationally spent. We also will have to pay a high price because of the policy of unrealistic amortization, Mikulic pointed out.

The FEC president stressed that the measures had to be viewed in their entirety and that a "balance" of each of the measures in relation to each work collective, branch, or sociopolitical community should not be calculated. We have become used to living with inflation. In such conditions, consciousness has also become deformed, and many are only thinking about price increases and accumulating income without work and the creation of new income. As long as such consciousness and practice are not overcome and a u-turn made toward production and exports, polling labor and resources, joint programs of production and exports, there are no prospects that we will win the battle with inflation and get out of the complex economic situation. The battle for stabilization and dynamic development cannot be successfully conducted and won by the FEC nor by the Republican Executive Councils, but by the whole society, Branko Mikulic pointed out in talks with business men and representatives of the sociopolitical life of Nis.

Today Branko Mikulic and Desimir Jevtic also visited the Nis machine industry and a cattle farm of the agro-industrial combine in Donja Tranava near Nis.

SAWPY DISCUSSES CHANGES TO POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD211733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- Two tendencies currently are attempting to endanger the action strength of the changes initiated to develop the political system. The first is reflected in normativistic false notions and the second is the attempt to renew discussions that lead back to the dilemmas and questions overcome during the work on the Critical Analysis and in the public debate on that document. These tendencies will be treated by the SAWP as resistance to the political system's development and it will oppose them resolutely. This was stated today by Milivoj Tatic in his introductory remarks at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for the political system's development. Views were exchanged at the meeting, on what has been accomplished to revitalize the draft changes to the Critical Analysis. [passage omitted]

It was stated at the session that work on changes to individual articles of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor has begun in the SFRY Assembly. On the basis of consultations hitherto, it was assessed that the most suitable thing would be for the SFRY Presidency to set in motion the initiative for changing individual sections of the Constitution. However, it was assessed that the mode of proceeding with the constitutional changes must be implemented on a united basis. The SFRY Presidency will send its proposals to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber once all questions have been considered and then on for public discussion. A framework for a work program also has been approved in the Federal Social Council for questions relating to the social order and theses for changes to the Law on Associated Labor have been prepared in the SFRY Assembly. It was noted that activities to realize changes are being carried out in the republics and provinces as well.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY

LD220002 Belgrade TANJUG Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- The delegation in the Commission for Environmental Improvement today accepted with satisfaction a report by representatives of the Krsko nuclear power plant. According to the report, over the last 4 years the power plant operated in a safe and stable way. However, the delegates asked for additional facts about the plant's safety. They were primarily interested in the comparative facts relating to the control of radiation levels in the vicinity of the plant.

Since its inauguration 4 years ago Krsko has produced 15,000 gigawatts of electricity or 6 percent of Yugoslavia's overall production. With 80 percent of its capacity being exploited to the fullest, the Krsko nuclear power plant ranks among the more successful industrial enterprises of this kind both in European and world terms.

The workers in Krsko reached the conclusion that our nuclear power plant is a safe and reliable source of electrical energy on the basis of the indicators of the effect the power plant has had on the environment. The emission of "liquid and gas effluents" as well as the introduction of radioactive material in the wide environment are regularly monitored within a 12-km circle around the plant. The Sava River is also being monitored for 100 km downstream, on the basis of which it was concluded that the power plant's work has not essentially affected the environment.

The questions which followed an introductory speech by Janez Dular, director of the Krsko plant, mostly referred to plant safety. Have we bought the most modern equipment for the power plant from Westinghouse, what about the chlorine which the nuclear power plant was releasing into the Sava, how is the nuclear waste being deposited, does the Krsko plant satisfy all the conditions from the law on the protection from ionized radiation, what would happen in case of a big catastrophe, and so forth?

The technology built into the Krsko is identical to other power plants built at the same time in the world, representatives of the Krsko plant said: A lasting solution to storing waste of low and medium radioactivity will most probably come in 2 to 3 years. For the time being, as it was said, the waste is kept in storage at the plant. This should not cause concern, since this waste is no more dangerous than such waste from hospitals and industry. It was stresed that the Krsko plant is not releasing chlorine into the Sava. The federal law is being respected and since pertinent regulations are still being drafted, special republican regulations have been adopted.

The Krsko plant was said to be always on the alert against a large-scale catastrophe. In 1984 an incident was simulated in the nuclear power plant, and the population was evacuated. Furthermore, each month, commissions for human environment of the Republic Socialist Alliance receive reports on the situation in the power plant, and from time to time reports are also sent to the World Agency for Atomic Energy in Vienna.

Delegates then asked how it was possible that a world organization was being informed about the work of the Krsko plant, while there was no information at the federal level. There is no doubt about the safety of the power plant, but there are no comparative data on the situation in the plant's vicinity after its 4 years of work and before its construction. The Krsko representatives promised more detailed data.

At the session mention was also made of the social agreement to prevent the pollution of the Sava basin. This task involves 98 municipalities in Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Vojvodina. Work on the agreement is about to be completed and, as it was said, its signing was expected in the autumn.

In contrast to this agreement, the harmonization of republican and provincial views on the solidarity provision of electricity in Montenegro is more difficult because the contruction of a power plant in the Tara canyon has been abandoned. Representatives of the republics and provinces will hold another meeting near the end of the month to harmonize their views and speed the adoption of this agreement.

SFRY PRESIDENCY STATEMENT ON KOSOVO SITUATION

LD212319 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- It is necessary to expose all possible attempts at diluting or misinterpreting the gist of the measures and actions designed to assist the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the SFRY Presidency and by the LCY Central Committee Presidium which concern the political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo. Objective, responsible, and timely information about the situation and developments in the province should contribute to the efforts to stabilize the situation in Kosovo and, by implication, in Yugoslavia as a whole. This was stated by the SFRY Presidency which met today to discuss the manner and extent to which the measures and actions by the SFRY Presidency and by the LCY Central Committee Presidium are being implemented. The following statement was issued in this connection.

The SFRY Presidency discussed the measures and actions aimed at ensuring the implementation of the conclusions by the SFRY Presidency and by the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning the political and security situation in the SAP of Kosovo.

On the basis of the reports compiled by the appropriate federal, republican, and provincial organs, the Presidency concluded that the administrative and judicial organs as well as the sociopolitical organizations have embarked upon broad-based activities aimed at implementing the adopted measures and actions. The work is being completed or is nearing completion by the working groups established by the federal, republican and provincial administrative organs which are directly looking into the organizational ability of and the efficiency and adherence to law in the work of the relevant organs in Kosovo. In the course of their work so far the joint working groups formed by the above-mentioned organs examined several thousand cases in all the municipalities of the SAP of Kosovo, primarily those to which citizens drew attention in their complaints. The judicial and administrative organs in Kosovo were and still are being given the appropriate expert assistance in their efforts to eliminate the existing shortcomings while particular attention is being focused on eliminating the irregularities in the process of resolving the issues concerning the safety of the citizens in the province and their property.

The joint group of the commissions for complaints of the federal organs and sociopolitical organizations and the assemblies of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SAP of Kosovo has far looked into 181 complaints in 15 Kosov municipalities. The majority of these complaints have already been resolved and settled while some are in the process of being resolved. The commission of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs examined 622 complaints and petitions in 22 municipalities in Kosovo. These complaints and petitions relate to the conduct of the organs of internal affairs and their members. The commission made suggestions about the way to resolve the majority of these. Other necessary measures and actions from the conclusions concerning the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection and internal affairs have also been taken.

A number of activities designed to speed up Kosovo's economic development as well as development in the spheres of culture, education, information, and publishing is underway. The appropriate organs from the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SAP of Kosovo have reached an agreement about staging a whole series of cultural events in Kosovo. An initiative has been launched for the preparation of a long-term program of translating works from Serbo-Croatian into Albanian and vice versa. Work is underway to promote mutual cooperation in publishing textbooks, enrolling students, in resolving the issues of students living standards and in the future development of universities, etc.

The Presidency supported the activities which are being carried out and stressed that the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as well as the resolution of the 13th LCY Congress enjoin the state organs and sociopolitical organizations in the federation and the socialist republics and SAP's to invest maximum efforts, within their constitutional, legal and statutory purviews and within the set deadlines, to launch an even more broad-based and intensified activity in carrying out the set tasks.

It is necessary to ensure full freedom, security and equality for all citizens regardless of their national affiliation, to take measures which will help to remove the causes of the emigration of Serbians and Montenegrins from Kosovo and also to resolve Kosovo's economic problems and those of its development in a more efficient way. The SFRY Presidency stressed the need for concerted efforts to resolve the very serious economic problems affecting Kosovo. In this, more efficient implementation of the measures contained in the resolution on social development in 1986 is of particular importance. The importance was also stressed for successful cooperation and coordination between the federal, republican, and provincial organs and organizations in implementing the envisaged measures and actions in Kosovo. It was agreed that the Federal Executive Council should assess the reports by each of the individual organs about their work in carrying out these tasks and that it should inform the SFRY Assembly about its views and proposals for further actions.

The need was also stressed to expose all possible attempts to dilute or misinterpret the gist of the measures and actions designed to assist the implementation of the conclusions by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo. Objective, responsible, and timely information about the situation in Kosovo should, it was stressed, contribute to the positive development and stabilization of the political situation in the province and, by implication, in Yugoslavia as a whole.

The need was also pointed out for countering in a more determined and organized manner, Albanian, Serbian, and any other form or kind of nationalist, irredentist and counterrevolutionary activity. The problems and difficulties burdening our country and, in particular, the situation in Kosovo are being used as a pretext for attacks on our social system, on the LC and on all the achievements of our revolution. Evidence of this can be found in the attempts by nationalists to incite the departure of Serbians and Montenegrins from Kosovo despite everything that has been and is being done.

Only by a consistent struggle in all localities against negative tendencies and by resolving the problems and difficulties facing us shall we guarantee the continued development of our entire community, the statement by the SFRY Presidency says.

CAUSES FOR CURRENT WORK STOPPAGES DISCUSSED

AU211538 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Republican Trade Union Council of Montenegro today discussed the causes of frequent work stoppages in the republic. There have been 14 strikes in 13 work organizations since the start of the new year. (Janos Stojanovic) reports from Titograd:

The participants in the discussion (?started with a detailed) analysis of stoppages in four forestry and wood processing work organizations, two building construction organizations, and one in each of the following work organizations: metal-processing, trading, communal activities. [as heard]

The total number of lost hours amounted to (?16,000). Most stoppages occurred in loss-making organizations and their common cause was workers dissatisfaction with their personal and material position, the slowdown and stagnation of self-management, the weakening of the material position of associated labor and the strengthening of the centers of economic and political power, excess deductions from incomes, etc.

Surprisingly, as it was stated today, all activities during the work stoppages and the holding of meetings due to stoppages are conducted and directed by committees for all people's defense and social self-protection and "these activities," -- I am citing the details of the official analysis -- "are predominantly directed toward identifying the organizers of the work stoppages, without a thorough examination of the causes and motives."

BRIEFS

SERBIA'S JOKSOVIC BURIED -- Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branislav Joksovic, who at the last congress of the Serbian LC was elected member of the Serbian LC Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for the History of the Servian LC, was buried in Belgrade today. Branislav Joksovic died on 11 July from injuries sustained in a car crash. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 14 Jul 86 LD]

NEW VOJVODINA SAWP PRESIDENT -- Novi Sad, 10 Jun -- The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Vojvodina SAWP approved the list of candidates for the new leadership which will be elected at the session of the Provincial Conference of the Vojvodina SAWP scheduled for 23 June. Istvan Rajcan, delegate of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Vojvodina Assembly, was nominated as new president, and Djordje Milutinovic, member of the Vojvodina Executive Council, for new secretary of the Vojvodina SAWP. Jovan Dejanovic was again proposed for a member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 June 86 p 6 AU]

RELATIONS WITH ANGOLA -- According to the head of the Yugoslav Economic Mission in Angola, the value of Yugoslav exports to Angola exceeded $29 million in 1985. Yugoslavia's exports to Angola exceeded $29 million in 1985. Yugoslavia's exports to Angola mainly consist of medical equipment, agricultural machines, transport vehicles, medicines, and food products. Cooperation between the two countries' airlines has also been described as successful. The head of this mission says that Angola is Yugoslavia's most important trading partner south of the Sahara. Two Yugoslav firms are currently working in Angola on oil exploration. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 June 86 p 6 AU]

ELECTRICITY COSTS SOAR -- Titograd, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro electric industry workers council has adopted a decision to increase the price of electricity from 1 August by 32 percent for citizens and by 38 percent for other consumers. At the same time, the council adopted a provisional decision on salaries for the industry's managers. The Titograd POBJEDA reports that the basic salary of the chairman of the management board is to be 221,000 dinars per month; that of management board members is to be just above 200,000 dinars. Workers in the industry earned an average of 147,600 dinars in May, more than twice the average wage in the republic. Correspondent Ivica Seferovic comments that those employed in the industry have evidently gotten used to privileges thanks to their monopoly position. The 32 percent increase in electricity costs announced for August, and the latest increase of 20 percent, which has already been announced for September, will doubtless further raise the standard of living in the industry, but can hardly be said to be in line with keeping inflation down. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 20 Jul 86 LD]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASE -- Belgrade, July 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's industrial production increased by 5.2 percent in the January-through-June period this year as against the same six-month period last year. The highest increase in output was registered in iron production -- 15.6 percent, then in oil products -- 12.6 percent, in chemical products -- 10.9 percent, the Yugoslav Institute for Statistics announced. Falls in output were registered in the processing of non-ferrous metals, in the production of building materials and in shipbuilding. At the same time, Yugoslavia's overall exports amounted to four billion and 646 million dollars, i.e., by 2.5 percent less than in the first half last year. The value of imported goods and services was put at about 5.17 billion dollars, i.e., 0.6 percent up, while imports were covered with exports by 81 percent. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0050 GMT 19 Jul 86 LD]

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LEADERS ATTEND POLISH NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU222008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1930 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Wieslaw Bek, the Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, gave a reception this evening at the embassy on the occasion of his country's national day. Cordial congratulations were tendered by Cormades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, and Dimitur Stanishev; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; ministers and deputy ministers; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and science, culture, and art figures. Also present were leaders and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. The reception was held in a warm comradely atmosphere.

KHRISTOV RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU222043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Emil Khristov received a delegation led by Jaime Crombet Hernandez, member of the Secretariat of Communist Party of Cuba. The guests were briefed on the topical tasks which the Bulgarian Communists and all the workers are solving in fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. At the meeting the ascending development of the fraternal cooperation between the two parties was stressed, as well as its importance for the further (?deepening) of the comprehensive Bulgarian-Cuban relations.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE IRAQI MINISTER 'AZIZ

AU221224 Sofia BTA in English 1154 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 22 (BTA) -- Today, State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, who is paying an official visit to this country. Mr. Tariq 'Aziz delivered the greetings of the Iraqi leader Mr. Saddam Husayn and his wishes for the prosperity of Bulgaria.

The talks discussed the state and prospects of bilateral relations, which were assessed as very good. The two sides also discussed topical issues of the international situation. They stressed the necessity for new political thinking the the nuclear age and for the consolidation of the relations between all countries and the promotion of cooperation in the name of peace and security on the planet. Our times require the taking of immediate measures for stopping the arms race and for eliminating all mass annihilation weapons.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Tariq 'Aziz declared themselves for the settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran and for finding a just and lauting solution to the problems between the two countries.

In connection with the Middle East crisis it was stressed that it can be resolved only on a just basis respecting the interests of all, including the irreversible rights of the Palestinian people for founding a state on their own territory. The talks were attended by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. Mr. Tariq 'Aziz also had talks with Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, with whom they discussed a wide range of issues of bilateral relations.

DIFFICULTIES FOR TURKISH DRIVERS DENIED

AU221716 Sofia BTA in English 1525 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 22 (BTA) -- "We would like to stress once again that no order stating that it is obligatory for foreign drivers to own international driving licenses when driving non-stop through Bulgaria has been issued," Colonel Nikolay Resilovski of the Traffic Safety Department (KAT) with the Ministry of Internal Affairs said before a BTA reporter today.

According to information provided by Turkish citizens driving through Bulgaria in the last few days, the West European press, radio and television continue to assert that enormous fines are allegedly imposed by the Bulgarian authorities on foreigners who do not own international driving licences. Those ready to start on their way to Turkey have to wait several days in order to receive such a licence. When driving through Bulgaria they are greatly surprised that no one asks them to produce the document. 68,555 cars driven by Turks passed non-stop through Bulgaria on the E-80 international highway on July 20, 1986 and on July 21 their number was 60,963. Almost all drivers possessed new international driving licences which they had received after waiting for several days due to the strange campaign in Western Europe.

"Many Turkish citizens have told us that they were sent back from the FRG border check points in order to get themselves such licences", Colonel Resilovski said.

Annually some 600-700 thousand cars owned by Turks drive non-stop through Bulgaria on the 370-km long E-80 highway. The peak periods are in July and in the beginning of August in the direction of Turkey and about a month later in the opposite direction.

The Bulgarian authorities have specified 13 places between the border check-points of Kalotina (on the border with Yugoslavia) and Kapitan Andreevo (on the border with Turkey) where the transit travellers may rest, i.e. every 30 kilometers. These are big parking lots, motels, camping sites. According to the transport control authorities at present there are no traffic jams along the E-80 international highway and the tranit vehicle columns for Turkey travel at ease. From May 1 to July 10, 1986 the KAT authorities have sanctioned 3,769 Turkish drivers, at an average daily traffic of 14,000 cars. 33 percent out of them have been fined from 2 to 5 leva, 65 percent - from 5 to 20 leva, and only 2 percent have been fined up to 200 leva for heavy road accidents. According to observations, during the recent years, on Bulgarian territory, the transit drivers make less infringements of traffic regulations than on the territory of other European countries through which they pass. 60 percent of the sanctions are for exceeding the speed limit. Heavy road accidents have resulted only from overfatigue or because the drivers have fallen asleep. Often the cars of Turkish citizens get out of order -- mostly old makes of mini-buses. In such cases the emergency road service of the Union of Bulgarian Drivers transports the damaged cars to the Bulgaro-Turkish border.

Representatives of the border control authorities and of the Bulgarian customs said that in spite of the great accumulation of transit travellers, in the peak periods, a car does not need more than 10 minutes to pass the border check-point.

LEUSCHNER VIEWS STOCKHOLM CDE NEGOTIATIONS

DW222018 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly international review]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The delegates to the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe [CDE] planned to go into recess this week following the conclusion of the 11th round of negotiations, and before the decisive final phase of the conference will begin on 18 August. However, France, supported by the Soviet Union, suggested that work should be continued during the summer recess and that every opportunity should be utilized to guarantee a successful outcome by 19 September despite all difficulties. That was suggested immediately following Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union. It clearly shows that there is a connection between the two aspects.

In fact, not only the mood of the delegates to the Stockholm negotiations has improved. The head of the Soviet delegation, Grinevskiy, on Friday spoke about progress which had been reached in the past days and weeks. The rate of the editorial work is now increasing, even though it is not yet satisfactory. By declaring their readiness at the conclusion of the last round to postpone the announcement of the air forces' independent activities to the next phase of the conference, the socialist countries have shown an accommodating attitude and thereby eliminated another obstacle. The NATO states, too, in the past weeks signalled compromise readiness, so that the guarded optimism which is spreading everywhere in Stockholm is indeed justified.

Yet, it seems to be premature to speak of a breakthrough. On the one hand, two or three difficult problems still have to be resolved. On the other, we cannot so easily forget what happened in Bern several weeks ago. There, at the CSCE meeting of experts on human contacts, a complete and sound document was submitted to the delegates, which was approved by 34 states. It was, however, rejected by one country -- the United States. Therefore, we will probably only know on the last day of the Stockholm conference whether optimism is justified.

It will naturally be of utmost importance for the Vienna CSCE meeting in the fall. The socialist countries want that third follow-up meeting since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act to play a very important part in the reactivation of detente on our continent. It can do that if the other European countries, also are determined to achieve that goal.

Reduced to the essential, the intensive European dialogue which is taking place in these summer weeks and of which Mitterrand's visit to Moscow, the Soviet foreign minister's negotiations in London, and now Genscher's visit to the Soviet Union are particularly striking examples, is to serve one goal -- the mobilization of all forces in Europe for a change from confrontation to political and military detente.

By convincingly demonstrating that it does not make policy over others' heads and interests but utilizes even the smallest bases for joint action, the Soviet Union obviously has brought about some change in the thinking of some West European politicians. That is at least a beginning.

There may have been occasional irritation in the West about the pace of Soviet policy. But Gorbachev's recent message to a number of European statemen and to the countries of the 6-state-initiative once again explained the reason for that pace.

It says that it is necessary, because otherwise the modernization of arms technology would outstrip political efforts, and decisions would be made by machines with which failures or human shortcomings are possible everywhere, as the report on the causes of the Chernobyl disaster has shown.

Therefore, if some movement is clearly evident in the European countries' policy -- first signs of more cooperation -- the question naturally remains as to whether that can also be said about the United States. Meanwhile there is an agreement on a Soviet-U.S. foreign minister's meeting which will probably be held in September. There is an agreement, which was suggested by the Soviet Union, to hold a special session of the two countries' consultative commission on problems in connection with SALT II. Through that channel the Soviet Union would like to make the United States rescind its announced decision on SALT. Finally, there will also be experts' talks between both countries on nuclear tests. Thereby the United States after 6 years now revises its 1980 decision on breaking off the negotiations on banning all nuclear tests. [passage omitted]

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL even said in a commentary that the continuing arms race touched off a deepening crisis of conscience. There is no doubt about that as far as the scientists are concerned. But how about the politicians? While stating its readiness to discuss the issue of nuclear tests with the Soviet Union, the United States carried out a new nuclear test. A spokeswoman of the organization "American Peace Test" made the sharp remark that the administration was double-dealing by saying that it was serious about negotiations and at the same time continuing its nuclear test program.

The problem no longer is the verification issue. The United States' recent nuclear explosion has been accurately monitored by scientists in Kazakhstan -- thousands of kilometers away. Thus basically the common goal of Soviet and U.S. scientists has already been reached. There are no verification problems. [passage omitted]

FELFE, KROLIKOWSKI AT POLISH NATIONAL DAY EVENT

LD221535 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The ceremonies of the 42d anniversary of the rebirth of Poland were introduced today with a large parade in Warsaw's Victory Square. [passage omitted]

In Berlin, Ambassador Janusz Obodowski held a reception. The invitation was accepted by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Werner Felfe, Central Committee secretary; and Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other persons.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER AT OFFICERS' GRADUATION

AU221320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Dresden (ADN) -- On Thursday [17 July] the graduation of the 25th class of the "Friedrich Engels" military academy in Dresden was celebrated with a military ceremony which marked several years of studies. Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army [NVA], presented the diplomas to the future commanders and political and staff officers of the NVA, Border Troops, and other protective and security organs of the GDR as well as of fraternal armies. This year for the first time comrades-in-arms of the Czechoslovak People's Army have graduated from this military educational institution, together with members of the Armed Forces of the USSR, the Polish Army, and of the Vietnamese People's Army. [passage omitted]

Participating in the event were Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED leadership; members of the collegium of the Ministry of National Defense, as well as generals, admirals, and officers of the NVA, the Border Troops, and other GDR protective and security organs, and of the Soviet Army. Also present were the military, naval, and air attaches of the Embassies of the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the SRV.

FRG TV REPORTS GDR POPULATION DECREASING

DW222051 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The GDR population continues to decrease. That was announced by the Informations Buero West [West Berlin Information Office] with reference to official data from East Berlin. Although there are more births than deaths in the GDR, the population development continues to be slightly retrograde. The office is of the view that the increasing number of GDR citizens moving to the West accounts for that development. The GDR has a little less than 17 million inhabitants.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH NICARAGUA -- On Wednesday [18 June] Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade, received for a friendly talk Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade of Nicaragua. They discussed questions of further deepening the economic cooperation in 1986 and the years after. Among other things, the GDR delivers trucks, products of communication technology, pesticides, and medicines to Nicaragua and imports raw coffee, cotton, cigars, rum, bananas, and textiles products. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 86 p 2 AU]

PRC DELEGATION IN KARL-MARX-STADT -- A delegation of the Chinese Association for the Blind and Deaf arrived for a 2-day visit to the Karl-Marx-Stadt Rehabilitation Center for the Blind on 19 June. The delegation that is headed by the president of the association visited various teaching facilities and was interested above all in vocational training. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 86 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY AID FOR MOZAMBIQUE -- A comprehensive solidarity consignment of the GDR has been handed over in Maputo on the weekend [15-16 June]. It was organized by the GDR Solidarity Committee, the FDGB, and the Democratic Women's League of Germany for the Mozambique partner organizations. On behalf of her party and the Mozambique people, Christina Tembe, Central Committee member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, expressed thanks to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 86 p 6 AU]

SRV DELEGATION VISIT -- On Monday [5 May] Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and the food industry, received a delegation of the Central Committee secretary Nguyen Thanh Binh in Berlin for friendly talks. The politicians briefed each other about the development and tasks in the agriculture, forestry and food industry of their respective countries. They spoke in favor of developing and deepening cooperation. In the next few days the SRV guests will acquaint themselves with the results of agriculture and forestry as well as of the processing industry in LPGs, enterprises and institutions. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 86 p 2 AU]

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 17-22 JULY

LD221658 Budapest MTI in English 1531 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Jaime Crombet, secretary of the Central Committee, visited Hungary from July 17 to 22 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The delegation met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP political committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation held consultations with leading representatives of the economic management organs, and visited Veszprem County. The delegation was familiarized with the Hungarian economic management system and its operation, the practical application of results achieved in scientific and technical development, experiences gained in material and energy saving, the structure of the retail and servicing network, and visited industrial and tourism establishments.

The Cuban party delegation left Budapest Tuesday.

SARLOS MEETS WITH LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD221503 Budapest MTI in English 1420 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Parliamentary talks between Hungary and Luxembourg began Tuesday in Budapest. The Hungarian delegation is led by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, the Luxembourg side by Leon Bolendorff, president of the House of Deputies.

In his introductory speech Istvan Sarlos stressed it was the first meeting in Hungary of parliamentary delegations of the two countries. The Luxembourg delegation is returning the visit of a Hungarian National Assembly delegation in 1982. Following [as received] Istvan Sarlos detailed the political and economic state of Hungary, and its foreign policy efforts, he set forth the major principles of operation of the Hungarian legislative body, and of the standing committees and discussed the practice of preliminary debate, and of examining the proposals and observations of deputies related to the documents to be submitted to the National Assembly.

The deputies from Luxembourg were particularly interested in the financial situation of Hungary, the principles and practice of the taxation system, budget management, and employment policy. Leon Bolendorff evaluated the meeting as practical and useful. He proposed the sides examine the possibilities of developing bilateral cooperation in several fields, including cultural, transportation, forwarding contacts, and direct trade relations.

Following the discussions, Istvan Sarlos hosted a lunch in honour of the Luxembourg delegation.

Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, also participated in the day's events.

JARUZELSKI EXAMINES POLAND'S FUTURE IN INTERVIEW

LD220001 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, president of the Council of State, by Hungarian correspondents Tamas Alaksza, Andras Domany and Jozef Laszlo for Hungarian radio and television, in Warsaw; date and place not given, Jaruzelski answers in Polish with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade General, you are less and less frequently addressed as comrade general. What has changed?

[Jaruzelski] People still address me as general, though perhaps less frequently, it is true. This is a result of normalization, one of its external signs, so to speak. However, I must stress at the same time that the concept of general in a socialist army is not in contradiction with the designation of party leader, or the politician of a socialist state. In this sense I do not see any basic contradiction. Whether I wear a uniform or not is not essential, only a matter of form, as is the way in which I am addressed. The most important thing is that this is the external sign, the expression of normalization.

[Reporter] I have heard the gossip, back in 1982, that the comrade general does not manage to go home to rest and for this reason he often spends the night in his workroom on a camp bed. When were you able to rest at home, comrade general? In other words, when did consolidation make this possible?

[Jaruzelski] My life developed in such a way that I always worked a great deal. I regularly got home very late as minister of national defense, and then the exercises came thick and fast. I used to go to the exercise fields a lot. At times I did not sleep for 3 to 4 nights in a row. People even wondered how I managed. From this point of view my stamina is fairly good. The years 1980 to 1982 demanded an even more stringent regime. Not only did I have to spend a lot of time working, but there was enormous tension, spiritual effort, and many times, it is true, I could not even leave this room. Even if I did not sleep on a camp bed, it was on a narrow sofa and I only got 1 to 2 hours' sleep. As a matter of fact, this sometimes happens even now when I have to perform some very urgent work, when the daytime hours are not sufficient for this. But I must say that since 1983 it has also been noticeable in my life's rhythm how normalization has been progressing.

[Reporter] Comrade General, in various interviews you have already said that the most difficult decision of your life was made in connection with 13 December 1981, the state of emergency. In your opinion, could there be such a difficult decision now, or a similarly difficult decision; in other words, when was it harder to lead the country, then, in the most dramatic period, or now, in the most difficult period?

[Jaruzelski] Well, these are things that cannot be compared. I once said with regard to the whole atmosphere, the character of the events, that the most dramatic phase was now behind us, but that the most difficult one was still ahead of us. The decision of 13 December was extremely difficult. But now I can say that it was made so that such a decision would never again have to be made. That is its significance. The decision was not aimed at defending that which was old and worn out, but it was aimed at creating the conditions for the introduction of the new thing that was proclaimed by the Ninth Congress.

When we say that the most difficult phase is still ahead of us, that is to be understood to mean that the most difficult thing is when persistently, day by day, the difficulties towering on the way have to be overcome. If I may put it like this, we have to overcome even our own selves. When the way of thinking of people, of big social groups has to be transformed; when new forms of work, of duty, of democracy, of discipline have to be created; when we step into a new phase in socialism's development; when new methods once again have to be sought; when both the past and the struggle going on inside and outside are a burden; or something that was so dramatic... [Jaruzelski changes thought] All of this is now certainly history. But we also have to tread the path before us across very difficult terrain. I would put it this way. We have to roll a heavy stone up the mountain, but this is no longer the job that Sisyphus had. The stone does not roll us back, we go further and further and higher and higher. Perhaps we will never reach the summit; the only thing that matters is if the stone becomes lighter and lighter and proceeds upwards faster and faster. Perhaps one could put it like this, figuratively.

[Reporter] The economic reform was started on 1 January 1982. Four years have elapsed since then. What is the situation now? What are the directions of the reform today and what are the changes?

[Reporter] If I might add a question to this. The 10th Congress took a stand on the side of continuing the reform and its radical phase. On the other hand, in light of the plans up to now, the rate of economic growth is not increasing significantly. If that is so, what is the meaning of the second phase of the reform?

[Jaruzelski] We brought the reform into being at the start of January 1982, that is to say in an extraordinary situation, at the time of the state of emergency and the deep economic recession. I might even say, almost on the ruins of the economy. Consequently, the circumstances of its introduction were very unfavorable. One way I have put this in the past is that the reform did not get sufficient air. I do not have to recall the curbs, do I -- the various difficulties that the Western states raised and the fact that everything was in short supply. Soviet assistance and the cordial attitude of the other friendly countries -- including that of Hungary, for which I say thank you here once again -- were extremely valuable for us at that time. But this phase was understandably overburdened by the difficulties I have mentioned, as well as by the lack of experience, or the experimental nature of certain solutions, and by the fact that the operation of certain mechanisms was not understood by the wide masses of the workers and not even by the leaders, not even by those who worked in economic management. In a word, this was the period when we had to learn the reform.

Now if we talk about a second phase, this is because, I believe, we possess the basic knowledge connected with the reform. We understand the reform better now. On the basis of our experiences, we have carried out certain adjustments where the mechanism was not effective. All this makes it possible for us to talk about a second phase at this time, and about a radicalization as well, in the sense that we must employ the principles of the reform more consistently. Of course, this is difficult sometimes. What is more, it also brings unpopular steps in its wake. That is why we will consult society about these things. We want to gain people's support for the necessary economic decisions. We believe that this is the basic way for the greater effectiveness of management, the accelerating of economic development.

[Reporter] Comrade First Secretary, you said at your most recent news conference that -- I quote -- this congress summed up and closed the phase of normalization and consolidation. Does this assessment mean that the economic crisis has also come to an end in Poland?

[Jaruzelski] Very much fits into the concept of crisis. We know that economic crises, political crises, and moral crises exist. I believe it is not possible to speak about crises in Poland anymore. A crisis in its own -- or let me say classical -- form, already is behind us. Indeed, I might say that primarily in the second half of the 1970's, the crisis had already become deeply rooted. Nevertheless, it appeared that everything was in order on the surface.

That can now be turned around as the recovery of our social, political, and economic life is currently in progress, and this started from quite deep bases. However, on the surface, we feel the consequences of the crisis, in the material-economic sphere and in consciousness alike. Therefore, our task now is to overcome these consequences as soon as possible. This was also one of the main objectives of the 10th Congress.

I believe the congress resolutions will contribute to speedier development, to the strengthening of socialism in our country; they will confirm the statement that the crisis is already a historical, or theoretical, concept only.

[Reporter] Yes. Naturally that is an enormous burden that we must reckon with. But I wonder whether the condition should be called a crisis when we start to partially repay these debts, or whether the condition was more critical when we received the credits and seemingly lived more easily? That is why I return to what is the essence of the crisis? What is in the depths, and what is the external expression of the crisis? Burdens, difficulties do not always mean a crisis situation.

It is like the case of a sick person. The illness can be silenced, but it nevertheless remains. The illness must be cured. We are convalescing at this moment, we are curing our illness and we speak about it, also.

[Reporter] Then what is the most important medical result of the 10th Congress?

[Jaruzelski] The result is quite favorable, that is, the patient is recovering. The therapy was effective. It must be continued. This process must turn from recovery into increasingly rapid development. Our structure [szervezetuenk] must grow stronger and the conditions exist for this. It is fundamental that this truth must be understood as well and as fully as possible by the masses of our society, by its increasingly wide-ranging quarters.

[Reporter] What are state-church relations like? Does this relationship mean rivalry, living together, coexistence? Or, is there a chance for historical compromise precisely here in Poland?

[Jaruzelski] It we interpret historical compromise to be tolerance, and cooperation in the interest of higher goals, in the interest of the nation's benefit, for the strengthening of the existing Polish state, naturally we can use that concept. If we interpret compromise to be a questioning of the fundamental principles of our social system or ideology in the sphere of philosophy, then, naturally, such a compromise cannot exist.

However, we believe that the conditions exist for the methodical normalization of state-church relations and there is a need for this settlement.

The church has been a reality in Poland for centuries, but it is conservative by virtue of its nature. The socialist social form in Poland is new, young, progressive. The essence is that both are lasting. If both sides become cognizant of this lastingness then in spite of all antagonistic, primarily ideological and world view rivalry, the realization must lead to finding a common platform, primarily in issues of a higher order.

Therefore, that is the coexistence, the cooperation, about which you asked. I believe that the Hungarian experiences serve as a good example, that the modus vivendi has been successfully found between the socialist state and the Catholic Church, and other religions, to the nation's benefit.

[Reporter] Although the situation is a bit different in our country...

[Jaruzelski, interrupting] Of course, the situation is a bit different, but nevertheless instructive.

[Reporter] If we speak about a partner-relationship, then, for example, what does pluralism now mean in Poland?

[Jaruzelski] If we speak about pluralism in the sense as interpreted by the antisocialist forces or those Western circles attempting to intervene in Polish affairs, then that type of pluralism is unacceptable. It means the free play of the political forces, the disintegration of the state, the creation of organizations operating in opposition to our system. However, if we speak about pluralism in a world outlook, ideological, philosophical sense, then it exists, and is manifested extensively, if in nothing else, in the conduct of the church, the believers. I believe that is natural and that we must endeavor so that the workers understand our Marxist-Leninist ideology as clearly as possible. It should be attractive to them and increasingly serve the construction of socialism, the strengthening of Poland.

On the other hand, we believe an administrative method is not right for conquering other ideologies. As a result, our ideology must be stronger, more attractive, more effective; let that be shown by life, let that be shown by practice. That is the essence of the affair.

[Reporter] How would you describe Polish-Vatican relations and what is your personal opinion, Comrade First Secretary, of the pope?

[Jaruzelski] As you know, the history of Polish-Vatican relations is 10 centuries' old. This history has had various pages; they have not always been the prettiest. One of our greatest poets and national prophets, Juliusz Slowacki, once wrote: Poland, your undoing is in Rome. There were other facts, also. We especially painfully lived to see the conduct of Pope Pius XII during the occupation, the war, and after the war as well. But history has also had pages that we assess with full respect. Belonging here was the activity of Pope John XXIII. I do not know whether you know that perhaps his only memorial, or one of the very few memorials of him, was raised precisely in Poland, in Wroclaw, in our country, in a socialist country.

The Polish pope naturally is a great event for the church. He is the first non-Italian pope after 450 years, since 1523. It is not my task to evaluate the pope as the head of the Catholic Church. This must be done by church representatives, certainly they do it, and history will render an opinion on the evaluation.

However, I can say that John Paul II is a passionate Polish patriot, who undoubtedly has the benefit of our nation at heart; we consider that to be an important factor that must contribute to developing and improving state-church relations. We count on the pope to do his utmost so that this should be so, so that the previously mentioned higher values -- the benefit of the nation, the benefit of existing Poland, the existing socialist Poland -- prove to be more important than what separates us. We respectfully and with appreciation view the pope's activities that emphasize the significance of peace and the importance of safeguarding it, his warnings of the dangers of modern civilization and his condemnation of the consumer model that has spread in the West, and exploitation and poverty.

He has spoken about these several times, and we are in full solidarity on these issues, although we do not agree with some of his views, for obvious reasons. We reckon that our identity of views existing precisely in the fundamental issues will contribute to the further development and full normalization of relations between Poland and the Vatican. This is what we endeavor for. I again emphasize that this will exert a positive influence on state-church relations here at home as well.

[Reporter] Will the pope's third visit to Poland take place next year?

[Jaruzelski] As yet there are no official negotiations about this, and I would not want to anticipate them.

[Reporter] You, Comrade First Secretary, have often spoken out against what you have called the arrogance of the powerful. What is the guarantee that renewed crises will not be triggered by this arrogance?

[Jaruzelski] Yes, I think this problem has two dimensions. Let's be philosophical for a moment. One dimension is related to man's natural, though not always beneficial, characteristics, to various negative inclinations. A man given power, for instance, sometimes likes to abuse this power. This is also related to the extent of the person's political education and his modesty. In this respect some individuals are irreproachable; others are not. We are not free of this even in socialism.

The other dimension concerns the system. Therefore, we communists, as people building socialism, view espcially negatively everything that undermines the ideological foundations of our system. The ideological foundation is the service of man, in the broadest sense of the term. I would like to make a small detour here. I am sure you all know how the revolutionary workers movement was born when the progressive intelligentsia of the age brought consciousness into the working class from the outside.

Today, 100 years later, the situation is entirely different. It is the working class that brings into national consciousness the features and requirements that arise from the essence of socialism. The maturity of the working class and the whole of the intelligentsia and peasantry in solidarity with the working class is expressed by precisely this protest against distortions such as the arrogance of power, bureaucracy, and the slowing down of the evolution of socialist democracy. In my view, this is the biggest and most important guarantee. The vanguard of the workers, mainly the working class, the party, senses today increasingly better and in an increasingly healthy way their leading role and, at the same time, their duties in serving the working class and the nation.

They are taking care to ensure that the phenomena that have been mentioned will not be able to return to an extent that could endanger the development of socialism. If in some individual cases such regression happens, some new bureaucrat or arrogant, conceited man appears, this is unavoidable. Our duty is to act against him.

I wish to stress again: For us the most important support is that the working class feels that it is its own master. As far as our press is concerned, a great deal of criticism is aired at the moment about this subject; we believe that this is a healthy phenomenon. The party press must condemn everything that is contrary to the fundamental principles of our system and the advocacy of the interests of the working class.

[Reporter] To what extent do developments in other socialist countries, such as Hungary, influence your development?

[Reporter] If I may supplement this question with another one: What is your view, Comrade First Secretary, of the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 10th PZPR Congress?

[Jaruzelski] Perhaps I should start with the second part of your question. Comrade Gorbachev said a lot of interesting things about Polish-Soviet relations as well as the international situation. I stress that this significantly and substantially enriched the congress. Emotionally speaking, he created a splendid atmosphere by his warm, cordial, and fraternal approach to things and by the way he expressed the esteem and sympathy of the USSR and Soviet Communists toward the friendship between our people and toward the Polish nation. This serves our friendship well.

At the same time, it has emerged -- both from Comrade Gorbachev's speeches and from my talks with him -- that the directions and solutions laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress and by the 10th PZPR Congress -- continuing from the ninth -- coincide. The way Comrade Gorbachev emphasized the ideological unity of our parties, the support of our endeavors aimed at strengthening socialism in the concrete Polish circumstances arising from our history, was extremely valuable. Therefore, to us the ideas which reached the world from Warsaw concerning the causes of peace, detente, and international dialogue are also very important. To sum up my reply to the question: All this has been important in the broadening and strengthening of our cooperation and in the utilization of rich experience. I believe, at the same time, that some of our own experiences can also be useful to other socialist countries.

I emphasize this particularly in discussing our relations with the fraternal Hungarian People's Republic. You also have had bitter, painful experiences. You were able to draw wise and rational lessons from them. The fundamental conclusion -- and this is always stressed by Comrade Kadar, whose wisdom and experience I value greatly, and from whom I have learned a lot -- is that the most valuable thing is never to lose contact with the masses and the confidence of the masses. This was precisely the experience that we have endeavored to use most when studying your history. In reforming our own economy the reform that you embarked upon earlier was also a source of valuable inspiration. I believe our solutions, our activities that we are pursuing in shaping the foundation, especially the superstructure, and in the democratization, can be of some use in Hungarian conditions as well.

[Reporter] In the socialist countries there are processes, problems, and solutions whose consequences are common both in the economic sphere and in the institutional system of social development. This is what I was referring to.

[Jaruzelski] In my view there are certain fundamental, general principles that are permanent and inviolable for all socialist countries. There are certain experiences, which you have mentioned, that are universal and should be used, because, on the one hand, they warn against incorrect tendencies leading to false roads, and on the other hand, they are experiences that make possible the application of solutions that take us forward, and the adoption of methods that help socialist development.

Comrade Gorbachev also spoke, among other things, about this in the address you have asked me about. He said that the bitter Polish experiences had great significance in drawing broader, more general, conclusions. Conclusions must be drawn from the positive experiences as well; after all, every country has these as well. We are in a stage of socialism in which the reform of various areas of our lives is unavoidable. There was a time when the word reform was suspect in our country, because it was equated with the concept of reformism. Yet they have nothing to do with each other. The word reform is a dialectical concept. Socialism, developed socialism, becomes richer; socialism regulates itself. It is a system that carries within itself progress and revolution. Therefore, at a given movement, everything that hindered the development of socialism and, in some way, artificially restricted the necessary economic and social reforms that were dictated by life had to be surmounted. Unfortunately, in your circumstances, and in ours, all this could be done only in the wake of a profound upheaval that left behind painful traces.

A grave illness brought forth the surmounting of the obstacles; in our case this is only happening now. In the circumstances that prevail in the USSR and in other countries this is a process directed from above, so to speak; acceleration and democratization take place in a framework of open public life and sharp criticism. All this is in the spirit of Leninism. This is why the doors had to be flung wide open. This is why it is historically to the credit of the CPSU and of Comrade Gorbachev personally -- I stress, to the credit of Comrade Gorbachev personally -- that the country, whose place in our community was designated not by some subjective factor but by history, is playing such a dynamic role in this process. All of us are moving in this direction, in the direction marked out by the 27th CPSU Congress; we also want to contribute to it as much as we can.

[Reporter] Recently I read in a Polish journal the opinion of a politician, or a former politician, let's say, who stated that our system had perhaps evoked excessive social expectations, that politicians had to be miracle workers to a certain extent.

[Jaruzelski] Unfortunately, it is not easy to be a miracle worker. Although some sort of miracle is always happening in Poland, these are of a different kind. It is impossible to miraculously improve living conditions radically without greater effort and better discipline. We tried to work such a miracle -- in a metaphorical sense, of course -- in the seventies; it was artificial because it was not based on intensive self-development but on certain external conditions that did not come true. This is also a question of social education, social consciousness. Certain errors in the education process can be seen, as in the paternalism that we pursued for many years and by which we got people used to the idea that the party, power, provides everything, knows everything best, and provides nothing but benefits to the people; all the people have to do is put up with all this. So, when it turned out that the power can also make mistakes, that the power is incapable of providing everything, that the power is not just a do-gooder but is also forced to take unpopular measures -- this conflicted with long-established concepts.

But I feel that in the past few years we have managed to make a lot of progress. Undoubtedly, a contributing factor here was the economic reform, the autonomy of enterprises and self-government. People are beginning to understand more and more clearly that they can only get what they have produced and no more. But this is a long, and I think difficult, road. There is no better way to a fruitful solution than by deepening socialist democracy. In other words, the citizen should really feel that he is a master, one of the masters, in his factory and in the entire country, who as master knows what he has to do and what is due to him for that work. This is socialist education, which we sometimes call economic education, but perhaps it is a broader concept than economic education.

[Reporter] Could you say a few words on Polish-Hungarian relations?

[Jaruzelski] This is such a nice and, to me personally, a pleasant topic that I am very glad to talk about it. You are familiar with the proverb: A Pole and Hungarian are two good friends. Perhaps the rest of the proverb -- the two fight shoulder to shoulder -- is no longer valid, but the last part of the proverb, about drinking together, is unfortunately still partly true. The main thing is that throughout the centuries we have had many and different kinds of contact -- state and dynastic, scientific, cultural, and, most importantly, our common struggle for the freedom of our nations and for their progress. This brings us very close. Then there is a common mentality, even temperament. Our friendship today is built on this splendid foundatin, along with its additional levels. It is being enriched with increasing wealth provided by socialism, the unity of our parties, and our common ideology.

So this friendship, this fraternalism is nurtured partly by beautiful and old historical experiences, and through the social system, the class character, and the idea that it reaches a higher plane. I think we are making increasingly good use of this, that our ties are in many areas exemplary and can serve as a model, as seen, for instance, in the exchange of experiences, mutual understanding, and cooperation between our parties. I think there are also great opportunities for the development of economic cooperation. We have wide-ranging joint plans and programs. Often these are very substantial. There is cooperation in modern areas, such as the manufacture of electronics, television tubes, buses, and many other high-quality products that we manufacture or intend to manufacture together. Our joint enterprise Haldex could be regarded as symbolic. It has been in existence for decades; in the future it could even become a model of similar cooperation with other socialist countries. We are just reaching this stage.

So many things bring us closer -- social contacts and tourism, mainly -- to your beautiful and warm country. Youth contacts could also be mentioned. In our view, these ought to be expanded. We must get to know each other better.

As I have already said, I highly regard personal contacts with Comrade Kadar, with other representatives of the Hungarian leadership, and the sincerity of the contacts and the confidence that exists. I would like to use this opportuonity to thank you for initiating this meeting, so that I could speak on Hungarian television and radio. I would also like to convey, through you, my cordial greetings and best wishes to the fraternal Hungarian people, to Hungarian communists, to the older generation, and to young people -- to all our friends. I wish you success in the building of new, beautiful socialist Hungary, and in the strengthening of our friendship and fraternalism. I wish you all the best.

MESSNER VIEWS CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

PM221251 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 27 Jun 86 pp 1, 8-9

[Interview with Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, by Jozef Bartoszewski, date, place not given]

[Text] [Bartoszewski] What are the Polish premier's major preoccupations and worries in mid-1986?

[Messner] A premier must, by definition, attend to anything that concerns the country's sociopolitical life. I share that duty with the other government members, who are responsible for individual areas in the country's life. This allows me to focus my attention on matters of highest importance. Now, halfway through the year 1985, I devote most of my attention to economic concerns, and I will continue to do so for a long time to come. The particular issue here is the provision of favorable conditions for and foundations of development. This, after all, determines the rate at which our society's needs are met and its living standards raised.

A similarly high proportion of my time is given to political activity. As a Politburo member I took an active part in the campaign preceding the 10th PZPR Congress. I rate the precongress debate on the draft party program and the theses very highly indeed, not only as a political activist but also as premier. The debate gives us a chance to objectify and expand the party's program targets and highlights our economic prospects and limitations. It also constitutes an arena for the political and economic education of the party and the whole nation.

[Bartoszewski] Economic concerns formed a sizable element of the precongress campaign, which is presently drawing to a close. Particular attention was given to the state of the economic reform.

[Messner] It is true that the precongress campaign generated many comments, suggestions, and recommendations concerning economic issues. We will make use of these in our future work. There were also critical and controversial comments on the reform. Some believe that the relevant Ninth Congress resolutions are being implemented too slowly while others, on the contrary, think that we have gone too far with granting autonomy to enterprises in, for instance, the question of prices. Let us take a cool and unemotional look at some facts. The scope of our work on the reform had no equivalent in our past practice. The whole economic administration has been restructured, the existing economic system and organizational structures have been altered, we have introduced a new system of division of competence in enterprises with considerable powers granted to workers self-management bodies, we have created a system of virtually new economic legislation. The process of socialization of planning is under way both nationally and regionally, and the extent of the population's general knowledge of economic matters has increased. As we go along, work forces in enterprises develop a sense of independence, as do their managerial bodies.

The reform is a process that is taking place not only in the economy but also to a large extent in the sphere of social consciousness. Processes of this kind never run a straight course. The plot of their progress is a zigzag line. This is the consequence of the struggle between opposites, between the new and the old.

In its initial blueprint, the reform was a construction of a theoretical nature. Practice provides the most objective test for any theory as it constantly creates new standards, some of which we do not necessarily desire.

That is why we have been listening attentively to all the views voiced by workforces, managerial personnel, and economic practitioners from the moment the reform got off the ground. We want to be able to recognize the need to introduce some changes as soon as it arises, and we want to introduce them so that the theoretical objectives of the reform could exist in symbiosis with the practice of the reform, not outside it.

[Bartoszewski] Could I ask you for some concrete example demonstrating that the government really works along those lines?

[Messner] Enterprises voiced their objections to certain solutions in the financial-economic system. Consequently, we subjected it to comprehensive analysis and evaluation. The results of the evaluation were passed on for consultation to enterprise managers and to the participants in last year's Poznan-based national conference on party and economic issues. As a result, the system was significantly modified. Practice will show whether the modification was final. In addition, all comments and proposals submitted during the precongress campaign are now being analyzed in detail and will be made use of in our future work, because we cannot claim that the process of implementing the reform has been completed.

[Bartoszewski] What, then, is scheduled for the immediate future?

[Messner] A wholesale launching of mechanisms promoting efficiency. This will not be an easy operation. We must be prepared for clashes to develop between the immediate interests of individual enterprises and even socioprofessional groups. The functioning of economic mechanisms needs to be finely adjusted also in the area of people's incomes and employees' pay differentials, which should reflect their workload contributions, and in that of enterprises' expansion potential, which should be proportionate to their efficiency. This is an inevitable direction to take, and the only chance of opening a wider scope for the expansion of the whole economy. The principle which states that only profitmaking enterprises are allowed to operate must become compulsory practice.

[Bartoszewski] How, in this light, do you view the guidelines of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90?

[Messner] At the moment we have its preliminary draft to look at. After it has been discussed and commented upon by Sejm commissions, political and social organizations, the trade unions and, above all, the 10th PZPR Congress, it will be revised, amended, and, after obtaining government approval, submitted to the Sejm. It is to be expected that the plan will be adopted in the fall of this year.

One of the most difficult problems of the plan lies in defining the proposals for the distribution of the national income between consumption and investment. Preliminary planning analyses of the development, modernization, and restructuring of various branches and sectors of industry as well as individual enterprises were made before the present draft plan was drawn up. Their conclusion was that Z17 billion would be needed in the next 5-year period to meet all the urgent capital investment needs of our economy. That would mean a doubling of outlays in comparison with the past 5-year period and, by the same token, a dramatic decrease in consumption. That we could not allow. On the other hand, we cannot persevere with the policy of maximum protection of consumption and reduction of capital investment outlays which we were following in the early 1980's. Then, we deliberately sacrificed our development targets to save the population's living standards. However, if we had maintained that situation, we would soon have been faced with a significant depreciation of national fixed assets, or even their decline in absolute terms.

Later, it would eventually have led to a decrease in consumption. It is therefore essential that we attain a carefully balanced increace in the share of capital investment in the national income, so that it does not result in stemming, or reducing, the growth of consumption.

[Bartoszewski] This means that not all investment needs can be met.

[Messner] With the planned 19-percent increase in the national income the maximum investment ceiling has been set at 210 trillion, that is, 40 percent less than the sum suggested by the prepared programs. Such is the extent of the necessary adjustments in capital investment expenditure. In this situation it is essential that we strive for more discipline in advancing capital investment processes as well as better work organization and improved productivity. It will be equally essential to provide funds for the most important strategic objectives, to develop the fuel and energy base, the technical infrastructure (water reservoirs, land reclamation facilities, protection of the environment, heat and power generating plant) and social welfare infrastructure (health care, educational, and cultural facilities).

In deciding the structure of capital investment, the government was guided mainly by efficiency criteria. It is a matter of prime importance that a number of capital investment projects already under way, some of which are at a very considerably advanced stage of realization, finally reach completion.

The other direction involves the economy program, an updating of existing plant, and the restructuring of the economy. I list these three major issues together because they are very closely interrelated.

[Bartoszewski] The process of investment is thus designed to help modernize the national economy and, in the first place, to improve economic efficiency?

[Messner] Results of analyses indicate that the potential increase in the supply of materials and components will amount to no more than 1.7 percent per annum. Any increase in our national income that we manage above that figure will have to be the result of broadly-conceived economy measures and of the enhancement of our national economy with the existing resources. But we must be aware of certain objective conditioning factors. It is not possible to effect any significant improvement or any reduction in the materials-intensiveness of the national income by way of appealing for economies. It is necessary to create material foundations for the viability of an economy program by means of modernizing production, expanding the application of electronics, bringing in new materials and products of better consumer value and lower energy-intensiveness, improving product quality, utilizing secondary materials, and increasing the range of reclaimed products and components.

[Bartoszewski] Scientific and technical advance and organizational improvement will play an important role here.

[Messner] As an academic of many years' standing I know from my own experience that academic research carries a vast intellectual and investigative potential. Utilization of this potential can give us a chance to modernize our economy and increase its efficiency. However, certain definitive conditions must be met here. Academic establishments must be interested not only in theoretical research but also in applying the results of that research for practical purposes. On the other hand, there must be a constant demand for research results on the part of practitioners. They must renounce parochialism, slackness, and nonchalance in their actions and attitudes.

[Bartoszewski] Could you give us some concrete proof that such attitudes and actions do indeed occur?

[Messner] We have provided legislation to enable enterprises to transfer financial resources among themselves, to grant loans to one another, and to launch joint investment projects.

As of January 1986 state enterprises may issue bonds to enable them to obtain, form other enterprises, resources for the financing of development programs and an updating and expansion of their plant. However, there have been very few cases of such joint investment projects or indeed of enterprises issuing bonds. On the other hand, there has been continuing pressure on the government to increase budget subsidies and relax the principles and conditions of obtaining credit by reducing interest on loans and extending terms of repayment. We can find plenty more examples of this kind. What do they indicate? Precisely the existence of attitudes and actions that hinder all attempts to shorten our road to economic equilibrium.

[Bartoszewski] How can we oppose them?

[Messner] We will systematically proceed with making our budget and credit systems "watertight," thereby forcing enterprise managers to act more independently and efficiently. For it is not the government alone that is responsible for balancing the economy.

[Bartoszewski] Investment, about which we have been talking all along here, is also indispensable for a correct implementation of our social policy, while housing construction is a present the most important element of this policy.

[Messner] In the next 5-year period housing construction, social and technical infrastructure, expansion of the construction materials and components manufacturing industry, modernization and updating of our construction potential, and conservation and maintenance of the existing resources -- these last two, incidentally, featuring in the socioeconomic plant for the very first time -- will take up more than 32 percent of the total investment outlays in the national economy. Any attempt to raise this index would result in aggravation of the economic imbalance. We must keep in view the interrelation between financial outlays and acutal capacities resulting from our construction potential, the provision of site furnishing, and the supply of construction materials and products.

[Bartoszewski] What material effects will follow from the utilization of these 32 percent of outlays?

[Messner] In the years 1986-90 between 1.05 and 1.15 million new homes will be built and 900,000 old homes renovated and modernized, and conditions will be created for the construction of 1.5 million new homes over the following 5-year period. Are we talking only about material and technological facilities? Not only. In 1986 we intend to complete the task of sorting out all legislation affecting the expansion of the construction industry. The idea is on the one hand to preserve fertile agricultural land for agricultural use and, on the other, to prevent situations whereby funds and materials are available but one cannot build because of site shortages. Another important issue is the preparation of new administrative, legislative, and taxation solutions to facilitate home exchange and perfect the rules of the housing allocation system. We estimate that in this way it would be possible to improve the situation of several hundred thousand families.

[Bartoszewski] Comrade Premier, to wind this up perhaps you could tell us a few things about yourself?

[Messner] I am married and have two daughters. Both graduated from the Silesian University in Katowice. One has a job at the television center there, and the other works in the mining sector. I have a grandson and two granddaughters. I like domestic, family life, but at the moment that has practically ceased. It was only 5 years ago that I was rector of the Katouice Academy of Economics. Today I direct the work of the government of a nation nearly 40 million strong. The extent of responsibility cannot even be compared. That is why Sundays and holidays are usually ordinary working days for me. I enjoy sport's especially scoccer, perhaps because I once used to play it myself. I was chairman of the Piast Sports Club in Gliwice for many years. I am also trying to watch the World Cup games. At the moment that provides one of the few attractions in my life outside my professional preoccupations.

[Bartoszewski] Thank you

LEADERS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES

LD221910 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 22: Polish national holiday, the 42nd anniversary of the declaration of the PKWN (Polish Committee for National Liberation) Manifesto, was celebrated across the nation today.

In Warsaw, PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in a gala change of guards at the unknown soldier's symbolic tomb. A cannon salute was fired, and flowers and wreaths were laid at the monument to those who "perished in the service and defence of People's Poland", as well as at the Soviet Army soldiers' mausoleum.

The ceremony at the unknown soldier's tomb was also attended by Roman Malinowski, Zbigniew Messner, Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, Jan Dobraczynski, members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and secretariat, leaders of other political parties, members of the Council of States and government, PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council and the OPZZ (National AGreement of Trade Unions).

Chiefs of diplomatic missions in Warsaw also laid wreaths.

Wojciech Jaruzelski signed the visitor's book placing his sigaature below the text that read: "On the 42nd anniversary of the declaration of the PKWN Manifesto, in homage to all whose steadfast struggle, devoted service and work have materialized the idea of an independent and just Poland."

Other top leaders and chiefs of diplomatic missions also signed the book.

The ceremony was closed by a military parade.

Meet With Diplomatic Corps

LD222311 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 22 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski met at the Palace of the Council of Minister here today with heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Poland to mark the 42nd anniversary of the July Manifesto.

Present were Sejm (parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski; Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner; Chairman of the Democratic Party CC Tadeusz W. Mlynczak; head of the PRON National Council Jan Dobraczynski; members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat, authorities of political parties, the Sejm Presidium, the Council of State and Government, and the PRON National Council. Scientists and artists, representatives of social organizations and generals also took part in the gala meeting.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner, Kazimierz Barcikowski and Marian Orzechowski received congratulations and wishes marking the national day of socialist Poland from heads of diplomatic missions. The congratulations and wishes were conveyed by dean of the diplomatic corps Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Poland Horst Neubauer and other ambassadors.

The talks held during the meeting focused on issues of People's Poland, her place in the world and role in the international arena, reflections stemming from the 42nd anniversary of the July Manifesto, and the programme for Poland's development mapped out by the 10th PUWP Congress.

JUSTICE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CLEMENCY LAW

LD221959 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 22 Jul 86

["Act of Mercy Offers New Opportunities" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 22: May signals suggest that the first persons to be freed under the clemency law on "special procedures" towards some offenders will leave penitentiaries already tomorrow. Wednesday, July 23rd, on the day when the law enters into force. The decisions will be taken by prosecutors and courts. Deputy Justice Minister Tadeusz Skora has told PAP.

He also said that the law may cover about 20,000 people already convicted and serving their terms. Nearly 15,000 of them will be released as soon as the law is applied to them. Others will have to serve their previously mitigated terms or terms given to them instead of unpaid fines. We do not know how many will decide to pay their fines. Skora said.

The courts and prosecutors are prepared to order releases even before the law-prescribed deadline of September 15th. But the law stipulates that courts must make sure the freed will not perpetrate new offences and will observe the legal order. This is left for the courts to decide.

As for the requirement that the freed are to "join the active participants in the life of the country," they are actuall expected to show a certain minimum of citizens attitude, respect the legal order of the socialist state, take up some socially useful jobs or studies, Tadeusz Skora explained. Chances furnished by the clemency law do in fact clear ways towards a full and active participation in public life, he added.

Ask whether all those charged with anti-state offences or offences against public order who are eligible to be pardoned would have to declare that they "will never relapse into crime again," Skora said that the legislators do not make such a declaration a compulsory precondition of benefitting from law but attempts to evade it must put a question mark over the goodwill of a person offered the chance to go out. In case of denial the court, I believe, would have no grounds to reasonably suppose that the to-be-freed perpetrator is going to start respecting the legal order, Skora explained.

After the law is implemented, he said, penitentiaries will have better conditions for education and resocialization work. The number of prisoners, being about 114,000 at the moment, has happened to be greater at times and still the penitentiaries have managed, as a matter of fact, to tackle their tasks.

The remission of a penalty sets free but does not mean the offence is automatically forgotten and the files erased. Similarly, the courts will see whether the paroled are doing the duties they are assigned to. Every release from prison will be individually assessed to guarantee that the amnestied do not breach the legal order but use the opportunity to return to normal life, deputy justice minister said.

POLITIKA HAILS ANTI-INEFFICENCY MEASURES

AU221203 Warsaw POLITIKA in Polish 12 Jul 86 p 5

[Herzy Kleer article: "Severe Rigors"]

[Excerpts] "Effectiveness is effectiveness," Premier Zbigniew Messner said in his congress report and added: "Historical experience shows that it is also necessary to enforce effectiveness."

As his congress report and other congress documents indicate, efforts will be made to go over not so much to new rules of the economic game as to the observance of those rules that were earlier established, at least in theory, for economic practice.

I have introduced the aforementioned quotation on purpose. The observance of severe rigors in the performance of enterprises and other economic units is not only a result of the principles of the economic reform, it also constitutes an absolute economic necessity, because the preservation of the current state of affairs which allows for the existeance of weak and downright inefficent enterprises would banish us to the periphery of the European economy, a contingency we cannot afford for the sake of the good interests of the present and future generations. We must not continue to give in to the pressure of various professional and social groups in order to protect all of us -- those who deserve to be protected because they represent the economically weakest sections of our society and those who refuse to work efficiently. The government report contained this self-critical statement about the past: "For various reasons we have not been consistent in enforcing our decisions."

We must realize that the acceptance of economic compulsion as one of the most important principles of economic management involves many consequences, ones which not everyone likes. This compulsion may result in rather large differences in the economic situations of enterprises and households. But this has to be. We cannot afford any other economic policy. [passage omitted]

As a social and economic system, socialism postulates equal opportunities and equality of rights for everyone, but in its theoretical concepts it has never proposed that everyone is entitled to equal shares, regardless of his contribution in work. Recalling these obvious truths is a crucial necessity inasmuch as social and economic practice has often bypassed them, and we have many proofs of this, beginning with ordinary voluntarism through succumbing to various vociferous and "active" professional and occupational groups.

In the past few years when the correct policy has been in force that the economically weakest groups should be protected, many enterprises and people that did not want or did not know how to work better, claimed the benefits of this policy. [paragraph continues]

Changing this policy will not be easy because old habits have taken firm root and because much demagogy and easy-going continues to dominate the principles of sharing. But there is no other way out if we are to become a modern socialist society, if we want to be equal to the tasks facing us, and if we aspire to being a just society. [passage omitted]

We are able to share only that which we produce, but we still produce too little of poor quality for too much money. We waste too much of the limited resources we have. It was stressed many times at the congress that our true working week amounts to less than 30 hours, that our production potential is not being fully exploited, and that our production requires too many materials, too much energy, and too much transportation. We know the trouble, and what remains to be done is to eliminate it. A program of how to do this was submitted to the congress. The program deals with structural changes in production, mainly industrial production, with the accelerated application of scientific-technological progress, with charges in economic and administrative structures, and with our links with the outside world, mainly with CEMA.

It is impossible here to discuss this program, even in its general outlines, except for passing a few remarks.

-- Issue number one concerns structural changes, which will give priority to some branches of production at the expense of other branches. Generally speaking, everyone accepts and supports these changes, but we must realize that no doubt this issue will take a different turn in practice because certain branches and enterprises will receive more resources than other branches and enterprises and because some will de deprived of additional resources. [passage omitted]

-- Issue number two concerns innovation, an enterprising spirit, and technological progress. The experience of the past few years has shown that the situation has been bad in this regard and that we have not been able to exploit our own scientific research potential sufficiently for reasons rooted in enterprises and in the scientific research base. This must be changed. [passage omitted]

-- Issue number three concerned the pro-export orientation of our economy. Although everything has been said about this issue, there is still not enough determination to compel enterprises to produce for export. We have several thousand enterprises and cooperatives for export. We have several thousand enterprises and cooperatives which have almost not links with foreign trade. As long as a large number of these enterprises and cooperatives do not actively share in our foreign trade, all our intentions to participate extensively in the international division of labor will remain wishful thinking. As is the case with other areas, our awareness of the importance of economic and technological links with foreign countries is limited. Actually, it has to be limited because it is a fact that we have restricted instead of enlarging our links with foreign countries.

We have a problem for far-reaching economic and technological changes, and what we need to do is to implement it as consistently as possible.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

PA200416 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, has extended his greetings to the Nicaraguan president and to all the Nicaraguan people. Jaruzelski, who is also first secretary of the PZPR, said the following: We express our unyielding conviction that your people will achieve a prosperous future for Nicaragua in an atmosphere of peace and security.

FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES UN SESSION, SUMMIT

LD222042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber today examined the draft platform for the SFRY delegation's activity at the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly.

At the committee session chaired by its president, Dr Mijat Sukovic, it was concluded tht the draft platform under review could form the basis for drawing up the final text of the platform, but that further work on it is required in order to make the document "offer greater guidance for and be more binding upon the activity of the Yugoslav delegation" at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

With this in view, it was agreed that is September the committee should give specific form to the standpoints contained in the draft platform and should incorporate in them the standpoints and guidelines for action which the eighth nonaligned summit will adopt in Harare.

Given the date of the summit meeting and the start of the UN General assembly session [16 September], it is proposed that a new session of the committee to deal with the platform for the activity of the Yugoslav delegation at the 41st Session of the General Assembly be convened 8-15 September.

The introductory exposition on the draft platform was delivered at today's session by Nikola Cicanovic, director of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs International Organizations Office. He stressed that the issues to be discussed by the UN General Assembly in the fall, within the agenda of more than 140 items, are identical with those which will dominate at the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. These are first and foremost problems of international security, disarmament and peace, critical flashpoints in the world and in particular in southern Africa, international economic problems, the financial crisis of the world organizaion and social and humanitarian issues.

He pointed in particular to the fact that the financial crisis of the world organization conceals an attempt to discredit the United Nations as a framework in which all countries should take an equal part in resolving the world's problems. The size of the financial contribution of individual countries in the world organization should not give these countries any greater rights in the United Nations, he said.

At today's session the committee also adopted the report of the delegation of the Federal Chamber Foreign Policy Committee and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries on the talks with Erich Wolfram, chairman of the FRG Bundestag group for German-Yugoslav cooperation, who paid a visit to Yugoslavia 30 June-5 July.

Ante Budimir was elected deputy president of the Foreign Policy Committee during disussion of a special point on the agenda.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS FURTHER TALKS ON EEC COOPERATION

LD222028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Access to the EEC market for Yugoslav goods should be made easier in order that reciprocal trade can be increased and the deficit on the Yugoslav side can be reduced. This was the assessment in Brussels today at the close of the ministerial session of the Council for Yugoslav-EEC Cooperation, at which the political and economic importance of constant development of the ties between the "Twelve" and Yugoslavia, a factor for stability in Europe and the Mediterranean, was stressed, bearing in mind the fact that Yugoslavia is nonaligned, European, Mediterranean and a member country of the Group of 77 developing countries.

The session was presided over by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, while the EEC delegation was led by Geoffrey Howe, the current president of the EEC Council of Ministers and the British foreign secretary. The council assessed as satisfactory the trend in trade up to 1984, primarily because the Yugoslav trade deficit was being gradually reduced until then. However, concern was expressed because in the past year the Yugoslav deficit has again increased. It was stressed that for the increase and equilibrium of trade the pending renewal of negotiations on a trade program for the period 1986-90 and the signing of the second protocol within the framework of the agreement on Yugoslav-EEC trade are of great importance. The Community representatives let it be known that with a more "elastic" policy they could make the access of Yugoslav goods to the market of the "Twelve" easier.

The head of the EEC delegation, Howe, stressed that the Community is following with interest the results of the program of economic stabilization being pursued by the Yugoslav Government. He said that the "Twelve" will do "everything they can" to support these Yugoslav efforts.

Both sides stressed the importance of this session following the, as Dizdarevic stressed, unfounded and discriminatory ban on imports of Yugoslav agricultural products after the nuclear catastrophe at Chernobyl. The council expressed the belief that the traditional relations of trust between Yugoslavia and the EEC, damaged by this move, will be reestablished in his introductory speech, Dizdarevic stressed that this year and next will be of exceptional importance for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia. This requires, he said, that Yugoslavia balances its trade with foreign partners and develops higher forms of cooperation. Yugoslavia expects that the EEC will improve the provisions in the mandate for talks on a new trade program of cooperation with Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav side also considers that the EEC should imnprove the volume and structure of funds in the talks on the second financial protocol, whereby Yugoslavia would enjoy the same treatment as other developing Mediterranean countries. Dr Oskar Kovac, Federal Executive Council member responsible for cooperation with the EEC, EFTA and OECD, noted as a member of our delegation that it is necessary to remove the barriers to imports of Yugoslav products to the EEC. Future financial cooperation should be directed, he added, toward joint projects for building motorways and the modernized of the rail network in Yugoslavia, in which the EEC is very interested, and also tourism and export-oriented technological and production program. The Yugoslav side also noted the prospects and mutual benefit which could be had from much larger joint investment in the Yugoslav economy.

AFP Report

AU221345 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels, July 22 (AFP) -- Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community told a Yugoslav delegation here Tuesday that the EEC could no longer import large quantities of Yugoslav farm products and advised the country to work on diversifying its exports, community sources said.

The ministers were responding to demands by the delegation, led by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, for aid in reversing the country's high trade deficit. The deficit grew 42 percent in 1985 to reach one billion ECUs [about the same amount of dollars], the sources said.

The EEC ministers noted that the gap was less than half of the deficit posted at the end of the 1970's, and said the community's already large surplus of agricultural products prevented it from stepping up farm purchases from Yugoslavia, the sources added.

Mr. Dizdarevic expressed his concern over the temporary ban on Yugoslav farm and food imports imposed in May after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, but the EEC ministers denied that the safety measures, now lifted, were protectionist, a joint communique said.

The two sides also disagreed on the amount of financial aid the EEC should give to Belgrade over the next five years, the sources said.

The 12 have proposed total aid of 380 million ECUs, in loans from the European Investment Bank. Belgrade has asked for additional money in grants.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE REGULATIONS REPORTED

LD221357 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0549 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 22 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has taken a new decision on conditions regulating foreign trade transactions in order to achieve a higher level of organization and efficiency in foreign trade.

Under the decision, organizations will be able to register for foreign trade if 30 percent of their turnover is through exports valued at least 10 million dollars. Trade in certain goods will be possible only if an enterprise achieves minimal exports and imports as established for each group of products.

Producers will be able to engage in foreign trade transactions if they export at least 10 percent of their output and if they carry out 20 percent of their transactions with foreign partners themselves.

Lesser changes are envisaged for conditions regulating foreign trade services. Foreign firm representation requires the export of Yugoslav goods with 30 percent provision in business with the foreign partner.

Estimates are that around one thousand Yugoslav enterprise, out of the 1,300 currently engaged in foreign trade, fulfill the requirements.

Early this year, the Yugoslav Government took a decision prescribing sharper conditions, which only 400 enterprises could fulfill. The decision prompted sharp reactions from the economy sector and a written request of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, which subsequently to the new decision of the government.

TARIFFS TO BE REDUCED TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT

LD222254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries has completed coordination of the amendments and adgenda to the law on customs tariffs. In the medium-term the customs duty is to be halved on imported equipment and spare parts not produced in Yugoslavia for construction of projects to promote the more rapid development of the under-developed republics, Kosovo and under-developed municipalities in Serbia. Equipment and spare parts not manufactured in Yugoslavia are to be imported without customs duty when they are for construction of key projects in Kosovo in the sphere of power engineering, agriculture and nonferrous metals.

LJUBICIC SPEAKS IN LCY CONGRESS COMMISSION ON ARMY

AU221624 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA (supplement) in Serbo-Croatian No. 2451 3 Jul 86 pp 14-15

[Report on speech by Nikola Ljubicic in the 13th LCY Congress Commission for All-people's defense and Social Self-Protection in Belgrade on 26 June]

[Text] In the first part of his speech, Nikola Ljubicic pointed out the fact that our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection has its support in our own forces and that its origin lies in the experiences of the national liberation struggle and the revolution. Emphasizing that man is the basic force in the socialized system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, he pointed out that the efficiency of the defense system may be perceived only in a direct linkage with the functioning of the overall system of socialist self-management and stressed that the mutual linkage and dependence between self-management and all-people's defense are more than the usual relationship between the whole and its parts.

The defense strength of society depends on the state of the basic segments of society, and on the processes that influence the production forces and on the relationships in social reproduction. This means in practice that to the extent that the workers class, the working people, and citizens exert a decisive influence on the reproduction process and to decisionmaking on essential questions, questions of the country's development, their consciousness and their readiness to struggle for the defense of such a system, such a policy, and development prospects is strengthening.

Indicating the necessity of changes in the political system, Nikola Ljubicic said that one does not undertake changes for the sake of change, but for the sake of development and progress, and on this occasion mentioned two significant aspects of these changes. On the one hand, he pointed out, it is necessary is our system to ensure a central place to man as self-manager and producer, and on the other hand, one should instigate with the changes a self-managing integration of society.

The consciousness is ripe among the masses, he said, that the price society pays because of barriers is very high, and that such processes hamper both economic development and self-management equally, that they hamper the preparations for the country's defense, and at the same time even in peacetime, in the case of a need to defend ourselves, a distinguished society leads to a squandering of social energy and resources, which reduces accumulation, and hits the standard if living and the defense abilities of the country as a whole.

Further in his speech Nikola Ljubicic pointed out that the unity of the workers class and the people cannot be a synonym for unitarianism and centralism, but that it is a condition for the development of socialist self-management.

Hostile forces, he stressed, are waging a struggle for the consciousness of the young generations, and use in this respect all our shortcomings in the education and training of your young people. We do not offer to the young people enough knowledge about the fact that we must struggle for freedom, socialism, and independence, that all these things have been achieved with superhuman efforts and heroism, tremendous sacrifices and renunciations, particularly by the youngest generations.

Further in his speech, pointing out that the future of the country depends on the young people, Nikola Ljubicic said:

The young people are the basis of the defense of the country. What does it then mean if young people to such an extent abandon themselves to the influence of various forces, beginning with the nationalist and irredentist and ranging up to the clercial, bourgeois, and petit-bourgeois? If one adds to all this the incessant stories only about problems, failures, crises, and only about things that are no good, if one adds the immoderate praise for alien values, alien ideologies, and social systems, which is often inspired from the side, it becomes clear how all this is reflected in the consciousness of young people, how they are formed, and how all this may influence their defense readiness. All the citizens should and must participate in the defense of the country. To the extent they are satisifed with their life and with the prospects of this social system, one may expect that the striving and the readiness of all of them for defense will be greater.

DEMANDS MADE BY SHIPYARD WORKERS IN RIJEKA

LD221455 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Rijeka, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- About 200 workers in the 3 May shipyard in Rijeka stopped work this morning as asign of dissatisfaction at the nonfulfillment of their demands for an increase in personal incomes.

The work stoppage was preceded by a protest letter sent by about 250 workers of two basic organizations of associated labor of the Rijeka shipbuilding yard to the management leadership and the sociopolitical organizations of the composite organization of associated labor that included the demand that personal incomes for June be increased by about 50 percent.

An additional hot meal for workers on overtime, examination of the responsibility of the management leadership for inefficient work, and several other requests were made in connection with the valuing of work andits distribution. Workers sought information about trends in personal incomes in other Rijeka work organizations and self-managing groups.

As a result of this letter, several meetings have been held during the last few days in the 3 May composite Organization of Associated Labor, among management and self-managing organs, and the trade unions. Among other things, it was proposed that personal incomes be increased by 25 percent, which would be in keeping with the planning documents of the composite Organization of Associated Labor.

Average personal incomes of workers in 3 May for the first 6 months of this year were 85,000 dinars, not counting overtime, while personal incomes with overtime were 98,000 dinars.

According to reports, the demands that the workers have put forward in this way, by means of a work stoppage, would, however, have been realized as early as at the beginning of August through regular self-management channels.

Concession Made

LD222245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Rijeka, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the workers council of the 3 May shipyard composite Organization of Associated Labor in Rijeka decided, at an extraordinary session convened today in connection with the work stoppage by several hundred workers and their demands for an increase in personal incomes, to pay all employees one average personal income of the composite organization of associated labor for June.

The payment is being justified by increased living costs in June and July.

It was also decided that the value of work points for July should be increased by 25 percent and that after 4 and more hours of overtime workers are to be provided with a hot meal. The workers remaining demand, cited in the protest letter, which about 250 workers sent to the management and sociopolitical organizations of the composite Organization of Associated Labor after they had received payment of personal incomes for June, will be decided in the shortest possible time, by the usual self-managing procedure. The demands chiefly relate to changes in the method of distributing personal incomes.

Work Stoppage Avoided

LD222246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Summary] Rijeka, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- Workers at the 3 May shipyard in Rijeka who stopped work this morning called off their work stoppage after being informed of the decisions of the workers council, which partially complied with their demands. Work on the second shift at the yard is proceeding normally.

FEC REACHES DECISION ON BREAD PRICING

LD221254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0959 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the FEC has adopted a decision on the method for forming the price of wheat flour type 850 and the price of basic kinds of wheat bread produced from this flour.

According to this decision the prices of wheat flour type 850 and basic kinds of bread produced from this flour are to be fixed in accordance with the social control of prices. The production price of bread from flour type 850, according to the FEC decision, may not exceed 110 dinars a kilogram or 90 dinars for the 800 gram loaf. In this way the the price of this kind of bread will be significantly lower than it was before the decision to put the price back to its former level which the FEC adopted on 10 July, when it was as high as 160 dinars for a kilogram of this kind of bread. In keeping with this decision, the price of bread is formed by applying the usual norm regarding the amount of flour used in the production of bread, to which are added the dependent costs of procurement, the costs of transporting the bread which existed on the day on which this decision took effect, and the costs of baking the bread, which increased by 10 percent. To cover transportation costs, trade organizations can charge the absolute amount in line with the rgulations until the day the decision comes into effect.

In keeping with the adopted policy of removing the disparity between prices of agricultural-processed food products and the price of industrial products, the FEC decision stipulates that the prices of other types of wheat flour and bread are to be formed independently according to market conditions. An agreement has been reached with the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces whereby their competent organs survey the level of bread prices which are formed independently by organizations of associated labor, and undertake essential measures of social control in order to ensure the formation of these prices within the framework of real production costs.

It was suggested to the FEC that compensation be introduced, but the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces decide in favor of applying measures of social policy with the aim of protecting the living standards of the population with the lowest incomes.

The FEC decision takes effect from 23 July this year. With the coming into force of this decision, the recently adopted decision reverting the price of wheat flour and all types of wheat bread to a fixed level, and fixing a price ceiling for these products, which came about as a result of the abnormally high formation of bread and flour prices, ceases to be valid.

The FEC also stipulates that at least 30 percent of the total amount of bread in the shops should be made from flour type 850, thereby ensuring the necessary amounts of this bread in the shops. Production and trade organizations, as well as private bread producers are bound by this. If it is more in keeping with the needs of the population, the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces may, within the framework of the decreed 30 percent okf the total amount of bread in the shops, set individual obligations to producers and trade organizations in their areas on the production and trade of this kind of bread.

Prices Cannot Be Exceeded

LD221745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jul (TANJUG) -- The confusion over the prices of bread and flour has been finally ended. The Federal Executive Council [FEC] has plainly laid down that the cost price of coarse white bread [polubeli] from flour type 850 should not exceed 110 dinars per kilogram, or dinars for an 800-gram loaf. Margins of 1-3 dinars, depending on the republics and provinces, may be added to this. Prices will, as before, be determined by manufacturesrs on the basis of the precisely established parameters, but manufacturers do not have the right to exceed this limit.

Manufacturers remain responsible for the prices of white flour (of flour type 500), too. The FEC has not provided for directly setting the ceiling for these, but we have been informed that it has been agreed in the Federal Secretariat for Markets and General Economic Affairs that this bread should not exceed 180 or 200 dinars in price, depending on quality. These prices will also be "under surveillance," and penalties will be imposed for unjustified and excessive price increases.

Special types of bread containing additives can be sold at prices above 200 dinars, to be set by the manufacturers themselves.

The competent federal organs have not opted for direct price regulation. The new decision on the way of formulating prices of coarse white bread defines more strictly the parameters according to which they are set. The intention is to reduce to a minimum any possibility of noneconomic elements being built into prices.

It is notable that compared with the prices that were annulled 10 or so days ago after less that 24 hours, the prices of higher-quality types of bread have undergone rather less change than prices of bread from flour type 850. White bread, it may be recalled, had in the majority of republics and provinces cost 170-200 dinars and has rarely exceeded that level.

Coarse white bread, however, has reached 150 dinars. By such a policy the federal government evidently wants primarily to protect the living standard of Yugoslavs in the low-income bracket, in whose diet bread is a very important element.

This time, along with the decision on the way of formulating prices of coarse white bread, a regualtion has been issued which guarantees that at least 30 percent of bread on retail sale must be of this type. Stores are also obliged to comply with this, and infringement of this regualtion wiil be very strictly punished, the FEC assures us. It is also envisioned that if the necessary percentage of coarse white bread is not available, then white bread must be sold at the lower price of coarse white.

There is still no definitive answer to the question of whether the new price, within the framework anticipated by the EFC, will enable millers and bakers to extricate themselves from their losses and to improve perceptibly their economic position. The Federal Committee for Agriculture considers that the situation will indisputably improve, but to what degree is yet to be seen. Everything points to the conclusion that the share of the burden of the relatively low price of coarse white bread will nevertheless fall upon manufacturers, too. It will of course be compensated for by the prices other of types of bread, while the republics and provinces have assumed the obligation to compensate for cheaper bread by social policy measures. It has been calculated that the new price of bread, which, it is not hard to imagine, will be no lower than the ceiling set by the FEC, wil have the effect of increasing retail prices by 1.2 percent and increasing the cost of living by about 1 percent. Cost prices will on this basis rise by less than 1 percent.

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MALILE ATTENDS EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU240813 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 24 Jul

[Text] Tirana, July 24 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Egypt, the ambassasor extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, (Abousetie Soliman Metvalli) gave a reception last night.

Present in the reception were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile; the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci; the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council Llambi Gegprifti; the Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj; deputies to the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, art, press and other guests.

Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic represontions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ALIA GREETS EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU2310216 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 23 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak:

"On occasion of the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you the cordial greetings and to the fraternal Egyptian people the best wishes for the development and further progress of their homeland.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to express the conviction that the relations of the traditional friendship linking our two peoples and countries will be further developed in the future."

ALIA RECEIVES NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR

AU230816 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 23 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Jorge Taiana, who presented the credentials.

The ceremony of handing over the credentials was attended by the foreign affairs minister, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxholi; and the chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifliku.

The ambassador was accompanied by the trade adviser of the embassy, Guillermo Azrak, and the second secretary of the embassy, Jorge Abades.

DISPUTED BALKAN AIRPLANE RETURNS TO SOFIA

AU240640 Sofia BTA in English 0611 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- The Balkan Airlines TU 154 passenger jet, which was unwarrantedly detained for more than three days in Istanbul, landed at Sofia airport late last night.

Inorder to facilitate the plane's release, Balkan Airlines deposited a guarantee of 150,000 dollars with the Turkiye Is Bankasi. This money, in part or in whole, may be used to pay compensation to the Turkish woman who is suing the Bulgarian company for damages. The compensation can be paid only after the actual amount has been determined by a Turkish court whose decision cannot be appealed and after the case has passed through all possible degrees of jurisdiction.

It is only logical to expect that Turkey's higher courts are well aware of the norms of international law, the respective multilateral and unilateral agreements and the obligations stemming from them. That is why they could not possible make a decision that would acknowledge a legally ungrounded claim.

The Bulgarian airplane has finally been freed. However, as early as the time of its detention Balkan Airlines notified the Turkish authorities of its intention to sue for the moral and material damanges incurred by the Turkish action. The damages claimed would considerably exceed the sum of money that served as a pretext for the detention of the plane.

USSR GAS PIPELINE PROJECT PLAN SIGNED

AU231901 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Transit Gas Conduit for Turkey and Greece" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- An important step in the promotion of integration processes between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., a contribution by Bulgaria to the strengthening of peace, security and good-neighbour relations in the Balkans and to the activation of business ties between Europe and the Middle East: That is how Mr Khristo Khristev, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr Mikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., evaluated the Bulgarian-Soviet provodies for the transit delivery of Soviet natural gas for Turkey and Greece via Bulgarian territory.

The document regulates the terms for the transportation of this raw material, as well as the possibilities for practical cooperation in the construction of the transit gas conduit. It is envisaged that the Soviet side should render technical assistance to the contractors (Bulgarian building and assembly companies), including the help of specialists and the shipment of technical equipment, pipes, materials, and construction machines.

The transit conduit for Turkey will be laid parallelly to the supply line already in site here. The new pipe line will be nearly 280 km long. The first amounts of gas (around 750 million cubic meters) are expected to reach Turkey in the middle of 1987; by 1990, after the completion of the entire pipe line, including the branch of Greece, it will have a carrying capacity of over 10,000 million cubic metres of gas a year. Bulgaria will be paid by additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas.

REPORT ON TALKS WITH USSR PLANNING COMMITTEE

AU231448 Sofia BTA in English 1555 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Bulgaria - U.S.S.R.: Deepening Integration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Outlines for a tangible expansion of direct cooperation links, for the speedier establishment of joint research, development and design teams, of science-and-industry and production associations by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union: These are the results from the talks held here between the delegations of the State Planning Commission and of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee.

During their visit, the members of the Soviet delegation, including representatives of sectoral ministries, agencies and economic organisations, were familiarized with the production of leading enterprises in a number of Bulgarian economic branches.

The two delegation discussed the basic principles and terms for the realisation of direct productional and techno-scientific cooperation-based ties, and they compiled a list of the two countries' enterprises and organizations which will engage in joint work in the field of machine building, the chemical industry and metallurgy, the light and food industries, the agro-industrial complexes, and other branches.

They also coordinated the appropriate documents which will help the early conclusion of specific contracts and agreements between the enterprises and the organisations.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Minister Anatoliy Reut, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, was received by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Mr Ivan Iliev, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTERS OSIPOV, KOSHIROV

AU232007 Sofia BTA English 1740 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Mr Nikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. and Mr Sergey Koshirov, deputy minister of the Soviet Union's gas industry.

DOYNOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER KIRICHENKO

AU232003 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received today a delegation headed by Mr Georgiy Kirichenko, deputy minister of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building of the U.S.S.R.

The talks centered on the future development of the cooperation in the production of agricultural machines.

LOCAL PARTY LEADERSHIP PRACTICE CRITICIZED

AU231051 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Nikola Dimitrov, senior lecturer at the Burgas interokrug party school: "Changes in the BCP Statutes -- The Core of Party Leadership" -- capitalized passages published in boldface and larger type]

[Text] An important addition made by the 13th BCP Congress is the new Article 23: "The Party organs and organizations carry out their leading and guiding role within the framework of the Constitution and the laws of the country, relying on the state and social organs and organizations.

"They exert political leadership to ensure the correct functioning of the organs of state authority and guide the development of the activities of the social organizations and the various forms of workers self-management, while respecting the latter's organizational independence and not taking away their functions and tasks."

This new text in the basic party document reminds us once again of the need to study, assimilate, and apply in practice the Leninist principles of party leadership of society. Everyone knows that the chief functions of the party organs and organizations are political, organizational, and educational. However, in practice many party committees and many party workers and leaders carry out mainly economic and administrative functions, while their organizational functions merge with their administrative-executive function. This results in a lowering of the role of the people's councils, economic leaderships, and labor collectives. The committees and their individual members appear almost in the role of miracle workers, who are able to cope with all economic and administrative issues.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF PARTY WORK IS THE PEOPLE

However, there are quite a number of party committees and workers who do not knowe the cadres sufficiently, because they do not associate with them face-to-face, but through the telephone and by written instructions or, in the best event -- at conferences and meetings. Their control over the cadres is weak, too; they fail to make principled political assessments in good time, due to which a number of failures have become evident. All this is reflected in the education of the people, and not so much material as moral damage is incurred.

The excessive use of the telephone for contacting the enterprises or relevant services in the councils restricts their initiative and that of the labor collectives. We are witness to how instructions are given on concrete practical issues is the name of the committee, how "the view of the committee" is communicated on precisely how some measure or other is to be carried out. Of course, once the committee has issued the order, the work will be carried out, but this directly contradicts the princile of the separation of functions, and people become accustomed to wait for every single instruction.

Perhaps this is an extreme generalization, but it seems to me that many local party organs have lost their image as political leaderships and acquired FAR TOO MANY ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES.

I know quite a few workers in party committees who have not managed to learn, and some who have forgotten, what the essence of party work is. While in other respects being good specialists, candidates of technical and economic sciences, they lack sufficient training and organizational experience, they have not become accustomed to working with people, and do not know how to do so. [paragraph continues]

They simply transfer the administrative-executive or so-called "dispatcher" methods of work from the administrative and economic leaderships, from where they are carried over into the party committees.

This approach is much easier than to convice the people, to consult them, teach them, and educate them. Certain comrades are extremely flattered when their work is assessed solely on the basis of the economic results. At one municipal party conference I heard delegates state: "The party committee secretary has made a great personal contribution to providing the new production line in our enterprise," or "thanks to the part played by the first secretary personally, our enterprise fulfilled its annual plan." But the personal participation of the secretary consisted merely in correcting the plant's plan

Many party workers understand that this situation is abnormal. A friend of mine, with whom I studied together at the Academy of Social Sciences and Public Administration, said once to me with envy: "You are lucky to deal with real party work -- to train party secretaries. I, on the other hand, am something like a general director. I deal with construction materials, equipment, investors, and designers, coordinate plans and schedules, and what not. I have no time left for party work." At that time he was the secretary for construction matters of the okrug party committee. The secretaries for industry and agriculture, as well as the appropriate sections and departments of the committees, "move" exclusively economic tasks by purely economic ways and means of control.

All this affects the primary party organizations and the work of their bureaus. Some party secretaries express dissastisfaction with these methods, other think that the situation is fully normal, even in cases when secretaries or representative of the committees visit a certain enterprise and stop first of all at the offices of the directors and their deputies, and very seldom at the offices of the party secretaries, and when they very rarely remember to invite the party secretaries to the conversation at the director's office. These conservations usually focus on plan implementation and current production tasks, and very rarely on the human problems of the workers, employees, and the secretaries themselves -- how they live and what excites them. The secretaries and representatives of the party committees seldom attend events other than the annual accountability-election of the primary party organizations. Very rarely do they come to other meetings of the primary party organizations and the collectives. This style of work is also being adopted by the party bureaus and secretaries. They too often assume uncharacteristic functions, the methods, approaches, responsibilities, and obligations of economic leaderships. Often THE PARTY MEETINGS ASSUME THE CHARACTER OF PRODUCTION CONFERENCES and the bureau meetings -- the characters of operational meetings.

It is high time to bring the work of the party organs in line with the party statutes, to release the committees from their economic - administrative activity, and let the administrative and economic organs fully assume the tasks and functions which fall within their competency. Thus we shall put an end to the practice of transferring the weight and responsibility of the party committees, and this will increase party control.

Studying, mastering, and applying the new postulates included in the addenda to the BCP Statutes, adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, will contribute to constantly increasing the role and responsibility of the party organs and organizations as political leaderships, and to constantly intensify the political approach -- the core of their activity.

KABUDANSKI RECEIVES ROMANIAN FRONT DELEGATION

AU230851 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] On 22 July Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, received a delegation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the SR of Romania, led by Eduard Eisenburger, deputy chairman of the National Council.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski briefed the guests on the tasks solved by our biggest public organization in implementing the decions of the 13th BCP Congress. He also spoke about preparations for the forthcoming 10th Fatherland Front Congress.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Liviu Minda, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV MEETS FRG'S HERBERT MIES 18 JUL

AU211540 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on 18 July met Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP], who is vacationing in Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

During the talk, which took place in a spirit of unity and in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders briefed each other on the activity of the BCP and DKP at the present. Opinions on topical issues of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement were exchanged.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guest with the actvity of the Bulgarian Communists and the entire people in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, which outlined the long-range strategy for a new qualitative growth of economy on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, broadly developing the advantages of the socialist social system, and ever better satisfying the material, intellectual, and social needs of the working people. He informed the guest about the peaceful foreign policy of our country, especially dwelling on its efforts to maintain and develop relations of good-neigborliness and cooperation in the Balkans and turn the region into an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Comrade Herbert Mies expressed his satisfaction with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society under the BCP leadership, and highly evaluated the constructive foreign policy of our country in the Balkans, Europe, and the world. On his part he informed Comrade Todor Zhivkov about the recently held Eighth DKP Congress, and about the party's activity in implementing the congress' decisions.

Stressing that the international situation continues to be alarming as a result of the policy of confrontation conducted by imperialism, the two leaders expressed full support for the comprehensive and realistic peace program, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, and of the numerous constructive initiatives and proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries, which point the way toward radically reducing nuclear and conventional weapons, and comprehensively improving the situation in Europe and the world.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Herbert Mies confirmed the determination of the BCP and the DKP to further develop and strengthen the close traditional relations between the two parties and to cooperate in strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TALKS WITH IRAQ'S 'AZIZ

Mladenov, 'Aziz Speak At Dinner

AU230740 Sofia BTA in English 1931 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Report on toasts by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, at the 21 July official dinner in Sofia given in 'Aziz's honor by Petur Mladenov]

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- The visit to Bulgaria by the chief Iraqi diplomat, Mr Tariq 'Aziz, is a step forward in the promotion of bilateral relations, a contribution to the diversification of the fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation, said today Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs.

Speaking at an official dinner here for Mr Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, he stressed that the promotion of bilateral relations is in the interests of the two countries, to the benefit of world peace and security.

Mr Petur Mladenov emphasised that the present day calls for a new attitude towards the global problems facing mankind. The questions of our time should be interpreted and solved in their interrelation and should be taken to heart by everybody.

"Negotiations in good faith, well-meaning political dialogue, strict regard for the legitimate interests of the individual countries, civilised state-to-state relations: These are the landmarks blazing the road to a peaceful and safe world," he noted.

The chief Bulgarian diplomat said that an improvement of the international climate is impeded by the grossly manifested aspirations for military superiority, by acts of state-sponsored terrorism, by breaches of the standards of international law and of the U.N. principles, by the unilateral abrogation of agreements in effect.

He recalled a number of constructive proposals put forward by the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries, seeking a consolidation of peace and security. The socialist community's initiatives cover global, continental and regional problems, and they take into consideration the interests of all countries.

"The socialist community countries want an elimination of trouble spots no matter where they are and a settlement of disputes exclusively by political means and not by military force," the Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out.

"We regard the Iraqi people as a friendly people, and the Iranian people is friendly as far as we are concerned, too," Mr Mladenov said. He stressed that Bulgaria sincerely deplores the thousands of casualties in the Iraq-Iran conflict, that Bulgaria is for an end to the war, for finding a peaceful solution to all problems.

Ending the war is in the interests of the two belligerent powers, of the Gulf States, of the Arab cause, of all countries in the region and of world peace.

Mr Petur Mladenov indicated that Bulgaria is in favour of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and backs the Soviet proposals to this effect. An international conference should be convened under U.N. auspices to be attended by all parties concerned, the P.L.O. included, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Soviet initiative on setting up a preparatory committee comprised of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council makes it possible to start practical work for the preparation of the conference itself.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that Bulgaria's Balkan policy is aimed at establishing good-neighbor relations and that the initiatives proposed by the Bulgarian head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov to turn this part of the world into a zone free of nuclear weapons and the joint Bulgaro-Romanian proposals on the freeing of the continent from all chemical weapons serve that particular purpose.

In his reply Mr Tariq 'Aziz expressed his satisfaction with the development of the bilateral relations emphasizing the role of the meetings between Mr Saddam Husayn and Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The guest said that the most important problem of our age is the strengthening of peace and the struggle against the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear armaments. The hegemonism and terror practiced by imperialism and the reactionary forces, the increasing plundering of the wealth of the developing countries, the inhuman treatment of the people of Palestine and South Africa, the interference in other countries' internal affairs, constitute a threat to security and peace in the world. "We believe that peace is the global aim of mankind and that it is indivisible. Every confrontation or war, no matter where it takes place, is a threat to peace and security on our planet," Mr Tariq 'Aziz said.

The Iraqi minister dwelled on the conflict with Iran. He said that this war is a threat to peace not only in the region but in the whole world. He expressed Iraq's readiness to respond to all initiatives aimed at ending the conflict and at achieving honorable and just peace in concord with the U.N. Charter and the norms of international law.

The Iraqi foreign minister offered comment on the conflict in the Middle East and condemned the persecution of the Palestinian people and the refusal by certain circles to grant it the right to self-determination. This tragic issue and its consequences coupled with Tel Aviv's policies are factors threatening world peace.

"Iraq expresses its full solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and calls for the return of its lands and for its being granted the right to self-determination on its own national land, headed by the P.L.O.," said Mr Tariq 'Aziz.

He supported the struggle of the peoples of the world for national independence, including the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia against racism and apartheid.

The guest assessed highly the efforts of Bulgaria and the other socialist states directed at the strengthening of peace on earth and paid special attention to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the complete elimination of all nuclear and chemical weapons.

He assessed highly Bulgaria's efforts aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free of chemical and nuclear weapons, into a region of peace and cooperation.

Zhivkov Hosts Luncheon

AU221814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honour of the Iraqi foreign minister. It was attended by Comrades Milko Balev and Petur Mladenov and by other officials.

Tariq 'Aziz was also received by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The need was stressed for stimulating the further development of bilateral links in all fields. The two participants in the conversation briefed one another on the progress and the tasks which their countries are solving at present. They also gave brief outlines of the basic lines of the foreign policies which their governments are pursuing.

'Aziz: Talks 'Very Useful'

AU231915 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Tariq 'Aziz Interviewed" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, called his talks in Sofia very useful and fruitful.

He told a BTA reporter that Bulgaro-Iraqi relations develop favourably in politics, economics and culture. Speaking of his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, with Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Tariq 'Aziz pointed out that they had reiterated the common desire for all-round cooperation and expansion of relations.

Asked about the ways for a durable and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, Mr 'Aziz set forth the firm support of his country for the just struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination and for the establishment of an independent homeland. Iraq commends highly the support rendered to the Palestinian people by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, Mr Tariq 'Aziz said.

Having declared himself against any attempts at separate settlements of the Middle East crisis, Mr 'Aziz said that lasting and just peace can only be achieved with the participation of all parties concerned. Peace talks are needed involving the P.L.O. and all permanent kmembers of the U.N. Security Council, the Iraqi minister said.

Commenting on Mr Shimon Peres's visit to Morocco and its implications for Arab unity, Mr Tariz 'Aziz said that just as most Arab countries, Iraq too criticises this trip and qualifies it as entirely futile.

URUGUAYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

AU231119 Sofia BTA in English 0904 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr. Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, arrived here today on an official visit.

Until about a year ago Uruguay was under military dictatorship. During this difficult period for the Uruguayan people the relations between the two countries were in a standstill.

Now, after the fall of the dictatorship, the new democratic government is showing a desire to broaden the contacts and to promote cooperation with various states.

This striving found a response on the part of Bulgaria which is pursuing an invariable policy of peace and understanding, of maintaining equal and mutually advantageous relations. Therefore, bearing in mind the stands of the two countries, the expectations for a fruitful Bulgaro-Uruguayan dialogue are well-grounded.

On his arrival at the Sofia airport the guest made the following statement before Bulgarian journalists: "This is a historic, first visit of an Uruguayan foreign minister to Bulgaria; it coincides with a period of activating and consolidating bilateral relations and with the opening of an Uruguayan diplomatic representation in Sofia. It is an expression of the will of the two governments to get to know each other better and to find common ground and possibilities for cooperation in the name of friendship between the peoples of Uruguay and Bulgaria".

The Uruguayan minister was welcomed by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

Zhivkov Receives Iglesias

AU231316 Sofia BTA in English 1158 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, who arrived on an official visit to Bulgaria today. The talks centered on the bilateral relations and on certain issues of the international situation.

Both politicians expressed satisfaction with the good prospects for the development of the relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields, which will be further enhanced by the visit here of the foreign minister of Uruguay. They also exchanged information on the tasks that are being tackled by the two states.

In analyzing the current international situation, the Bulgarian head of state noted that the most important problem now is the preservation of peace in the world, the curbing of the arms race in the nuclear field particularly and the elimination of all mass destruction weapons. He explained the peace initiatives proposed by Bulgaria and the other socialist states, and before all the Budapest address of the Warsaw Treaty states to the NATO members and to all other West European states. This address included a program on the reduction of the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

Mr. Zhivkov and his guest then went on to examine the situation in Latin and Central America and spoke in support of the right of all peoples to determine themselves the social system in their countries.

Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

Mladenov, Iglesias Start Talks

AU231456 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Uruguay, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Enrique Iglesias, started today. The talks centered on the bilateral relations and on certain aspects of the current international situation.

Both ministers expressed gladness over the fact that a foreign minister of Uruguay is paying a visit to Bulgaria for the first time and expressed their assurance that this visit will further promote the two countries' relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. The chief of the Bulgarian diplomacy noted that the restoration of democracy in Uruguay has created the conditions for the overcoming of the stagnation in the bilateral relations in the 70's. He noted that a more active cooperation would be to the benefit of both states and peoples and would be a contribution to peace and security in the world. The two foreign ministers believe that the differences in their countries' political systems would not hamper the bilateral relations.

Mr. Petur Mladenov briefed his guest on Bulgaria's peaceloving foreign policy, which is coordinated with the other fraternal socialist states and reflects the interests of all states and peoples. In this connection he went on to explain the initiative of the Bulgarian head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov on the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and the Bulgaro-Romanian proposal to eliminate all chemical weapons on the Peninsula. He spoke about Bulgaria's efforts aimed at strengthening good-neighbor relations and cooperation and about the role of the smaller states in the promotion of peace and security in the world.

The Bulgarian foreign minister voiced concern over the state of the world and underlined that peace and security on the planet are incompatible with confrontation. In order to achieve peace the world needs willingness to do away with all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, to simulatenously dissolve the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. These are all aims of the efforts of the socialist states. He deplored the fact that the West has not yet given a positive reply to a number of constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, that nuclear tests are continuing and the preparations for the star wars are still under way, and that international agreements are being unilaterally put aside. Mr Petur Mladenov expressed condemnation for the policy of state-run terrorism and noted that it is a serious destabilizing factor in the international relations.

The chief of the Bulgarian diplomacy recalled this country's principled policy in respect to the ways to solve the crisis in Central America and spoke in support of the upholding of the priniciple of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs. He backed the idea to turn the South Atlantic into a zone free of nuclear weapons, promoted by Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina.

Mr Enrique Iglesias spoke about the restoration of democracy in Uruguay, about the country's difficult economic situation due to its large foreign debt, about the social problems facing the people of Uruguay. He stressed his government's willingness to develop mutually beneficial relations with the socialist states.

The guest said that positive changes are under way in Latin America manifested through the democratization of the continent, the strengthening of the diplomatic contacts between the states. At the same time he emphasized upon the need to eliminate the few remaining military dictatorships in this part of the world. The foreign minister dictatorships in this part of the world. The foreign minister of Uruguay condemned all acts of terrorism, the support for the contras and the attempts at interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Mr Enrique Iglesias said that Uruguay's position in respect to the crisis in Central America is determined by the country's participation in the "Support Group" and that it supports the constructive efforts of the Contadora Group on the peaceful settlement of the conflict. The foreign minister of Uruguay also backed the just struggle of the people of Nicaragua for selfdetermination.

Atanasov Receives Iglesias

AU231712 Sofia BTA in English 1603 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, received Mr Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, who is paying an official visit here.

They discussed the state and prospects of bilateral relations and assessed them positively. Special attention was paid to the opportunities for trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

The sides exchanged views on certain topical international issues.

The meeting was attended by Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs.

ATANASOV RECEIVES ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU221730 Sofia BTA in English 1640 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 22 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Zambia Army General Malimba Masheke.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, deputy minister of National Defence and head of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, and by Mr. Epas Georgiev, deputy minister of trade.

NEW DATA RESOURCES ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN SOFIA

AU231816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The representative of 15 large economic trusts, scientific institutes, and computer centers signed an agreement in Sofia for the founding of the OMIR Economic Association. The name, when deciphered, means "Combined Network of Computing Resources," and the association is being created on the basis of the existing powerful computing centers. The new association is intended to ensure the collective utilization of various application programs and bases, as well as data containing scientific, technical, and economic information.

The first meeting of the association's administrative council was held, at which the members of the executive bureau and the control council were elected. The meeting was opened and chaired by Atanas Popov, chairman of the OMIR Association. Comrades Stoyan Markov and Emil Khristov took part in the work of the meeting.

TOMAN, CUBAN COUNTERPART DISCUSS AGRICULTURE

LD230939 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Cuba -- Miroslav Toman, deputy Czechoslovak premier and minister of Agriculture and Food, had talks in Havana with Adolfo Diaz Suarez, Cuban minister of Agriculture, about the situation in agriculture in the two countries and about measures for further increasing efficiency of agricultural production. They exchanged experiences of implementing the system of management and planning of the development of agricultural production in Czechoslovakia and in Cuba. The main stress was given on the questions of deepening socialist integration and new forms of economic cooperation, above all, in biotechnologies, in seed cultivation, cattle rearing and other spheres.

ECONOMIC CALLS FOR 'SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES' NOW

AU221036 Prague TRIBUNA No. 28 in Czech 16 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Frantisek Valenta, director of the Economic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences: "Economic Theory After the 17th CPCZ Congress;" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The experience of economists bears out that economic practice is a strict teacher vis-a-vis economy theory. It only reluctantly gives good marks and does not hestitate to administer a metaphorical rap over the knucles from time to time. We must add that this is sometimes justified. Speaking at an ideological aktiv on 18 April 1986, [First Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission] Comrade Vertelar, for example, rightly criticized the economic theory for cases when it degenerates into an endeavor to get to know individual partial questions and problems of economic life and its development instead of trying to discover the substance and laws of economic development.

Such confusion of the function of basic research may well occur and -- although it may sound paradoxical in view of the above justified criticism -- it happens under the pressure of economic practice. A POIGNANT EXAMPLE OF THIS ERROR ON THE PART OF ECONOMIC THEORY IS ITS PARTICIPATION IN THE CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT AS APPLIED 7 OR 8 YEARS AGO. At that time economic theory adopted from the economic practice a method of approaching changes in management that is absolutely natural for the agencies of economic practice but unsuitable for theory. It is a method that is based on the idea that by individually checking the functioning of every element of the system of planned management and the economic mechanism at large, cleansing it, mending it, and the like and then putting all the elements together again you arrive at a more perfect system of management. It is no secret that the Set of Measures of 1980 was put together in this way. As long as economic theory applied the same methods as the agencies of economic practice, it did the same thing, the only difference being that it did so much less dexterously and profesionally.

Economic theory does not exist to repeat the same cognitive process that takes place in economic practice on the basis of sheer accumulation of experiences. IT CAN ONLY BE MEANINGFUL WHEN IT STRIVES TO GET TO KNOW SUBSTANTIAL PROCESSES AND CONNECTIONS THAT ARE HIDDEN UNDERNEATH SURFACE PHENOMENA, WHEN IT TRIES TO DISCOVER LAWS AND TRENDS, AND WHEN IT DRAWS CONCLUSIONS THAT ARE USEFUL IN PRACTICE FROM THIS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WHAT IS SUBSTANTIAL. [passage ommited]

As stated above, in participating in the resolution of the system of planned management and the entire economic mechanism, economic theory must avoid the method that consists of checking the ability of individual elements of the system of management to perform their function Economic theory must proceed from that which internally links all external phenomena in planned management, from that which accounts for their being mere manifestations of their common substance. [passage omitted]

Without such a profound look at problems connected with the system of planned management, one could gain the impression that the reproduction process (so-called substantive problems and their solution) takes place beside the process of management and that these two processes are virtually independent of each other. HOWEVER, ESSENTIALLY IT IS A QUESTION OF A SINGLE PROCESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY AND THE ENTIRE SOCIAL LIFE, WITH MANAGEMENT AND THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM REFLECTING ITS SUBJECTIVE ASPECT. From this also follows the most important conclusion arrived at by economic theory: THE TURN TOWARD INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY IS FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT ON CERTAIN CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF PLANNED MANAGEMENT AND THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC MECHANISM. THE SHIFT TO INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY WILL NOT BE BROUGHT ABOUT WITHOUT CERTAIN CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT, CHANGES THAT WILL ANTICIPATE THE NEW QUALITY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, ITS SOURCES, ITS STRUCTURAL CONSEQUENCES, AND SO FORTH!

The fact that the intensification of the economy is conditional on certain changes in the system of management is also the reason for the conviction that these changes must not be deferred. One cannot identify with the views of those who argue that before being able to apply the improved system of management in the national economy, it is first necessary to create the model of this improved system. This solution would mean delaying the necessary changes in management by another 5, 10, or more years, not to mention the absence of any guarantees that the solution in question would be really "perfect." SOMETHING SUBSTANTIAL MUST BE ASSERTED WITHOUT DELAY, IN THE COURSE OF THE EIGHT 5-YEAR PLAN. [passage omitted]

The sources of the new quality of economic growth have a hierarchical structure and can be applied only through the creative activity of work collectives at all levels. From this realization there also proceeds the new concept of democratic centralism, the deepening of which is one of the basic requirements formulated by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Deepening democratic centralism in line with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress requires, on the one hand, the strengthening of guidance from the center and, on the other, enhancing the independence of the lower links of management. Such a setting of tasks may seem incomprehensible from the viewpoint of older literature on this topic. Roughly 25 years ago, and later too, the principle of democratic centralism was being reduced to the mere relationship between centralization and decentralization. Thi perception made it possible to arrive at conclusions to the effect that the strengthening of centralism means the weakening of decentralization and the other way around (for example, in Brus' book "Models of Socialist Economy" published in our country). Views from that period persevere, primarily because the theoretical elaboration of democratic centralism has made virtually no headway and the problem itself remains in the rear of economic theory's attention.

That is why economic practice continues to face the question of HOW TO STRENGTHEN AND ENHANCE BOTH POLES OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM. This is at the same time a challenge for economic theory because practice needs the theory of this process. And it also needs good theory for many other problems that constitute the contents of the intensive type of economic development.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR TEST STOP

AU231248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 86 p 2

["W.M."-signed editorial article: "Key Question: Test Ban"]

[Text] The agreement to establish three monitoring stations for underground explosions in both the Soviet Union and the United States has been received by the international public with vivid interest and definite approval. It is to be noticed in particular that one of these stations has already started to work in Karkaralinsk (USSR). It is, indeed, a promising project, a project important for progress on the path toward arms limitation and disarmament.

Scientists from both countries are working in the seismological monitoring stations established by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality. They are able to register earthquakes, but, above all, nuclear explosions of any magnitude, since the stations are not established just anywhere but rather on site: near Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan and in the Nevada desert. Of course, the scientists in these monitoring stations are also able to verify without any doubt that such explosions are not taking place. And this is the most important thing. Verification is not to register the continuing arms race but it is to be an instrument of disarmament.

Thus the stations will serve their true purpose only when an agreement on the total ban of nuclear tests has been concluded, when it can and must be verified whether this agreement is observed. The scientists from 35 countries who recently stated at a forum that the existing verification measures are absolutely reliable, pleaded in their declaration "for the cessation of nuclear tests" for such a useful activity by the planned monitoring stations.

The scientists are speaking for millions and millions of people. Political forces all over the world are advocating a test stop agreement with exemplary unanimity and determination and they stress the great significance of the USSR's advance achievement. The USSR has prolonged its unilateral moratorium twice -- now until 6 August, the anniversary of the nuclear inferno in Hiroshima. During the weekend, 800 prominent GDR citizens, in an advertisement in the paper UNSERE ZEIT, demanded that the period up to this deadline be used for coming to an agreement, thus living up to the responsibility which we are reminded of by the fate of the Japanese city.

Today everyone kunderstands that a test stop, that is, making it impossible to test new nuclear weapons, would be the first step toward a cessation of the nuclear arms race and that then each following step on the path toward arms limitation and disarmament, no matter how complicated, would be made considerably easier. No matter which door is used to enter the area of the nuclear disarmament problem, the ban on nuclear tests is the key to opening it.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA RECEIVES VISITING DELEGATION

LD230934 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has received the GDR delegation which is visiting Nicaragua. He spoke about the great efforts to defend the Sandinist revolution. The country will continue to support all efforts for a political solution to the conflicts in Central America. Daniel Ortega expressed thanks in cordial words for the comprehensive aid which Nicaragua receives from the GDR. The leader of the GDR delegation, Kurt Seibt, gave the assurance that this solidarity support will continue.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON URUGUAYAN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Trade Minister

LD220959 Budapest MTI in English 0937 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, currently on an official visit to Hungary, discussed bilateral economic and commerical issues with Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress in Budapest on Tuesday. The parties expressed readiness for the extension of economic and technical-scientific cooperation. Following the talks the ministers signed a document on the establishment of the Hungarian-Uruguayan economic mixed committee.

Talks With Varkonyi, Trautmann

LD221410 Budapest MTI in English 1325 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Tuesday met Enrique Iglesias, foreign minister of Uruguay, currently in Budapest on an official visit. At the cordial meeting the sides discussed several timely international issues and relations between Hungary and Uruguay. They stressed the importance of dialogue between countries of differing social systems, and voiced the interest of the two countries in extending cooperation. Also present at the meeting were Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Gualberto Talamas, ambassador of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay to Hungary. The foreign minister of Uruguay then visited the World Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Iglesias on Importance of Visit

LD222235 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Urguguaian Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who is currently paying an official visit to Hungary, today gave an intervew to our program:

[Begin Iglesias recording in Spanish with superimposed Hungarian translation] This is the first visit by a Hungarian foreign minister to Hungary. This also indicates that cooperation and friendship with your country is important to us. During the talks we discussed international issues, mainly the problems endangering world; problems that cause our countries similar anxiety. These were discussed in our talks with the deputy president of the Presidential Council, the prime minister, and with my counterpart, the foreign minister.

In foreign politics we sought out the points where our views coincide, and thereby it has been possible for us to progress on the path of mutual understanding. The other aim of our visit was to make long-standing Hungarian-Uruguayan commercial ties more effective. For this very reason I have also been accompanied by representatives of the private sector. We would like to increase trade, and we see good prospects here. As far as we are concerned, we can be good customers and good salesmen simultaneously. I am glad that we have also settled the statutes of the economic mixed committee.

We have signed a scientific, cultural and education cooperation agreement. In our view this is an historic moment when, by respecting the social systems of our respective countries on the basis of friendship between our peoples, we can strengthen Hungarian-Uruguayan cooperation. [end recording]

Seen Off by Varkonyi

LD231047 Budapest MTI in English 0812 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 23 (MTI) -- Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, who paid an official visit to Hungary from July 20 to 23 on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, left Budapest Wednesday morning.

Enrique Iglesias was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi. Present was Gualberto Talamas, Uruguayan ambassador to Hungary.

TRAUTMANN MEETS WITH LAO PRESIDENT SOUPAHNOUVONG

LD221252 Budapest MTI in English 1144 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in Budapest Tuesday. Also present at the meeting was Laszlo Rosta, Hungarian ambassador to Laos.

Talks With Kadar

LD221907 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar has received Souphanouvong, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, who is spending his holiday in our country. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee.

KULCAR COMMENTS ON U.S. PLAN TO ABANDON SALT

LD221424 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Istvan Kulcar commentary]

[Text] Soviet-U.S. discussions by the two countries Permanent Consultative Committee began in Geneva this morning. Istvan Kulcar adds this comment to the news:

The Consultative Committee was founded in 1972, after the signing of the SALT I treaty, in order to control observation of the agreements on anti-missile defense systems and on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. The piquancy of the consultation starting today is that on 27 May the United States announced that it no longer considers observations of the SALT treaties to be binding on itself. In November they wish to equip 131 B-52 bombers with so-called cruise missiles, in other words with robot planes. Unless it disarms other targetable devices, the United States will thus be going beyond the limits of SALT. Even so, although they speak about this in Washington as an accomplished fact, many people hope that the Reagan administration will in the meantime change its mind and allow itself to be convinced. After all, extension of the SALT treaties and the limitation of antimissile missiles could also be an important topic of bargaining at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which will probably take place this year.

The Geneva discussions starting today will obviously not be easy, even less so because the American delegation, according to reports, on the basis that attack is the best method of defense, wants to begin them by accusing the Soviet Union of violating the SALT II treaty, thereby justifying so to speak its reason for not wishing to respect the agreement, which never came into effect, which has in any case already expired, and which nevertheless has been so important and right up till now really valid.

At the same time the U.S. Government is under broad pressure both from part of American public opinion and from its West European allies, to continue to adhere to the limitations and, I repeat again, all this may at the same time also be the prelude, the preparation, to the forthcoming, or seemingly forthcoming, further Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

LAZAR BRIEFED DURING VISIT TO GYER-SOPRON COUNTY

LD231055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar is spending his day in Gyer-Sopron county. The member of the Politburo was briefed in Gyoer about the county's economic, political, and social situation by Laszlo Lakatos, first secretary [of the county party committee].

Economic Objectives Discussed

LD232031 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 23, (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers visited Gyer-Sporon county Wednesday. In Gyer, at the country party committee headquarters, the heads of the country briefed him on achievements in the county, and on its social, political and economic situation. Present at the briefing were the leaders of numerous companies, cooperative farms, and social bodies, as well as interest representation organizations, and many of them spoke on the achievements and problems of the county's working collectives.

Gyorgy Lazar expressed his thanks for the information. He pointed out that although a part of the problems were the result of external circumstances, little is said about how to use our own force and rely on our own endowments to rationally mobilize our reserves and gain impetus to enter a new phase of development.

The 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party considered a societal-economic renewal necessary to fulfill the tasks set down in the resolution. Our yardstick continues to be the document approved by the congress but it must not be forgotten that renewal puts requirements on all social and economic flows. A quality change can be helped by socialist economic integration, by numerous processes serving to renew the work of the CMEA, processes evolving at the present time.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers referred to the example set by several companies in the county when he underlined that under current conditions it is still possible to attain outstanding results. At the same time the regulators must help to force the quality change to take place: giving the opportunity for further development to those who operate economically and opening the way to eliminating uneconomic activity. The objective is not to close down companies but to make their operation profitable.

Gyorgy Lazar also spoke of preparations for the 1987 plan, indicating that the government considers it important that the companies be informed in time on the regulators valid next year. Finally, he stressed that not only did the problems have to be accounted realistically but that a just self-confidence was necessary too, since the renewal awaited can be achieved in the 7th Five Year Plan despite the difficulties.

Following the talks the prime minister visited the Raba Hungarian freight car and machine factory, was briefed on housing construction at the municipal council and to conclude his program he visited the Hungarian-Austrian joint venture making building profiles at Gonyu.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR PLANTS AGREEMENT -- Hungary will continue to deliver nuclear power installations to the USSR next year. A 20.5-million-ruble agreement to this effect was signed today by the Transelektro Foreign Trade Enterprise and representatives of the USSR's Atomenergo-Export Enterprise. The special water-treatment installations, blending vessels, pressure vessels, and reagent feeders will be made of acid-resistant steel and manufactured by the April 4 Machine Enterprise. This is the first Hungarian-Soviet deal of its kind since the Chernobyl accident. [Text] [Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 86 LD]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND -- Leaders of the Belgrade and Zagreb radio stations signed a 2-year cooperation work plan with Hungarian radio in Budapest. The documents forsee joint productions and the exchange of programs and radio staff. The cooperatio work plan between Magyar Radio and Finnish Yleisradio was also signed today in Helsinki. [Text] [Budapest NEDPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 86 p 8 AU]

YUGOSLAV RADIO COOPERATION -- Peter Agardi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian radio signed a new cooperation workplan with the representatives of the Ljubliana, Skopje, Sarajevo, and Novi Sad Radios in Portoroz on 11 June. All the agreements are for 2 years and stipulate the expansion of cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jun 86 p 8 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ENACTMENT OF NEW AMNESTY LAW

Walesa Interrogated

AU231515 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1433 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw -- Today [23 July] the new amnesty law has come into force in Poland. It provides for the release of political prisoners and criminal offenders in light cases. Political prisoners must commit themselves in writing not to violate the existing laws. According to an official statement, first releases can be expected today.

Today workers leader Walesa was interrogated on his connections with the imprisoned underground leader Bujak. He subsequently stated that there are reasons to assume that a new political trial is being prepared.

369 Released

LD232040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Today, when the Law on Special Procedures toward the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes came into force, the first resolutions were issued on remission of all or part of sentences of imprisonment or detention. The main board of penal establishments reported that 369 persons were released today, including 150 women and 45 young offenders.

Walesa Adviser Questioned, Charged

AU231556 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 (AFP) -- Professor Bronislaw Geremek, chief advisor to Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, was charged here Wednesday with membership of an illegal organisation, an offence that carries up to three years in jail on conviction, Prof. Geremek's friends said.

Prof. Geremek, 54, accused of activity in the banned trade union's underground in Warsaw, had been questioned in police inquires into Zbigniew Bujak, the underground solidarity leader who was arrested on May 31 after more than four years on the run. [sentence as received]

Mr. Walesa himself has been questioned eight times as a "witness" in the case.

MESSNER INSPECTS HARVESTING IN SIEDLCE

LD232055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has acquainted himself with the course of the harvesting in Siedlce Voivodship. The subject of talks was labor organization and supply for agriculture during this year's harvest, which is well in progress in this part of the country.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS NOTED

AU231156 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 6 Jul 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "The Struggle Against the Obsolete"]

[Excerpts] The 10th PZPR Congress began its debates on 29 June. The 5 years that have gone by since the Ninth PZPR Congress have been years of special events in our country. [passage omitted] That is why I think we realize better than ever that, as is the case with any other community, the Polish community continues to experience social, political, and religious divisions, which overlay and cross each other. For example, we have the Catholics who are enthusiastic champions of socialist construction in Poland, we have the atheists who like capitalist social order, we have the workers who maintain links with the social right wing, and we have the "reeducated capitalists" who are greatly surprised that nothing is being done to deal with the adversaries of socialism with greater severity.

The divisions have not been created by the recent past. The reasons for them have been present all the time since the last war and their roots can often be found in the interwar period, which was marked by unprecedented political disruption. They were also alive during World War II, and that is why the leaders of the great powers asserted that the Poles would never be able to get on with one another.... The situation was the same immediately after the war, and no decree about this or that stage of socialist construction and not even the thesis that our people have achieved moral-political unity could change this situation. The people can be united with regard to some aim and program, but they cannot be all the same

Despite appearances to the contrary, not all Poles are for progress, innovations, and a continuous onward march. Some of us prefer to be conservative, to live on the sidelines, and even to hold back those who forge ahead too much. It goes without saying that dominant forces count in times of great social processes, but even these forces will find it difficult to embark resolutely upon the road of development if guns are spiked, if brakes are applied, and if reverse gear is slammed in, perhaps.

It is true that there are really very few people who would do this, and even dyed-in-the-wool conservatives shrink from this possibility. Nevertheless, we continue to encounter parochial, branch, and group interests, and it is true that now we speak of them in full voice and do not pretend that at the present stage of our socialist construction thee are no contradictions between groups and interests, although we do not always have a genuine knowledge of their strength and trends.

That is why when we say that the party is the driving force of change we mean that it should head nationwide processes and know those interests (those of classes, sections, and groups) for which to create better conditions, and those for which to create worse conditions, unfortunately. Today we no longer have time for formal preferences which are of no consequence for the upsurge of the economy. Today we have to go for the preferences that stimulate initiative and punish trickery and common pretence. The 10th party congress is aware of this.

LEOPOLD LEWIN RESPONDS TO POEZJA ARTICLE

AU221003 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 2 Jul 86 p 11

[Leopold Lewin article: "Phantoms Are Returning"]

[Excerpts] Issue 3 of the POEZJA monthly published Bohdan Urbankowski's article entitled "In the World Torn Apart." Reading it, I found myself in the prewar world, which I know and like. [paragraph continues] [passage omitted] But suddenly, I also found myself in an atmosphere of the National Radical Organization; the Falang; the GAZETA WARSZAWSKA, in which that brilliant pamphletist Adolf Nowaczynski made jokes about my Jewish origins; and the MYSL NARODOWA monthly, the chief editor of which and leading critic of the National Democracy, Zygmunt Wasilewski, published an extensive essay entitled "Vampirism of Semite Poetry." [passage omitted]

I have thought -- what naivete! -- that the times were forever over when literary works were judged in line with racist criteria. The POEZJA article has this to say: "One of the extremely important results of the war has been the ultimate demolition of the ghetto walls and the entry into Polish culture of a large group of Jewish activists and creative people. The two nations, which had lived divided by a literary and symbolic wall for centuries, came to constitute a single multilated nation as a result of the war tragedy." But this is more important to Urbankowski: "In contrast to the earlier periods when integration was limited to difficult individual decisions, postwar integration was a mass movement, one that was not prepared by culture, but was enforced by the war, which had demolished the Polish base of the existence of Jews as a separate nation."

Were the decisions in question individual decisions? In a single breath I could list some score of creative people of Jewish origin who were signally present in Polish prewar literature. Were these decision difficult? They were, but not only for purely external reasons, which were represented by the attitudes of Jewish and Polish nationalists toward those Jews who decided to work for Polish nationalists toward those Jews who decided to work for Polish literature. The former regarded them as renegades and the latter refused to recognize them as part of Polish literature. Otherwise, these decisions were easy to make. The writers concerned made a conscious choice: They wished to write in a language that was their mother tongue.

Urbankowski behaves like the critics from National Democracy and the National Radical Organization when he accused the writers in question of "weak roots in things Polish and in the Polish world of historical, moral, and political values." You have to be quite an ignoramus and possess a great deal of impudence to write like this about most of the Polish poets of Jewish origins. "Poets like Slucki," Urbankowski writes, "were able to develop a culture-creating elite, but were unable to develop a nation-creating elite." I can already hear the loud prewar shouts of the Polish club-wielders from national Democracy. But this is still not the worst experience. After all, the Hitlerites refused the poets "such as Slucki" even as little as the right and ability to develop a culture-creating elite.

The classic arsenal of all kinds of nationalism usually includes the slogan of great-power ambitions. I remember this slogan as part of a program of the prewar extreme Polish right wing and I found its echo in this sentence by Urbankowski: "Enthusiasm that was able to overcome destruction and lift Poland to the level of Europe's leading states was wasted in a criminal way" Poland was never a leading country before the war and much less after the war when it lay in dreadful ruins. I can assure this cocky critic that even if no Jew had been among the governing echelons of Poland, we could never expect that Poland would be able to quickly keep abreast with the European leaders after the end of the war. Wishful thinking and beating the drum are not enough, unfortunately. [passage omitted]

I wonder from what positions the article "In the World Torn Apart" was written. I seem to be able to guess, and yet...The article is quite a thick mish-mash. It is not literary criticism. It is superficial publicist stuff based on ignorance. The author mixes together creative work with political activities and subjects outstanding and poor poets to equal treatment. He does this slightingly in most cases. It goes without saying that all of these poets did sin because they wrote about Stalin and Beirut, about the class struggle, the imperialists, and so on. [paragraph continues]

However, for the poets with undoubted origins (Broniewski, Galczynski, Dobrowolski) Urbankowski is able to produce some justification and some extenuating circumstances. On the other hand, he has no mercy for those other poets. Only hell is reserved for them. [passage omitted]

Urbankowski writes: "Leftism and free thinking had been symbols of independence and progressiveness and it was only after the war that this was turned upside down. Let us add that more inferior creative people began their activities on the periphery of this leftist elite. They included Wygodzki, Szenwald, Zolkiewski, Stawar, Kott, and all those who after the war, together with the promoted 'grassroots' and the entire 'substitue generation' created the natural soil for the development of Stalinism." What confusion and muddle! What a lack of respect for other people's achievements!

It is true that Wygodzki went to Israel, but this does not change the fact that he wrote some fine verses and interesting prose. Szanwald is the prodigy child of KWADRYGA, but I have a personal grudge against him because, to put it mildly, he was not a very good colleague in the USSR. But he is a brilliant poet. [passage omitted]

"I do not respond to direct attacks against me, but I have to refer to one such attack in order to prove that Urbankowski is unable to read, that is, is unable to understand what he reads. He writes that Gruszczynski, Woroszylski, Slucki, and Urgacz spoke in the name of the workers class and that Leopold Lewin, one of the 'godfathers' and 'outsiders', empowered them to make such speeches because in his 'The Labor Leaders Song' he had written: 'The party has placed us at the head of the procession of millions and millions of people.'"

If this song is a song of leaders in labor, then it was these leaders and not the aforementioned poets that the party placed at the head of that procession. But I own that poets are entitled to speak on behalf of a certain group of people. I can also understand why I have been called an "outside." But why "godfather?" This term now has two meanings. I regret I am not a "godfather," that is, a boss of some mafia, because if I were I would be able to punish irresponsible writers and critics for their ill-advised and actually stupid articles.

Of course, here I have not discussed all the inaccuracies, inadequacies, stupidities, and innuendoes, which run riot in Urnbankowski's article. I have no time and desire and, most of all, no patience to do so. After all, I am no critic and I think that what I have cited is enough to show up the article for what it is. I just wanted to indicate that in a democratic country, which is marching toward socialism, that at the end of the 20th century, and that after the hecatomb of World War II, which demonstrated what fascist racism (yes, fascist, because this qualification always goes hand with hand with racism) is capable of doing, such repulsive views, ones that classify creative people in accordance with their origins, are still in circulation.

In conclusion, let me suggest for the benefit of the POEZJA editorial board a few subjects that would conform with the article written by the deputy chief editor [Urbankowski, who has since been dismissed] "The Servilism of Semite Poetry," "The Cruelty of Semite Poetry," and "The Cynicism of Semite Poetry." Critical articles carrying these titles would find their proper place in POEZJA.

CARDINAL GLEMP GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN ITALY

PM221456 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 20-21 Jul 86 p 10

[Stefano Malatesta report: "Glemp Praises Jaruzelski -- 'A Man of Culture'"]

[Text] Alghero -- "Nothing has changed in Poland since the 10th PZPR Congress," Primate of Poland Jozef Glemp says. "The policy of the Communist Party and the government is still the same. The government keeps watch, monitors, and issues orders. Only in the liturgy are we permitted some freedom."

Glemp was in Alghero to receive the "Commitment to Peace" prize: Since 1982 he has already received three prizes -- all for peace -- in Italy, the nation of prizes, and this makes the fourth. He said that he had not yet seen John Paul II but that he would of course be meeting with him after the ceremony in Sardinia. At a press conference we asked him what stage has been reached in connection with plans for the pope's third visit to Poland -- whether he will go to Gdansk to see the monument to the workers murdered by the police near the entrance to the Lenin shipyards, and whether he will visit Popieluszko's grave.

"The visit has not yet been officially organized," Glemp replied. "We know that there are no obstacles but party and government people were busy until a few days ago organizing the congress. In any case the visit is scheduled for next June, but we do not want the pope to be too occupied with visits and meetings, with an excessively full schedule. It must be a pleasurable visit too. So we certainly are not ruling out a visit to Gdansk: The city deserves it. But the visit will, come what may, be of an ecclesiastical and nonpolitical nature."

[Journalist] It was said that this visit was connected with the amnesty law approved by the Polish Sejm. The other day Lech Walesa described it as "the mountain giving birth to a mouse -- a propaganda gesture."

[Glemp] I heard Walesa's remarks on the radio. This law will be implemented case by case and I am not yet in a position to assess its ultimate result. If, however, as is hoped, 20,000-25,000 people are released, it will be a very major event for our country. Of course the problem is the release of political prisoners. What will the government do in certain cases?

[Journalist] You have not yet commented on the arrest of Bujak, the clandestine Solidarity leader....

[Glemp] I knew Bujak when he was the Solidarity leader for the Warsaw region. Then I had no more contact with him, partly because he has always been less close to the church than other leaders -- Walesa, for instance. But I do not want to draw comparisons between the two; I do not want to set one against the other. Let us say that Bujak has been a strong, tough opponent of the Jaruzelski government: His arrest had a major impact on many people in Poland. Let us hope that he is released with the rest: We will of course fight for him.

One journalist asked Glemp whether it is true that he meets with Jaruzelski twice a month. "So far I have met with the general nine times," the cardinal replied. "Our starting positions are obviously very different, so it is a difficult dialogue for both of us. But I must say that Jaruzelski is a man of culture, someone you can talk to -- not the uncouth soldier that some people would have us believe."

Glemp speaks good Italian but perhaps he is unaware of some of the implications of the word "culture." One journalist asked him why, then, so many men of culture -- writers, directors, and historians -- continue to leave a country governed by "a man of culture." "They are all very sensitive people who have found themselves or still find themselves too involved as if intalerably oppresed by what happened -- by the coup d'etat and then the 'normalization.' They feel creatively impotent -- but that is something shared by many others who are not writers. And it is a phenomenon that does Poland great harm. I can understand them; it is a free choice. But to leave one's country while it is in difficulties does not seem to me an ethically praiseworthy thing to do."

Another journalist reminded him that at the PZRP Congress Jaruzelski mentioned "aggressive clericalism" in Poland. "It is an exaggeration with a political purpose," the cardinal replied. "The clergy in Poland, as everywhere else, wants only to serve the common good and the nation. There are some priests who use emotive and strong language in their sermons: We respect the personalities of these committed priests. But it is wrong to generalize as Juruzelski does."

The press conference then followed its own course, partly because there were so many journalists there and partly because the questions ranged from the growth of religious vocations in Poland to peace and generalities such as: "What has happened in the country since the coup d'etat?" Glemp is patient but can only reply in generalities too -- "It has changed a great deal, the people's social aspirations were interrupted," and so forth.

He is extremely careful to repeat that he has always worked to avert bloodshed, futile slaughter. He produced a book of his sermons exhorting Poles to gather in the churches to pray. He recalled the occasion when Jaruzelski sent a general and several high-ranking communist officials to his home at dawn on 13 December 1981 to warn him that there would be a coup d'etat in an hour's time.

Asked whether things are better since Gorbachev's advent, he replied uncertainly: "I cannot say. I am rather well acquainted with real socialism: In this ideology, with its worldly ideological approach, there is no place for the church; there is only the elimination of the church." He added that he knows nothing about a possible visit by John Paul II to the USSR. Last, the press conference turned to the subject of the church's peace mission, after which he took his leave.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY HAILS FREE MARKET ECONOMY

AU231136 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 13 Jul 86 p 8

[Piotr Wierzbicki commentary: "Some Repair, Some Spoil"]

[Text] I think that newspapers should not educate (why should journalists educate, say, bakers and not vice verse?), but certain people think otherwise and educate, educate, and educate other through newspapers. [sentence as published] One such educator is certainly Stanislaw Kostarski, who is the ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent in France and who published an alarmist article on unemployment in French shipyards in issue 148 of that paper. Let us take a look at how S. Kostarski educated and trains ZYCIE WARSZAWY readers in the understanding of the present world's economic and social problems.

The facts he wrties about are: The world's demand for ships has decreased and the French shipyards continue to receive fewer orders. The socialist government has tried to save the situation through subsidies, but the new government will not subsidize shipyards, and that is why the shipyards without orders must dismiss some of their workers.

S. Kostarski is extremely indignant with all this, especially with the final outcome. Although he uses the term "scandal" only once, the gloomy style of his dispatch ("French Shipyards Face Bankruptcy and Thousands May Become Jobless") makes it obvious that this scandal is especially poignant. In order to satisfy S. Kostarski, much would have to be changed in this world. He raises alarm that no one wants to buy new ships, which means that it would be right to compel customers to buy new ships. He is indignant that the shipyards without orders may be closed down, which means that it would be right to let them continue to build new ships without orders and then sink them after launching or consign them to a scrap heap. He cries for help because the shipyards that are no longer required for production and are unable to make their living have found themselves in trouble, which means that it would be better to allow unwanted shipyards and plants that produce unwanted goods to go on producing them ad infinitum and that the state should maintain them (by depriving the necessary funds of the plants that are wanted and that produce profitable goods in demand). He thinks that it is wrong that shipyards continue to dismiss the workers for whom there is no work, which means that it would be right to let such workers stay on in the shipyards and to collect their wages for no work.

I believe that one day some radical reformers of our economy will listen to economic writers (including those in ZYCIE WARSZAWY) and will introduce into our country the principle that he who does not know how to produce goods in demand and is unable to make his living will not receive a single zloty from the state and will have to fold up his business. I am deeply convinced that one day the employer who has lost a competition struggle will have to address his workers and tell them: "Go and look for work in those plants that need new workers. Acquire new skills because I have not got even a penny to pay you." One day a moment is bound to come when it will become crystal clear that Poland can no longer afford to disregard the rules of the economy. When that day comes we will see in action the people educated by S. Kostarski -- those citizens who live on subsidies and on claims for more subsidies and who have been drilled into believing that it is necessary to produce for the sake of production and not of customers and to eat up what others produce, and that one does not have to work to earn a pension. These citizens will certainly know how to deal with economic reformers.

What domestic economic writers are trying to make clear to Polish brains with such great pains, our foreign correspondents continue to demolish through their stupid indignation at the [free] market economy.

CORRECTION TO MOKRZYSZCZAK PZPR EVALUATION

[The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Mokrzyszczak Evaluates Current PZPR Status" published in the 21 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 4:

Page G 5, penultimate paragraph, first line reads: We want to improve the class composition of the party... (changing "competition" to "composition").

CEAUSESCU MEETS BURUNDI ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

AU231821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/7/1986 -- On July 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the resort of Neptun Emile Mworoha, secretary-general of Union Pour Le Progres National (UPRONA) of Burundi, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Burundi, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the links of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and UPRONA, between the two countries and peoples were highlighted and it was considered that possibilities existed for the further expansion of those ties. In that framework, conditions were shown to exist for the intensification of exchanges and economic, technical and scientific cooperation, as well as of cooperation in other areas of mutual interest. The needs was emphasized for an active participation of parliaments in better mutual knowledge and rapproachement, in the strengthening of Romanian-Burundi collaboration and friendship.

Major aspects of the world political life were also approached.

It was pointed out that the current international situation, which continues to be extremely serious, made it necessary that the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, all the peoples cooperate closely to change the dangerous course of events, to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to build a world of peace and understanding. The significance was highlighted of a political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict, of all interestate litigious issues.

In connection with the situation in Africa, the need was highlighted to reinforce the unity and solidarity of the countries in that continent, with a view to solving the complex problems facing the African states. South Africa's acts of aggression against independent and sovereign neighbouring countries were condemned and the solidarity was reiterated of the RCP and UPRONA, of Romania and of the Republic of Burundi with the Namibian people's fight, under SWAPO [South-West-African People's Organization] leadership, for winning its independence, with the struggle of all the African peoples for the abolition of colonialism, of the racist and apartheid policy, for the safeguarding and consolidation of their national independence, for economic and social progress.

The exchange of opinions on the aggregate of problems in the world economy highlighted the importance of strengthening the collaboration and unity of action of the developing countries with a view to ensuring their independent economic and social progress, and establishing a new world economic order to provide for the socioeconomic growth of all nations, as well as for broad collaboration among states, in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage.

The interview occasioned an exchange of message or salute between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING JUSTIFIED

AU221249 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1111 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/7/1986 -- Achievements scored in the Romanian agriculture in the 21 years which passed since the Ninth RCP Congress confirmed the correctness of the orientations in the July 1965 report read by party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu who pointed out that in parallel with the increasingly growing socialist industrialization, Romania must pay special attention to the development of agriculture, increase of plant and animal production, Prof. Oprea Parpala writes in SCINTEIA of July 22.

Ever since, the strategic target of modernizing agriculture, of putting it on an intensive, highly efficient base, so as to make a growing contribution to increasing the national income, has been an essential element of the RCP policy, the author points out, showing that this reflects the profoundly humanitarian character of this policy.

The policy of putting agriculture on intensive bases, of raising the farm output and improving its qualitative structure, SCINTEIA points out, is closely linked to the policy of peace and collaboration among peoples promoted by Socialist Romania. The problem of eradicating famine and subnutrition in the world is not a private issue but an issue to the resolution of which contributes the whole international community, updating, intensifying the farm output, within a large cooperation, to make the best possible use of local forces and possibilities. The intensive development of the Romanian agriculture, the paper writes, requires not only the cooperation with developed countries to have access to the latest gains of the agricultural science and practice worldwide, but also with the developing countries to help them solve their food problems.

Romania is one of the countries which can hardly extend their farming area, the arable one in particular, the author shows, and the chief way to increase the farm output is to make the best possible use of the land. On the other hand, favorable natural conditions in Romania are turned to better account through the investment policy of the state. In the 1986-1990 five-year period, 190 billion lei are earmarked for the development of agriculture, the implementation of the program of land improvement and complete mechanization of farm operations.

Changes are envisaged in the training and employment of the workforce. In this period 590 thousand people shall be trained for agriculture. From the total of economically active population, 27 percent are to work in agriculture, to secure a better structure by age and sex of the people working in this sector. With applied biology and genetic engineering as a basis, the Romanian science is called upon to make a greater contribution to the creation of new high-yield and more resistant strains and new animal breeds.

The policy of intensive development of agriculture will provide for an average yearly growth of the net farm output of 6.5-9 percent, higher than the 6.1-6.7 percent growth rate of the overall farm output, which reflects the substantial increase of the economic efficiency of this branch. This quinquennium already, conditions shall be provided for big and stable crops, to properly meet the needs of the national economy, the raw materials, the population's consumption needs and to create availabilities for international economic exchanges.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES FOREIGN, ECONOMIC POLICY

LD232018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0759 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber today discussed the current international situation and the platform of activity of the Yugoslav delegation to the eighth summit of nonaligned countries to be held in Harare in September. A report on these two subjects was submitted by Raid Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The delegates also considered the platform for Yugoslavia's participation at the next UN General Assembly session.

The 43 items on the agenda to be discussed by the Federal Chamber over the 2 days include the changes to the law providing for the criteria for the economic activity of trade organizations and measures for preventing disruptions of the unity of the Yugoslav market; urgent changes to the law on calculating and distributing overall earnings and income; and urgent changes to the law on financial reorganization which, at the FEC's suggestion, have been included in the agenda.

The Federal Chamber will also discuss reports about last year's work of the federal judicial organs and of several administrative organs.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic informed the delegates about the final stages of the preparations for the Eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare and our country's participation in the consultations which have been taking place within the movement prior to this most significant meeting of the nonaligned in the last 4 years. [passage omitted]

The Federal Chamber accepted the proposed platforms for the activity of the Yugoslav delegations at both the Eighth summit of the nonaligned in Harare and the next UN General Assembly session. It was suggested at the same time that before the summit in Harare there be a more specific analysis of the proposals for economic cooperation between the nonaligned countries, and that they be amended by new initiatives which should enable the Yugoslav delegation to take a more efficient part in the conference. It was agreed at the session that before the Harare summit, Yugoslavia must examine the capacity of the economic subject for achieving these goals and establish the degree of their readiness to do so.

The Federal Chamber (?endorsed) the financial statement for the last year's federation budget and changes to the decision on uneconomic investments established in the budget for this year. With these changes and within the framework of the approved funds for the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, funds are increased for repairs of the building in which the Secretariat is situated, and within the framework of funds for the Federal Administration for Customs, the Gradina border crossing will be made bigger, while the Dorjan border crossing will be made smaller.

With the changes of the decision users of funds for house construction are established. For housing needs of the SFRY Assembly 163.4 billion dinars will be spent. 40.3 billion for the SFRY Presidency, 739.6 billion for the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative organs and 56.7 billion for sociopolitical organizations.

In connection with the findings of the Federal Budget Inspectorate for last year the Federal Chamber instructed the FEC to adopt a regulation on the material and financial dealings of the federal organs in order to eliminate purposeless and illegal uses of budget funds. The FEC was instructed to find a lasting solution for the status of the inspectorate and undertake measures for its material and cadre training for even more efficient work.

In wholesale and retail trade in the future only one organization will be able to take part, while in wholesale trade only organizations of associated labor which are equipped in terms of organization, technology and cadre will be allowed to take part. This is the essence of the changes to the law on the bases of business activity of trade organisations and the system of measures for preventing the undermining of the unity of the Yugoslav market, which were adopted today.

It is believed that the new provisions, through reducing the number of trade middlemen, will have an effect on a speedier circulation of goods and better supply of the market and easier control, or elimination of speculations.

At the proposal of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, which, while endorsing the changes to the law, assessed that the solutions were administrative, the Federal Chamber instructed the FEC to propose a lasting systemic solution for the trade of goods on the united Yugoslav market.

The Chamber adopted a law on trading in medicine for which penalties for economic offenses in trading in medicines are increased by 10 times. A possibility was introduced to take away a work permit of those organizations which keep goods in storage. The system of trading in secondary medicines -- teas, ointments, balms -- will be stricter, individual producers will be allowed to sell them only to purchasing centers.

With the adopted changes to the law on military schools and scientific-research institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army, possibilities are widened for education of civilians for jobs in the Yugoslav People's Army. The Marshal Tito Center for Strategic Research will in the future train cadres for commanding and management duties at the strategical level and organize the procedure for doctorates in military sciences.

The chamber adopted a proposal for adopting a law on the procedure in the courts of associated labor, which for the first time, should comprehensively regulate the procedure in these courts. So far the courts of associated labor have been using regulations of lawsuit procedure which, as it has been shown in practice, do not suit the character of these courts.

One of the significant new features will be that every worker will have the opportunity to start a procedure in courts of associated labor. In the future work on this law, it is necessary to resolve the problem of control over legally valid decisions of the courts of associated labor and thus of a uniform application of federal laws in these courts.

Under the emergency procedure, the Chamber today adopted changes and amendments to the law on establishing and distribtuting the total earnings and income. They regulate obligations for producers of agricultural equipment who temporarily give their products to other social organizations to use. They are obliged to meet the material expenses and amortization expenses which are calculated as part of working assets, to the amount of the sum collected for "hiring."

A new feature is also the fact that in the future, assets for promoting exports will be entirely available to the export orientated economy. That is, the export orientated economy will be exempt from taxes and contributions.

The Federal Chamber endorsed reports on the last year's work of the federal judicial organs -- the Federal Court, Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Federal Legal Officer, Federal Social Attorney of Self-management -- assessing that they had successfully carried out their function and significantly contributed to the realization of legality.

In a short introductory speech Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court, established that the court procedure, despite improvements, was long-lasting and that in this respect the situation was best in Vojvodina and the worst in Kosovo. The annual influx of new cases in 460 regular Yugoslav courts is more than 6 million and there are only 5,400 judges in courts. [passage omitted]

The president of the Federal Court said that on the first day of this year in Yugoslavia, 338 federal and 2,293 republican and provincial laws were in force and another 7,188 federal, republican and provincial regulations, which was a great deal and with frequent changes it did not help to strengthen legality. [passage omitted]

Today the Federal Chamber nominated Ivica Cacic as federal social attorney of self-management. Cacic holds this position at present.

At today's session, the Chamber adopted several of 20 reports on last year's work of federal committees, organizations and the committees for high social awards. [passage omitted]

Dizdarevic Report

LD231818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The international situation in which the eighth summit will be held is still being burdened by the well-known negative and dangerous tendencies which, contrary to the expectations, continue while some are gaining even more ground. This was stated by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in his introductory report at the session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal chamber. The arms race continues unabated and no one will be spared its consequences. The sovereignty and independence of a whole series of countries is being violated and the use of force and pressures of the most diversified forms is being increasingly resorted to. This is resulting in the increasing exacerbation of some crisis situations which, in fact, should be surmounted. The economic and social conditions in many countries, the nonaligned and developing, in particular, have deteriorated as a result primarily of the state of relations between North and South. There is an increased tendency to have the global political and economic problems resolved by a handful of the most powerful countries, Dizdarevic said, adding that those forces which find the present-day emancipation of nations and states detrimental to their interest are attempting to deny and oppose these inevitable changes. No one has brought the world so close to the right answers as the policy and movement of nonalignment did and are still doing. The summit in Harare is expected to make a fresh contribution to this.

For this reason, Dizdarevic stressed, the issues of peace and security, the relaxation of tensions and restoration of detente, the resolution of the troublespots as well as the search for the solutions to the problems affecting the economic development in the world and international economic relations occupy the central position and, just as it did at its first summit in Belgrade, the movement will have to make its contribution, as much needed now as it was at the time of the Belgrade summit, to the efforts to halt the present unfavorable developments in world relations. Having stressed that for several years now the international situation has been hampered by the relations characterized by exacerbated contradictions, deep mistrust and confrontations between the two great powers, the federal secretary added that international events continue to be dominated by the rivalry to gain global superiority and attempts to make as many countries as possible dependent on the policies of the great powers. Dizdarevic said that during the period since last year's meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan, relations between the two superpowers have failed to develop in accordance with the world's expectations, but that encouragement has been provided by the fact that fresh proposals have been made for reducing and controlling or even eliminating a number of categories of weapons, both nuclear and conventional.

Our consultations so far with a number of our partners indicate their determination to voice a call at the summit for the United States and the USSR not only adhere to and respect the existing agreements on arms limitations but also to reach fresh ones as well which would at last lead to a reduction in nuclear, missile, strategic or tactical, conventional and ot her weapons, the federal secretary for foreign affairs said.

The entire preceding period confirmed that there can be no progress in the dialogue between the two superpowers, and that it cannot produce the results so needed both by themselves and by the world as a whole unless they realize that, in fact, in the present-day world it is impossible to treat separately the issues of peace and security while at the same time ignoring pressing economic and other problems and that however powerful, the two superpowers cannot resolve in a stable and lasting manner either the global urgent problems or their bilateral problems without help from all the other international factors and without the participation of an contribution from international multilateral forums. All the countries, the entire international community, can and should take part in this process, Dizdarevic stressed.

Continuing his report, Dizdarevic said that in recent years there has been a growing number of attempts to push aside the United Nations and other forums of multilateral international cooperation. The objective behind all these disturbing attempts is to attack the idea of equal international economic relations and the countries' right to take an equal part in the efforts to resolve all those problems concerning the fate of the whole world.

We shall insist, Dizdarevic said, that the Harare meeting more decisively points to all the dangerous consequences,, which such pressures on the United Nations, could have for the development and world relations as a whole and also to the need for a more constructive contribution by all UN members to the efforts to improve this organization's work and to strengthen it.

With reference to the world troublespots, Dizdarevic said that the negation of people's inalienable right to freedom, self-determination, equality, independence and to choose their own path of development and determine independently their own foreign policy are repeatedly behind the crises in the world.

This is a common feature of the situation in Southern Africa, in colonized Namibia, in the Middle East, in Grenada, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia and in all other places where sociopolitical models are being imposed and people's sovereign rights denied. It is of particular concern that the crisis situations are increasingly exploited by the superpowers in their confrontation and rivalries, which only makes it more difficult to resolve them, delays it and also leads to new exacerbations which could threaten world peace and security.

We are convinced that the Harare summit will thus devote most attention to the world troublespots and formulate its proposals for their resolution on the basis of the right to self-determination, of the withdrawal of foreign troops and an end to all interventions and interference. We shall adhere to the nonaligned countries' call for the military withdrawal by great powers from the territories of nonaligned countries.

Dizdarevic stated that the increasingly explosive situation in South Africa would be at the focus of attention of the heads of state and government in Harare because at the moment South Africa is the most serious troublespot in the world. He also expressed particular concern over the latest exacerbation in the situation in the Mediterranearn where, as he put it, non-Mediterranean countries are increasing their military-naval presence and where frequent demonstrations and use of force are taking place. These developments in the Mediterranean are having an effect on the situation in the region of the Adriatic, Dizarevic stressed.

All this indicates how necessary is the cooperation of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean and the broader cooperation of the nonaligned and European Mediterranean countries in order to change the present state of affairs. Meetings of the nonaligned countries have stressed the importance of taking specific actions in this direction. We will continue this in Harare. The next step on this path will be the holding of the Second Conference of Foreign Ministers of the nonaligned Countries of the Mediterranean, which is being prepared, Dizdarevic said.

As a European nonaligned country, Yugoslavia is vitally interested in the continuity of the process of the relaxation of tension in Europe and calls for cooperation which will not be halted by bloc divisions. Given the reality of the divisions in Europe, I have in mind the repeatedly manifested interest of the European countries, regardless of the groupings to which they belong, in opening the doors to inter-European cooperation over and above all barriers. Even in the most favorable times we have experienced in recent years it has been constantly reaffirmed that only this kind of all-European cooperation has historical prospects, stressed the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The Nonaligned Movement has always given support to these efforts, aware of the importance of the situation in Europe for peace and security in the world. We are sure that the Harare summit will also give a fresh impetus to this, Dizdarevic said.

It is these standpoints that we have taken as our point of departure in our preparations for a meeting of the foreign ministers of European neutral and nonaligned countries which will be held in Brioni this October with the aim of continuing to make a joint contribution ot the CSCE meeting in Vienna in November, as well. We are also proceeding along these lines in our activity at the current stage of the Stockholm conference at which, after a prolonged period of stagnation, a certain measure of readiness for constructive negotiations has been displayed. Any real progress and fresh breakthroughs at this conference could have wider favorable implications for the process of security and disarmament in Europe, Dizdarevic stated.

In international economic relations there is an obvious inequality which is constantly threatening the independence of the developing countries and the stability in world relations, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic said. Some of the most developed countries are acting from positions which indicate their intention to maintain and consolidate the existing system to their advantage. After several decades, a number of developing countries are again faced with the problem of how to safeguard their independence. In recent years an enormous transfer of resources from the developing to developed countries has taken place.

The issue of debts, as one of the most powerful illustrations of this transfer, confirms that indebtedness has become an instrument for making enormous profits at the expense of the developing countries. It is, objectively speaking, used to maintain the differences in the level of development and as a means of exerting pressure, interfering in the internal affairs and of imposing a system [as received], Dizdarevic said, adding that this year only the developing countries' debts would exceed $1 billion. Because of all these reasons the struggle for resolving the problems of indebtedness is, by implication, the struggle for equal international relations, against exploitation, domination and for progress in the world.

By drawing attention to the political dimension of the international economic problems we, in fact, refer to the political and economic interdependence in the world today. The developed countries should not remain indifferent to what has been happening to the two thirds of mankind. The South cannot exist without the North, but neither can the North without South. Any destablization in any of the undeveloped countries arising from such developments would create fresh ones and further ferment the existing troublespots to such an extent that not only would there be no progress in East-West and North-South relations or world relations, in general, but it would exacerbate confrontations and rivalries in the world to the most dangerous and uncontrollable proportions.

There is no doubt that the problems facing the nonaligned countries and their eighth summit are extremely complex and difficult. The whole world has found itself at a crossroads and is faced with the question of which way to go, Dizdarevic said. He added that as for the movement's readiness and capacity to respond at the eighth summit to the challanges of history we can be encouraged by the fact that since its seventh summit in Delhi, the movement has been going through a process of consolidation on the basis of its original principles and objectives, that it has strengthened its unity and has intensified its effort at resolving the main problems in international relations.

What is of vital importance and what confirms the vitality of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment is the fact that the nonaligned countries are pursuing the line of authentic nonalignment and in the process are achieving political unity as regards the vital issues of the present-day world such as peace, security, detente, independence, disarmament and development.

Dizdarevic concluded his report by speaking about our country's bilateral [as received] foreign political activity. He stressed that all the contacts and our overall efforts in the sphere of foreign policy are designed, primarily, to safeguard the country's international standing, to (?enhance) its security and, above all to realize our specific and all-round interests in relations with individual countries and regions in the world, integrational groups and international organizations. To this end priority is given to the creation of as favorable conditions as possible for developing economic cooperation with a large number of countries, in particular, those countries with whom we have recorded a trade deficit and to which the largest part of our foreign debts is owed, in other words with those countries where we must try to look for and use the possibilities for greater achievements in developing economic relations, thus creating the conditions for resolving the country's economic difficulties and for its technological and overall social progress.

We shall continue to invest efforts to develop comprehensive good-neighborly relations with all our neighbors. This will remain one of the lasting priorities in our foreign policy. It is our desire on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and mutual benefit to all our neighbors, to develop cooperation in political and economic relations, in the sphere of culture, transport, tourism, etc, all of which inevitably results in better mutual understanding and greater trust which, in turn, constitute a realistic framework for resolving the outstanding problems.

The process of multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, opened not long ago, represents a new positive tendency to the advantage of all the people on the peninsula. However, we are displeased with the fact that there has been a recent halt in this process. The need for this kind of cooperation between the Balkan countries is ever increasing as are calls for constant and specific stimuli. We, of course, take notice of the reality, but divisions are not the only reality in the Balkans; it is also the growing need for good relations and increasing cooperation, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said.

Questions From Delegates

LD232037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- Did the FEC discuss the amendments and addenda to the law on basic rights to invalidity allowance and pensions, and if it did, when will this proposal be included in the Assembly procedure? This question was raised by Jovica Jovanoski at today's session of the Federal Chamber.

Mirjana Saranovic demanded replies to a number of questions. What steps did the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office take in view of submitting a demand for the protection of legality against sentences passed by courts in Kosovo? [passage omitted]

With regard to serious consequences, which the construction and working of the Italian thermo-electric plant Milje could have for the agriculture and population of the Trieste border area, Silvano Sau asked whether the FEC intended to take any measures to prevent this. [passage omitted]

With regard to the fact that the period has expired in which the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office had been authorized to carry out an analysis on all unclarified and suspicious cases of accidents, sabotage and other damage in Kosovo, Gradimir Djuric requested a report on whether legal measures had been taken in this respect, as envisaged.

Djuric also inquired about the facts compiled by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs which should establish a number of refugees from Albania who had settled in Kosovo, as well as about the way in which they had acquired their property. [passage omitted]

None of the authorized organs in Yugoslavia held any negotiations with Western countries about disposing nuclear waste in our country. This was the FEC's reply to a recent question raised by Zarija Martinovic. In view of this there can neither be any questions on authorizing and taking responsibility for such negotiations.

On the basis of material compiled by specialized services of the FEC, it was established that in 1980 a West German firm had proposed to our work organization, through unofficial commercial channels, a permanent disposal of low and medium-grade radioactive waste in Yugoslavia; the work organization transferred the offer to the FEC Commission for Nuclear Energy, which rejected such a possibility, it was stated in the FEC's reply. [passage omitted]

Ciril Korosec asked why the FEC did not establish the price of bread at the time when the price of flour was established.

MIKULIC REVIEWS FEC ECONOMIC INTERACTION

LD232323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1926 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The FEC is working toward a policy of sobering up. It is based on the firm conviction that we can get out of the present economic difficulties, that negative trends can be altered. This, however, will not be possible without efforts and sacrifices at all levels, FEC President Branko Mikulic said today in talks with directors and editors in chief of the Yugoslav public media and journalists who follow the work of the federal government and its organs. Janez Zemljaric, Milos Milosavljevic, Radovan Makic, Svetozar Rikanovic, Svetozar Durutovic, Zarko Papic, Milan Sojic and othrs also participated in the talks.

The theme of the talks were the measures which the FEC has already adopted, as well as those which will follow in the fall. In the past 2 months, Mikulic said, we have been involved in seeking a way out of the complex economic situation and proposing measures so we could alter negative trends in the economic activity and in particular in the market. These are the so-called June and July packages, while for this fall, proposals are being prepared on basic solutions to improve relations in the economic system. These are primarily a model of realistic interest rates, dinar exchange rate, stimulating exports, realistic accumulation and amortization, the questions on the tax system and policy, the banking system, and the financial consolidation of the economy and banks. Expert an scientific institutions will be involved in this and answers to individual questions will also be sought through concrete testing in the economy.

We are convinced that the course we have chosen is good and that it is completely in accordance with the long-term program of economic stabilization and the resolution for this year, Mikulic stressed. Some of the concrete solutions are perhaps incomplete or not fully formulated and that is their shortcoming. That is why the FEC is open to all proposals and criticisms which contribute toward eliminating these shortcomings, provided they do not question the basic social orientations.

Mikulic then stressed the need for comprehensively monitoring all the adopted and forthcoming measures. According to him, it is not good to dissect some of these solutions and in particular calculate effects for each of them. This might lead to false stands and negative politization of the measures themselves. Therefore, the views that any of these measures is not in accordance with the long-term program of stabilization are not acceptable either, on the contrary, criticism of them amounts to polemics about the stabilization program. This in particular refers to measures in the areas of prices, exchange rate of the dinar, interest rates, and legal regulations which are meant to bring expenditure in line with the realistic possibilities of the economy.

To support these claims, Mikulic quoted individual provisions of the long-term progarm and anti-inflationary program which refer to the measures for the conditions when the relations in the economy and social property are severely threatened. This is also the case with the present trends in the area of prices, and in exports which record a serious decline, as well as with inflation, which as a consequence, is becoming the cause of negative trends.

Similar is the case of personal incomes and other sectors of expenditures, whose increase is considerably above the envisaged level and in a complete discord with the needs of funds earmarked for accumulation and amortization.

Objections are raised, Mikulic said, that the FEC has reached for administrative measures, but the measures of stricter control in the area of prices or expenditure are also envisaged in the anti-inflationary program and they hit only those who have not honored the criteria established in a self-managing way. Therefore, the measures which the FEC has undertaken are both economic and stabilizing, systemic, and constitutional, because they are directed against manifestations which undermine relations in social reproduction. Some of them are only temporary, which neans that they will be applied only as long as there are reasons for it. As an example, Mikulic cited the area of general and joint expenditure whose level is not possible to lower without revising certain rights or the number of institutions, Look how many projects are being constructed for sport and health and so on.

For all this we need to dip into our revenues, while everyone talks about its unfavorable level. This is why the FEC is resolved to stick to its established course and is ready, if necessary, to go through the "seven offensives."

Branko Mikulic and his associates then answered journalists' questions which were also connected with the FEC's immediate activity and its pending moves. The problem about the over-large administration was mentioned, which, according to Mikulic, must also be more resolutely resolved because it exists in the economy as well. It is also essential to open up the process of destatization, because as long as the sociopolitical community continues as it is, it needs a large apparatus.

One of the questions was also, whether the FEC has the strength and sufficient authority to oppose and overcome the resistance which is appearing in connection with many of the established and proposed solutions. Branko Mikulic expressed the view that the greatest problem for the FEC is that in our society a situation prevails which is characterized by the powerful influence of the political factor in decisionmaking on reproduction as a whole. The relation of forces in society is now such that it cannot be expected that the struggle for destatization at all levels can be quickly won; therefore, while there are a number of measures of approval or imposed bans, the negative tendencies force us into this, Mikulic underlined.

On the subject of FEC constitutional functions and authorization, Mikulic expressed the belief that these are adequate, but that there needs to be considerably more consistency in their use.

MIKULIC: BOURGEOIS ECONOMIC POLICIES NOT PERMISSIBLE

AU231135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to Branko Mikulic, everybody in the country is talking about the economic and social crisis. However, there are very few who are putting forward proposals or taking measures or actions to overcome the present situation, and there are many who are reacting to our initiatives and measures to resolve problems as if they were duty-bound to criticize or arbitrate. We are offered many models from the liberal economies of the early phase of capitalism, or only administrative solutions. It must, however, be stressed that inflation is affecting the poorest of our citizens hardest. This means that this part of the population is bearing the greatest burden of inflation. This is why this part of our citizens is exhausted and brought to the lowest level of existence.

"If this can be the policy in some bourgeois societies," states Mikulic, "it not only cannot be the policy in our society, this kind of orientation is impermissible, intolerable." [passage omitted]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD232043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session chaired by Milanko Renovica, has examined the draft stands on current ideopolitical questions of the implementation of the development and economic policies for this year, which will be presented for approval to the Central Committee at its session on 30 July.

The session also examined information on the activity of the press in connection with the 13th LCY Congress. It was stated that the press devoted much attention to the preparations and work of the 13th LCY Congress and of the republican LC congresses and provincial LC conferences, and that engaged reports and commentaries and openly presented views, suggestions and criticixm prevailed. In this way the majority of newspapers and journalists made an important contribution to the success of the 13th LCY Congress and the republican and provincial LC congresses and conferences. It was noted, however, that there were some serious weaknesses in public information in connection with the 13th Congress, and that these have been appearing in certain papers over a long period, and in some of them as unacceptable ideas.

The Presidium stressed that in the coming period the press, radio and television, as a creative and involved subject of the system, should continue to interpret and expound the essence of the congress documents, to fight for their all-round and consistent implementation, to stress experiences and results, and to criticize resistance, hesitation and opportunism.

The priority tasks of the LC and society are also the most important obligations of the public media, which should direct their powers to the maximum toward broad social mobilization for implementing the established economic stabilization policy and the united decisions of the congress. In this context the Presidium stresses that it is necessary to strengthen and specifically establish the responsibility of all factors in the information system, in particular the basic LC organizations, editoral offices, councils and journalists, for the entire state of affairs and current trends in this area in each newspaper, for the consistent implementation of the adopted policies. Taking as their starting point the congress resolutions, the communists in the press should advocate the effective and responsible performance of thier functions and should fight with determination against the untruthful and sensational treatment of the social situation and relations, against the privatization and abuse of the press. Specific stands and measures connected with this were established and will be presented to the Central and Provincial Committees of the LC. The session stressed that the united activity of all organizations and organs of the LCY is of crucial importance, too, for unity in the editorial orientations of newspapers.

The Presidium assessed that the 13th LCY Congress had enjoyed great publicity in the world, and that this publicity had been in the main objective, measured and specific, but that there were cases of tendentious and ill-intentioned interpretations, which is a reflection of misunderstandings or the intentional distoration of facts.

The session established proposed decisions on the formation and composition of the commissions of the LCY Central Committee, which will be examined at its next session. The Presidium also adopted decisions on the formation of its own commissions.

FURTHER ON CONGRESS COMMISSION FOR SELF-DEFENSE

Milun Nikolic Speech

AU231300 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA (Supplement) in Serbo-Croatian No. 2451 3 Jul 86 p 13

[Report on speech by Milun Nikolic at the 13th LCY Congress Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection on 26 June in Belgrade]

[Excerpts] Favoring a discussion about some aspects of the role and the nature of the peacetime detachment of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in our concept of all-people's defense, delegate Milun Nikolic pointed out the fact that recently, and especially before the congress, one could with increased frequency hear the views and assessments which, to put it mildly, display a misunderstanding of the role and the nature of the YPA in our all-people's defense concept.

"What particularly causes concern," Nikolic said, "is that unfortunately such misunderstandings are advanced even by some communists." [passage omitted]

"When one must how, because of the interests of our defense, oppose more resolutely the unacceptable views about the YPA, I think that it is essential to point out some of the most significant objective conditions of the military strategic situation of the modern world and some essential characteristics of the armed forces of the potential aggressors that have a direct influence on the structure of the forces of the defender.

"As the first point, one must not neglect the fact that the armed forces of some of the big powers and of some other countries -- and they are all around us -- possess in peacetime very strong first strategic detachments of their armed forces at a very high combat readiness." [passage omitted]

"From the characteristics of the forces of potential aggressors and from the objective limitations of the detachments set up on a territorial principle, the conclusion follows quite clearly that it is necessary for an efficient defense under modern conditions that the defender possess an adequate peacetime detachment of the operational army," Nikolic said.

"This particularly refers to our country, wedged in between two antagonistic military blocs in a military strategic territory that is of great interest to them." Therefore, in Nikolic's opinion, "a one-sided look at the defense of the country, relying only on territorial defense, under modern conditions in essence constitutes offering a chance to the aggressor of occupying a considerable or even a major part of the defender's territory, and only afterward could a wider and more resolute organization and engagement of the overall defense forces objective begin. In such a situation, a defensive war against an aggressor could be conducted under much less favorable conditions and with much greater sacrifices."

One should only recall again, Nikilic went on to say, that under such conditions, if the defender lacks an appropriate operational detachment ready for use at any time under the present conditions, the defender would bring himself into a very precarious position in the case of a possible surprise aggression with a limited aim.

"Finally, so far we have had experience in all this. I think that it should constantly be present in our mind, as some comrades have pointed out here, that from 1945 onward we have been on several occasions most seriously threatened by aggression. However, aggression did not occur; we remained at peace, and up to today nobody has violated our territorial integrity, thanks to the fact (I believe that we all agree in this) that in our overall defense potential we have had a strong and unified YPA, for the YPA has been constantly a very significant factor of deterrence against aggression. It certainly is a deterrent now, and it certainly must remain so in the future. Its creator and supreme commander, Comrade Tito, always justifiable reminded us of it," Nikilic concluded.

Ivanovic on Territorial Defense

AU221933 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA (Supplement) in Serbo-Croatian No. 2451 3 Jul 86

[Report on speech by Miodrag Ivanovic in the all-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Commission of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 26 June]

[Text] Miodrag Ivanovic spoke about some questions and problems of the building of territorial defense. He said that since the last congress, there were fewer failures in the building of all-people's defense, and that the achievements in this sphere constitute the greatest achievments of our development. The period between the two congresses was particularly significant because of the great achievements in the development and the building of territorial defense as a component of the unified armed forces.

An armed force was created which numbers over 1,200,000 men. Furthermore, great results were achieved in equipping the territorial defense and in joint training with the YPA and other forces of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In this year, all of the territorial defense will be complemented with infantry weapons, personal protection devices [licna zastitna sredstva], medical and quartermaster supplies, and the like.

However, despite the great results which are evident in the development of this part of our Armed Forces, many difficulties and problems still exist which, unless additional efforts are made and more responsibility is ensured, may slow down its growth and its planned building. Every army is expensive, including the territorial defense, regardless of the favorable conditions it has, and these are: reliance on domestic industry, as there are few items of foreign production among its arms and equipment; furthermore, the use of surplus armaments and military equipment of the YPA, and the like. Here I want to say that more than 60 percent of arms and military equipment with which the territorial defense is equipped has been received from the YPA.

In the coming period, the territorial defense will have to buy more expensive, more modern, and to a certain extent more complex hardware. Financing is therefore one of the key questions of the further development of the territorial defense. A social accord has been reached according to which 0.4 to 0.5 percent of the realized national income should be allocated to the all-people's defense and social self-protection fund, deepening on the agreement in a republic or province, of which sum at least 50 percent should be allocated for territorial defense. However, there are many sociopolitical communities (communes) which do not respect this accord. Some of them allocate less than 0.20 percent instead of 0.50 percent, and this is insufficient even for training and education tasks.

A second problem on which Ivanovic dwelled was the belief that by building the territorial defense we are creating two parallel armies, two identical armies, which is not true.

It is true that the YPA and the territorial defense have much in common, because they are two components of the unified armed forces. I must at once say that they are not copies of each other. It is no harm that they are complementary, that they complement each other, for they carry out military operations in a unified area, within a unified system of leading and commanding and of the armed struggle However, it should be known to all that the YPA is the one that will carry out the armed struggle against the main groups of the aggressor on land, on sea, and in the air, in all forms of the armed struggle, and that it is equipped with the most modern and most complicated combat means. The territorial defense, however, is the widest form of organized armed resistance. It is not equipped with all the complicated combat systems as is the YPA. It does not possess heavy equipment, tanks, heavy artillery, jet aircraft, warships, and the like, for its role and tasks in an all-people's defense war do not require that it should possess them. It does not close the routes that can be used by tanks, but acts on the flanks, in the spaces between, and in the rear of the enemy, Ivanovic said, among other things.

Mamula Objects to Report

AU231301 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 86 p 7

[Excerpts] The list of speakers having been exhausted, the Commission for Questions of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection (of the 13th LCY Congress on 27 June) passed on to discussing the draft report which was subjected to numerous criticisms. As many as 15 speakers asked for the floor in the additional discussion, making proposals for amendments to the report.

Specific Proposals

The first to ask for the floor was Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, who proposed that the report be written again, because such as it is it does not reflect all the richness and criticism of the discussion heard in the previous 2 days. The present proposal levels out all the proposals, and such a report could have been adopted at the past congress as well as at the present. Mamula made some specific proposals: that the changes in the military political situation between the two congresses be marked and that its deterioration be pointed out, and that the attitude toward the crisis be formulated in a different way. In the past, it used to be known that war follows upon crisis. Now we are witnessing successive crises which do not all turn into wars, but some of them, like the Libyan crisis, were very near to growing into an armed conflict. The federal secretary objected to the assessment that there has been a check in the socialization of all-people's defense, noting that in spite of everything the crisis did not lead to stagnation in this field, but that the present difficulties, if they were to continue, could lead to it.

According to Mamula, the report should also contain the assessment about the attacks on the Army and clearly say that they are unacceptable to us.

He also paid special attention to the funds allocated for the YPA. We equate these funds, Mamula stressed, with the funds given for the federal administration, but nobody pays attention to the fact that a considerable portion of these funds flows back to the economy, and we must pay attention to this specific fact.

The draft report has also forgotten about the discussions on the training of women and their inclusion in defense affairs. Branko Mamula recalled the words of Stanka Djakovic and Bozena Ostrovrsnik on this subject and stressed that it was much more clearly indicated in the discussion than one can see in the draft report. It is particularly important that the Armed Forces have supported such thinking from the very beginning and that what is at stake here is a fuller inclusion of women in defense training.

In conclusion of his criticism, Mamula mentioned the differences in views on the role of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. He recalled the criticism expressed because of the interference of these committees in work stoppages, and their solivng of other conflict situations and disputes which are far from being the extraordinary situations and profound crisis and upheavals for which reason the committees have been set up. [passage omitted]

This afternoon and this evening the editorial commission will draft a new report, and the commission will meet again tomorrow at 0800, when the final adoption of the report is expected, so that it can be presented to the plenary session.

MASTNAK CASE DROPPED BY LJUBLJANA COURT

AU232031 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Jul 86 p 7

[J.P. report]

[Text] Ljubljana, July -- The outcome of the main hearing before the Basic Court in Ljubljana against Tomaz Mastnak, who was accused by the basic public prosecutor under Article 112 of the Criminal Law of the SR of Slovenia for "besmirching a representative of another republic," contradicted all those who attempted to use this "case" as proof of "a revival of political trials" and "an increase of repression all over the country."

As we have reported, Mastnak was accused because of an "election article" which he wrote for the magazine MLADINA, which did not publish it; however, the article was carried by Ljubljana Radio Student. In this article he criticized the procedure for the nomination of candidates for the president of the Federal Executive Council and declared himself against such a nomination.

At the main trial before the Basic Court in Ljubljana, Mastnak endeavored to refute the allegations of the indictment as "unproven, illogical, and pointless." The public prosecutor explained that Mastnak's criticism contains all formal signs of a criminal act of besmirching the representative of another socialist republic, but that he is not accused because of a though crime, but exclusively and only because of a crime of slander.

However, the public prosecutor added, because of new circumstances it is necessary to reassess the social danger of this act. Along with all the accumulated problems in our society which are much more important than the case under examination, and the critical assessments accompanying these problems, for instance at the latest congresses, the criticism of the accused made in an insulting tone seems to be less significant. The consequences of this insult were also not significant. It follows that in the case of the accused, despite all the formal signs of a criminal act, one may apply the legal principle of negligible social danger and on this basis I am withdrawing the prosecution proposal.

On this basis, the court bench pronounced the judgment which formally rejects the proposed accusation, or rather accepts the proposal of the public prosecutor. In this way the public prosecutor and the court confirmed their independence and autonomy despite the campaign of pressure, and they publicly demonstrated that it was not in the least a case of a trial for a so-called thought crime, but because of slander, and that for combatting the consequences of a criminal act of "negligible social danger," as in the case of Mastnak, no administrative measures are necessary.

It must also be said that the trial which lasted less than 1 hour was attended by about 100 curiosity seekers, which is more than a modest number considering the campaign was conducted over several months by individuals and groups, calling on citizens to gather in the largest possible numbers.

YOUTH CONGRESS CRITICIZED BY MACEDONIAN YOUTHS

AU232046 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 86 p 3

[S.P. report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 30 Jun -- The Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Macedonia adopted the proposal that Borce Georgievski and Ace Kocevski be elected members of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia [SYFY]. Kocevski is proposed for the secretary of the SYFY.

Zoran Kostov was elected member of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Macedonia.

The session discussed a report on the work of the 12th SYFY Congress and the constituent session of the SYFY Federal Conference, which says, among other things, that "divided views and strong polemical tones, and frequently even primitive behavior and mutual insults occurred in the Commission for Questions of Development of the Socialist Youth Federation. [passage omitted]

The plenary session, or rather the congress, the report says, ended without a quorum, without an official closure, a song, applause, or letter of greetings to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, so that in the opinion of some delegates, the congress has not been closed.

The delegation of the Socialist Youth Federation of Macedonia in the SYFY Conference will make a constructive contribution to a settling of the situation in the SYFY Conference, and it was also requested that the delegates who left the constituent session of the SYFY Conference be called to account; because of a lack of quorum the Conference was unable to elect a new leadership.

HASANI CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU221021 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Belgrade -- Acting on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian Great People's Hural, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in work following his reelection to this post.

MIKULIC CONGRATULATES MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

AU221022 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Mongolian People's Republic, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent to D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers, a telegram with sincere congratulations and best wishes for new achievements in the advancement of socialism and for the prosperity of the friendly Mongolian people, expressing belief that relations between the two countries will continue to develop successfully.

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BTA 'DECLARATION' ON BALKAN AIRPLANE INCIDENT

AU242009 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 24 Jul 86

["Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- In 1984 nine Turkish citizens died in an accident of a Balkan Airlines plane. The relatives of eight of them were paid compensations in compliance with Article 22 of the Warsaw Convention of 1929.

The heirs of the Turkish citizen Haidar Yassaqre [were] repeatedly offered the maximum compensation provided by the convention -- 20,000 dollars. They refused to accept the sum and lodged a claim against Balkan Airlines in the Istanbul regional court for a compensation of about 150,000 dollars. Though it was not competent to deliver judgement of such cases, the court upheld the claim. Its order was appealed within the legitimate term in a higher court but the trying of the case has still not been scheduled.

On July 20, 1986, Sunday, at 8:30 a.m. on an order of an officer of the court, issued in compliance with the ruling of the regional court and bearning no legal force, and under the pretext to guarantee the payment of the claimed sum, a TU-154 passanger jet of the Balkan Airlines on a regular Sofia-Istanbul-Sofia flight was illegally detained at the Istanbul airport. It was released and returned to Bulgaria at 2:30 a.m. on July 24.

The detention of the plane is an illegal, groundless and unfriendly act on the part of the Turkish authorities. It is an unprecedented event in international practice.

In compliance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the civil aviation law, the Balkan Airlines planes are the property of the Bulgarian state. They enjoy immunity from court prosecution and cannot be an object of acts of compulsion.

Actions of compulsion have been undertaken against the Bulgarian State in a totally arbitrary manner for the remedy of a private claim against an independent corporate body. State property amounting to the tune of 20 million dollars was attached for the securing of a claim amounting to about 150,000 dollars. Bearing in mind the additional losses which the company suffered as a result of the detention of the plane, the grass discrepancy between the claim and means of its guaranteeing becomes still more striking. In addition, the actions of compulsion were not addressed to the bank account of the Balkan Airlines representation in Istanbul. Tendentiously and purposefully there was chosen another target, a target which would make it possible to produce a sensation and to raise a propaganda uproar.

What is more the Turkish authorities did not inform the Balkan Airlines Company of the undertaking of this measure of compulsion and in violation of the explicit decrees of the consular convention between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey of 1970 the Turkish Government did not fulfil its obligation of informing the General Consulate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Istanbul.

The fact that on Sunday morning journalists and cameramen expected the detention of the plane is indicative of a premediated provocation.

The Bulgarian side took immediate, energetic and constructive steps for the release of the plane but the Turkish official bodies showed lack of interest asserting that this was a private lawsuit. We can hardly assume that such acts can be undertaken without the knowledge of higher institutions.

It would be still more difficult to imagine what would happen in international aviation if on the order of any officer of court compulsory measures are imposed on plane for the satisfaction of civil court claims.

All facts and circumstances related to the almost four-day illegal dentention of the Bulgarian plan, reveal deliberate actions for the continuing and fanning up of the anti-Bulgarian campaign.

The Bulgarian side categorically condemns these acts which create unnecessary tension in bilateral relations, such acts are incompatible with International Law, with the 1975 Declaration of the Principles of Good Neighborliness and Cooperation Between the PR of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey and the civil aviation Agreement between the PR of bulgaria and Turkey signed in 1966.

BTA has been authorized to state that the Government of the Turkish Republic will bear all responsibility for the event and for the moral and material damages caused to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV URGES CHANGES IN STATE COUNCIL STRUCTURE

AU241829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] We have received a report from the BTA on a meeting of the State Council elected at the First Session of the Ninth National Assembly.

State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov made a review of the activity of the State Council as the supreme permanently acting organ of state power during the mandate which has elapsed, and outlined the main guidelines in its work during the next period, the report states. Comrade Todor Zhivkov drew attention to the fact that, in order to be able to fulfill under the new conditions the roles and functions entrusted to it in the Constitution, the State Council must make alterations to its structure and method of action, which are to conform to the requirements of the February [1985] and January [1986] Plenums of the BCP Central Committee and the 13th BCP Congress. These changes are inseparably linked with the reorganization which we are carrying out in all spheres of our development, in both the base and the superstructure, and in the highest echelon of the party and state leadership, with the consolidation of a new outlook, including in the solving of organizational and administrative issues. In this connection, the expediency was well-grounded of closing the councils under the State Council, with the exception of the Legislative Council, and handing over their functions to the permanent commissions of the National Assembly. The permanent commissions should develop ever more as actively functioning small parliaments in the intervals between the sessions of the National Assembly. Confidence was voiced that the State Council would work energetically with collective efforts for the successful implementation of the tasks posed by the 13th BCP Congress.

The leadership of the auxiliary organs of the State Council were elected. The appropriate decisions were adopted on the questions discussed.

TU TALKS WITH SOVIETS SOFIA, AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU161059 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 10 July carries on pages 1 and 2 an approximately 2,400-word report by Tosho Toshev, entitled "A Qualitatively New Stage in Drawing Together and Cooperation," on the final talks and signing of an agreement between delegations of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions [BTU] and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Union [AUCCTU] on 9 July 1986 in the BTU Central Council building in Sofia.

The Toshev report states that the Soviet delegation included "Stefan Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Vladimir Bogatikov, AUCCTU secretary; Aleksandra Petrovicheva, forewoman at the Dynamo electrical engineering works in Moscow, Hero of Socialist Labor, and member of the AUCCTU presidium; Vladimir Sergeyev, chief of department of AUCCTU; Aleksgy Nepein chairman of the Komi ASSR Oblast Trade-Union Committee; Boris Leonov, correspondent of the Soviet paper TRUD; and Viktor Rudnev, section head of the AUCCTU department for Links with the Trade Unions of the Socialist Countries." The Bulgarian delegation consisted of "Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the BTU Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; Kosta Andreev, Andon Traykkov, Lilyana Dimitrova, Rusi Kararusinov, Georgi Karaulanov, and Ivan Angelov, secretaries of the BTU Central Council; Penka Dodunekova, chairman of the BTU Central Audit Commission; Ivan Dimitrov, head of the ' Recreation and Spa Treatment' Administration; Zdravka Peeva, deputy chief of the BTU Central Council International Department; Lazar Rosnev, assistant to the chairman of the BTU Central Council, and Mariya Malikyan, deputy chief of the BTU Central Council International Department."

According to the Toshev report, during the talks it was stressed that the most important task for the trade unions at the present time is "to activate the creative efforts of the Soviet and Bulgarian workers in the struggle to the implement in practice the decisions of the party congresses." AUCCTU Chariman Stepan Shalayev is reported to have commented on "the dynamism and creativity in trade-union work, which is characteristic of the largest mass orgainzation of the workers in Bulgaria," and on the existing "full unity not only of views, but also of actions in the many-faceted manifestation of the two trade-union organization under new conditions."

The central topics of the talks are reported to have been "such problems as the functioning of enterprises with self-financing and greater independence, the activity of the trade unions to raise the professional skills and economic knowledge of every worker and specialist, the organization of socialist competition, and, in particular, the further improvement of the forms and incentives of the international competition."

Toshev's report continues: "An expression of all this was the important document signed by Comrades Petur Dyulgerov and Stepan Shalayev: "An Agreement Between the BTU Central Council and the AUCCTU for Further Development of Cooperation and Drawing Together Between the Trade Unions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. "According to Toshev, the agreement states that "the two central trade-union organizations are to continue their work to deepen and further improve the cooperation between the two countries' trade unions, at all levels and in all main directions to attract the wide circles of the workers toward lively contacts." The two bodies, it is stated, "will render active assistance in organizing cooperation between the labor collectives forming part of the joint Bulgarian-Soviet scientific-production trusts." Further points are stated which refer to "the raising of socialist competition to a qualitatively new level, and to mobilizing the participants in the competition to solve the key tasks in the development of the economy." In this context, steps will be taken to improve the effectiveness of the "Friendship" competition organized in Bulgaria with the participation of Soviet specialists.

In the field of mass-organizational work, the agreement is reported to place emphasis on "issues connected with the further improvement of the style and methods of work of the trade unions at all levels." In the links between industrial branch trade issues of the development of the different branches of the economy and in the nonproductive field." Finally, according to Toshev's report the agreement provides for the two sides "to promote the raising of the effectiveness of cooperation between the central trade union bodies of the socialist countries in the field of foreign policy propaganda and counterpropagands, "providing better information to the workers in capitalist countries.

After the signing of the agreement, Toshev reports that Stephan Shalayev issued an invitation for a BTU Central Council delegation to visit the Soviet Union, this was accepted with pleasure by Petur Dyulgerov.

The same issue of TRUD carries on page 1 a 600-word report by Mayta Tankova of a press conference given in the "Vitosha" hotel in Sofia on the afternoon of 9 July by Stephan Shalyev and Petur Dyulegerov. Stephan Shaleyev, the AUCCTU chairman, is reported to have stated that "the meetings and conversations were very useful and important, not only for the further deepening of Bulgarian-Soviet trade union cooperation, but also for expanding the trade union cooperation in international arena." Tankova reports that Shaleyev gave information on the Soviet trade unions' activities since the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress, noting the great successes achieved in industrial safety -- the reduction of the industrial injury rate by 20 percent, and of job-related illnesses by 25 percent. Looking to the future, Shaleyev is reported to have outlined "the qualitative changes in the nature of labor which are to be accomplished as a result of the scientific-technical revolution."

Petur Dyulgerov is reported to have assessed the 10 days of Bulgarian-Soviet Trade Union Cooperation and the visit of the Soviet AUCCTU delegation as "an exceptionally beneficial event in the life of the trade unions in our country," adding that "this direct contact with the rich Soviet experience, the significance of which extends beyond the borders of the USSR, opens up yet greater opportunities for utilizing it creatively in our practice."

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET POLISH LEADERS

AU231220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the PPR, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Polish people must cordial greetings and wishes on the 42d anniversary of Poland's restoration.

The 22 July 1944 Manifesto of the Polish Committee on National Liberation opened a new page in Poland's history. Poland's restoration as an independent and democratic state with a just border was the result of the Polish people's heroic struggle against the Hitlerite occupants and the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army, alongside which the soldiers of the Polish Army fought shoulder to shoulder.

During the years of the people's power, under the PZPR leadership, within a short period the Polish people succeeded in overcoming the destruction caused by the war, and the economy's lagging behind, and achieved significant successes in all areas of public life.

The Bulgarian Communists and our country's working people followed with great interest the work of the 10th PZPR Congress, which demonstrated once again that the PZPR is a vanguard force, capable of uniting the people in the struggle to overcome difficulties and strengthen the socialist achievements. The congress decisions reveal broad prospects for the further progress of fraternal Poland.

We highly value the PPR's contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community, to developing socialist economic integration, and to the joint struggle of the Warsaw Pact member states to stop the arms race and for peace and security in Europe and the world.

We note with satisfaction the relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR, and between our fraternal peoples are constantly strengthening and expanding on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We express our deep conviction that these relations will further enrich and perfect themselves in the interest of our two countries and the socialist community, and in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP and 10th PZPR Congresses.

Dear Comrades, please accept our most sincere wishes for successfully putting into effect the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, for the further progress of the PPR, and for peace and social progress in Europe and the world.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW LEBANESE AMBASSADOR

AU241920 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received the newly appointed ambassador of Lebanon who presented his credentials to him. At the ceremony the Bulgarian head of state spoke of the assistance rendered by this country to Lebanon directed towards the establishment of lasting peace and the repulsing of the Israeli aggression. He stressed Bulgaria's readiness to continue to promote cooperation with Lebanon.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov confirmed Bulgaria's support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples for a lasting settlemente of the Middle East conflict the core of which lies in the Palestine issue.

Further on the State Council President said that the Bulgarian people are following the tragic events taking place on (?Lebanese) territory with alarm. Bulgaria will continue to support with all possible means the preservation of the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon as well as all honest efforts contributing to the achievement of national reconciliation and the normalization of the situation in that country.

The newly appointed Lebanese Ambassador (Husayn Musavi), assessed Bulgaria's stand on the Middle East issue as friendly. He thanked for the support and for the denounciation of Israeli's policy.

The ambassador said that the Lebanese people will not acquiesce until it frees the last inch of Lebanese soil from Israeli occupation.

STROUGAL, CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN VIEW TIES

LD242046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Guy Charbonneau, speaker of the Canadian Senate, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia, in Hrzan palace in Prague today.

In their talk, which covered a broad range of political and economic matters, both officials stressed Czechoslovakia's and Canada's interest in improving the current international situation, in disarmament, and in stepping up peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems. They dealt with opportunities for expanding relations between Czechoslovakia and Canada, increasing political contacts and economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. They stressed that it is necessary to strive for a faster growth in trade, and seek new and effective forms of economic cooperation. In this connection they discussed some suggestions which, if they were put into practice, would, along with the traditional contacts in culture and sport, contribute to intensifying mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Canada.

LEADER'S MESSAGE TO POLAND ON NATIONAL DAY

AU230906 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the establishment of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the emergence of the Polish People's Republic we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and the fraternal Polish people cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CSSR Government and people, and also in our own name.

Poland's liberation from the fascist domination and the emergence of the Polish People's Republic 42 years ago opened for the Polish people the road toward building the socialist society. Under the PZPR's leadership and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Polish working people achieved significant socioeconomic transformations in the country.

We in the CSSR feel deep respect for the results achieved by Poland's workers class and other working people during the last period in the process of the all-round normalization and development of the Polish people's political, economic, and cultural life. These results are an expression of the firm resolve of the working people in the Polish People's Republic unwaveringly to proceed forward on the path they have taken for building socialism in their fatherland.

The 10th PZPR Congress, which formulated the prospects of the fraternal Poland's further socialist development, has become a significant landmark in the process of socialist renewal and of the consolidation of political life in the country.

We highly appreciate the contribution made by the Polish People's Republic to the development of the all-round cooperation of the states of the socialist community and to the consolidation of their unity and cohesion. The consistent peace foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic makes a significant contribution to the growth of your state's authority in the world and to strengthening the common struggle to preserve peace and avert the threat of nuclear war.

We are sincerely glad at the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, between the Czechoslovak and Polish people. We are convinced that these relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will successfully develop and deepen also in the future for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, the PZPR, and all Polish working people many further successes in building the socialist society in your country, in the fight for peace, socialism, and social progress in the world.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram on the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic to Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

HERMAN, GERLE TOUR DUKOVANY NUCLEAR POWER STATION

LD241627 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravian regional party committee; and Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, familiarized themselves today with the progress of construction and the operation of the Dukovany nuclear power station. They were interested above all in provision for its safe and reliable operation. They also discussed the construction of the third and the fourth sets of their commissioning according to dates established by the government.

Comrades, Vladimir Herman and Ladislav Gerle also visited the set control rooms, the reactor hall and the monitoring station.

BRIEFS

FIRST HARVEST RESULTS -- Winter barley had been harvested from 27,000 hectares statewide by the end of last week, which is more than 15 percent of the area of cultivation -- in the Czech Socialist Republic, it had been harvested from 9.7 percent and in Slovakia from 76.1 percent of the sown area. The harvest of winter wheat has started in all Slovak regions and in South Moravia. So far, it has been brought in from 77,600 hectares, which is 16.7 percent of statewide area. Winter rape has been reaped from 24,100 hectares, that is, 20.2 percent of total area, "and it can be assumed that the production plan will be fulfilled." Early potatoes have been gathered from 4,800 hectares, which is 41.5 percent of this year's task. A total of 43,900 metric tons of early potatoes had been procured by 10 July, which was 35 percent of the annual plan. The second mowing of perennial feed crops and of meadows has progressed much further than by the same date last year, having been completed on 38.6 percent and 9.7 percent of the area respectively. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

MEISSNER ALLEGES GDR PUTSCH ATTEMPTED IN 1985

DW240945 Hamburg BILD in German 24 Jul 86 pp 1, 5 a

[Wolfgang Kenntemich and Richard Voelkel report: "The professor Reveals": "Honecker Was To Be Overthrown"]

[Text] "GDR" Professor Herbert Meissner told the Federal Intelligence Service [BND] that SED chief Honecker (74) was to be overthrown in 1985. The Kremlin was said to have agreed.

SED bezirk leaders following Moscow's line had assembled around East Berlin party chief Konrad Naumann and Germand policy expert Herbert Haeber. Meissner reported a dramatic politburo scene to baffled BND officials.

Naumann and Haeber wanted to make Honecker's "crown prince" Egon Krenz (who also follows Moscow's course) the new party and state chief by means of a coup: "Erich, it is time for a change of power," Naumann and Haeber urged.

Honecker yelled, furiously red in the face: "Get out of here!"

Suddenly, Naumann and Haeber stood there alone, the other "hawks" kept meekly silent. The putsch attempt collapsed. Honecker said at that time to confidants: "There have been people for decades who have tried to oppose me. It did them no good."

Naumann and Haeber lost their positions. The official version was poor health...

"Crown prince" Krenz also fell into disgrace, although Honecker could not prove that he was directly involved. He is supposed to face a "test" in the near future, possibly as a successor to Stoph as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In order to neutralize Krenz for the time being, Honecker placed SED functionaries who were loyal to him in the leadership. Guenter Schabowski, former NEUES DEUTSCHLAND chief editor, became the new East Berlin party chief (for Naumann). He and Hans-Joachim Boehme, the Halle bezirk chief and a propaganda expert, are considered the new crown princes.

Professor Meissner told the BND: "Honecker is now firmly determined to stay in office at least until the 1991 party congress." He feels fit aside from high blood pressure because of his age.

Moreover, Honecker wants to fulfill one wish. Meissner: "After the 1987 Bundestag elections he wants to come to the FRG to see the Saarland, his homeland, once again."

DELEGATION OBSERVES NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY

LD201422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0708 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Esteli, 20 Jul (ADN) -- On Saturday [19 Jul] the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution over the Somoza regime was celebrated in Nicaragua with a mass rally in the town of Esteli. [passage omitted]

A special welcome was accorded to the representatives of international solidarity -- guests from more than 40 countries and from international organizations, including the delegation of the GDR led by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the GDR Central Audit Commission and chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee. [passage omitted]

JANES KADAR PAYS VISIT TO UOGRED COUNTY 24 JUL

LD241125 Budapest MTI in English 1008 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MIT) - Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, is visiting County Nograd Thursday. He is studying the life of the inhabitants, the state of the county's industry and agriculture, and issues of interest.

Janos Kadar arrived in Salgotarjan at 10.30. He was met by Istvan Petrovzki, head of the CC's party and mass organizations department; Janos Geczi, first secretary of the county party committee; and Laszlo Szalai, first secretary of the town party committee; in the HSWP County Nograd Committee headquarters. Janos Kadar is to visit the Salgotarjan metallurgical works and study the life of agricultural workers in the country.

Gires Speech in Salgotarjan

LD250215 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Speech by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee General secretary, to activists of the Nograd County MSZMP Committee in the Committee Council Room in Salgotarjan on 24 July -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades. I heartily greet every dear comrade participating in this meeting; and I congratulate you, too.

I say sincerely: I came here willingly and this has been a very useful day. Within the framework of the various meetings, I have sensed the atmosphere which, it seems, prevails in the county. I have had an opportunity to hear what is on the mind of the leaders and workers. All this has been very useful for me, and very happy for me because your thoughts basically coincide with the thoughts that preoccupy us, the workers in the party and the country's center.

I would like particularly to emphasize that seven times today I have listened to ideas and endeavors regarding the future, and I dare say that these coincide with our ideas and endeavors.

With regard to the country: the domestic political situation is stable; the socialist system rests on stable, firm foundations. I must say this even though we are struggling with a great many problems in what is, in fact, every main area of social development. The system is stable, politically firm. The country is advancing along its own path, along the path of socialist development, and it is continuing to build a socialist society, or as we sometimes say, to build a developed socialist society.

There is a program. We must continue to work to realize as much of this program as possible and as well as possible.

How did our people use to live? Let us take the period since the liberation. A battle was waged for power for 3 years. The conditions in the country were such that we were able to attain even the 1938 production level. Inflation tortured the country for 1 and 1/2 years. Well, that was 3 years. Then we got going, and it must be stressed, in the right direction. We went toward the right direction of development. Hardly had a little time passed when the distortions appeared.

They were distortions, no other name can be given to them, because if we think of 1956 -- and think of responsibly -- a role was played in it by the imperialists, who worked toward it: by the class enemy, which still existed at home -- they [word indistinct] communism, quite naturally; by the revisionist tendency which appeared then, and which was headed by Imre Nagy; however, the real fault lay in the distortions in socialist practice.

Well, this is [words indistinct] which is still valid, and it is no accident that we began with this, because the enemy makes use of everything. But what if it has nothing to make use of? This is why I say that the first and foremost problem was the distortion in the practice which diverged from the socialist principles, and it caused tremendous trouble.

Some people not familiar with the issue believe that the 1956 crisis lasted for 10 days or so, perhaps 14 days or something like that. Comrades that crisis lasted for several years. To use a medical simile, the wound was opened in June 1953 and by the time we were able to stitch it up it was June 1957. This was a 4-year crisis. How many years thereafter did we have to work for the sake of consolidation following the defeat of the counterrevolutionary uprising? And then came the years of dynamic development after the consolidation was achieved. There have been such years as well, (?as perhaps you remember).

And then, well, the international economic conditions did not favor us and we, the leadership, committed a mistake which we should not repeat. Those international economic conditions meant that the explosion in the price of oil hit use heavily, as well as everything that went with it. In practice, 20 percent more had to be paid to buy the same things. Well, those are the changes in the terms of trade.

However, naturally the unfavorable international conditions do not merely comprise this. The international political situation was not very favorable either. This had a feed-back effect on the economy, and so on, and then we committed the mistake of trying to maintain the earlier rate of development and, frankly, of distribution as well in order to maintain the development of living standard. We did that for a few years. We spent more than we produced, which was done by the entire country, and we consequently got into difficulties. We got into debt in every directio, because we had always been strong when it came to distribution. We can say en masse how we should distribute, only there a fewer of us who can say how it should be produced.

And if one can recommend something for the future -- we spoke about this at the elsewhere factory -- what we must achieve is that we should be a few percent -- not many -- ahead in production compared to distribution. We always have been a few percent ahead in the distribution sphere heretofare and production followed behind. This is not viable road. We must learn to produce that which is needed, and I believe that this is possible.

I am mentioning this now because I am in full agreement with the words of Comrade Geczi [Nograd Country MSZMP Committee first secretary] namely, that the 1 and 1/2 years since the congress we correctly proposed a process of increased dynamism, while continuing to pay attention to the requirements of equilibrium. Unfortunately this has not materialized.

Last year was a bad year. Let us say that half of this can be attributed to the exceptional winter but the other half has to be due to some other reason, because the whole year was bad; and the first half of the current year has not been spendid either. Well, despite all this, I still believe that the direction laid down by the congress can be realized, and the new 5-year plan -- some of whose figures have been incorporated in legislation -- can be largely realized if we get down to it seriously, in the right way, and if we finally learn how to manage.

The economy is the most important issue at present although, naturally, the rest is not of no consequence. The central directing organs have their tasks here; let them perform their work in the economic sphere better than they have hitherto. A very great deal depends upon enterprise management, because if there is independence, then a great deal depends upon how they approach their work. The center must function well and the local leadership also must function well; this is the only way it can be done.

Let me add something to this. The approach taken by society also must change. Our party organizations also must get on their feet in a different way, because this is decisive amid our social conditions. The same is true of the other social organizations, trade unions, the Communist Youth League and so on. I will not list them all. Let me stress that the approach taken by public opinion also must change. The sooner this is understood and the sooner the correct approach is taken, the better it will be and the sooner we will make progress, true progress.

This system truly has reserves. The possibilities of creative, productive work are still far from being fully utilized here in the country as well. When I talk about the approach, what I have in mind is, in fact, the approach by every worker. There is a certain contradiction in this connection and this has already been mentioned today. Everyone agrees with the policy, but this is something that requires that a stand be taken. This is not something that will come about by itself. Because we talk about the economical use of materials and other goods, everyone knows how to treat his own in an economical manner, but the common property concerns people less. I have spoken of thrift with materials and energy and the honest utilization of working times, as well as many other things. It is this which requires the right approach by the social organs and by society.

As regards the party, we must stop moaning about whether or not we have the right to interfere in economic matters.

We must take a stand on behalf of the policy, which in the first meaning of the word is politics, and also means public morals and differentiated wages. This is what we must get use to, what we must learn. Those looking for an excuse for not working can usually find one. Isn't that so? What are the perspectives? There is no development, there is nothing to distribute; how should we develop our technology? Where do we get the money from? The government doesn't help. Excuses are quickly found, but we should utilize what we have in our hands in an intelligent way; and how we should take a stand on certain issues this, comrades, is something, if you will excuse me, that we still have to get used to, because this is part of our tasks. If we get everything moving that we can get moving here at home, we will do better and will be able to make faster progress. Comrades, here has to be [words indistinct].

Development must be ensured first and foremost in the spheres of production and in the technical sphere. First we must produce and only then will we distribute. There is no other way. Employment is assured and only employment should be provided to where it is needed. It is still the case here that there is not enough labor in certain very important spheres while simultaneously elsewhere it seems as if more people than necessary are employed. Well, this is where we must be selective.

There are large collectives, factories, and cooperatives, as well as other institutions working in the right direction. The movement of labor must not take place in an ad hoc manner; we must ensure that the larger units which produce well should be able to pay better. This is how they should attract those workers who can work well and want to earn well with decent work. This cannot be attained in 5 minutes, but this is what we must endeavor to achieve.

Naturally, what has been said here -- that the abuses must be eliminated, because they anger people -- also is true. These are the possibilities that I perceive in the sphere of work. We also have other resources that we will be able to make better use of and we must make better use of them. I am thinking here of socialist cooperation. There have been those here who expressly welcomed the CPSU Congress. Something great took place there: a decisive direction was proclaimed and approved which must lead to serious changes, and will lead to them, in the Soviet Union as well. This also must affect us in a certain sense, and is affecting us, of course. It will do soeven in the sense -- that was mentioned once before in connection with metallurgy -- that the Soviet demands will manifest themselves more sharply. They will demand quality, not only from their own production units but from their partners as well. And they will demand that deadlines be met. This will have a stimulating effect in itself and an even greater stimulating effect will derive from the fact that the Soviet Union is a tremendous engine of the specialist world. They have now (?taken up these question and will move in this direction) and will help us as well, because the endeavors are realted and are the same.

We simultaneously do not exclude that, because of the country's potentials, we want to work in other international markets as well and we want to utilize the principle of the international division of labor not only in socialist relations. This also can be done.

As regards the general international situation, I said that it is not very helpful looking backward, and it also is not ideal at the present time. The situation is still complicated and still dangerous because of the continuing international arms race. But we have now come forward with very firm and very good positions. The Soviet Union itself now has proposals which cannot be simply swept off the table, and so has the Warsaw Pact, and believe me, the situation has changed in this respect. What I mean by this is that it is now the Soviet Union, the socialist world, the Warsaw Pact that are on the offensive and the imperialists who are pressed a little.

I am only mentioning this because I declare that we have a program, that the conditions exist, that we can work, that we can get many more things moving here at home, and that international conditions also make this possible. Let our people live with a feeling of security, because they will live in security. However, it is necessary to work.

REPORTAGE ON 2D PLENARY MEETING OF PZPR CC

PAP Details Discussion

LD251005 Warsaw PAP in English 1844 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 24: The 2nd plenary meeting of the PUWP CC was held in Warsaw Today, chaired by CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Opening the meeting Jaruzelski said: Only three weeks have elapsed since the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress. The fact that we are meeting again testifies to a lively pace of the post-congress work, shows that we are vigorsously approaching the implementation of its resolutions. The meetings of congress delegates, members of regional and central party authorities with the working class, the working people prove that the ideas of the congress, broadly popularized among party members and society, arise interest and stimulate numerous initiatives.

The aim of our today's meeting, Jaruzelski went on, it to define methodology of work and exchange experience in popularizing and implementing the congress resolutions. With the view to their implementation we must activate the whole party potential, have all state, administration and economic structures join in this process and engage broad social forces. The report-and-election campaign, which in accordance with the decisions of the 23rd plenum is to start in September, will serve this end.

During the campaign the 10th Congress's ideas should be actively and creatively used in the activities of every party committee and organisation, in every milieu. We launched at the congress a conception of an overall review of organizational structures of the state and national economy. At the present plenum we intend to map out the directions of preparatory and next implemental works, Jaruzelski said.

In accordance with the daily agenda, the floor was taken by Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Jozef Baryla who spoke of the party's current tasks in disseminating and implementing the 10th Congress's resolutions. Next Political Bureau member, CC secretary Marian Wozniak presented an information on the preparations to a general review of the functioning of organizational structures in the state and economy with the application of the method of attestation of jobs.

This was followed by a plenary discussion.

Fourteen speakers took the floor at the plenary discussion.

PUWP CC member and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda told the Central Committee about steps taken by the government to implement resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress. The timetable of implementing tasks assigned for the government by the congress resolution, fixes deadlines and personal responsibility of cabinet members for their implementation. On this basis, all ministries and voivodship offices will prepare their own detailed timetables to implement tasks. These timetables will be the subject of the government permanent control.

An improvement in the supplies of marketables and the creation of conditions for the development of the food industry complex are on of the main and the most topical problems.

Thanks to the rise in the deliveries of goods, the supplies of marketables somewhat improved in the first half of this year. This was attained as a result of increasing industrial production that grew by 5.4 percent as compared with the first half of 1985. This was a swifter pace than planned. The main barrier is the volume of imports from the dollar zone countries. Its increase is limited by the level of the export cash revenues and debt re-payment. The government presidium made appropriate decisions in this respect.

Broadly conceived issues of improving the supplies of inter-mediate and raw materials for industry make it possible to cherish the hope that there are serious chances to exceed the volume of industrial production envisaged by the 1986 central annual plan. However, this will require to obtain at least the planned reduction in material and energy consumption. This is one of the main tasks that government puts in the second half of this year before the entire economic and state administration.

Already in the first half of this year, the government took steps to uncover reserves in the management of labour resources and disciplining labour relations. Some enterprises were selected where piloting reviews and attestations of workstands are conducted.

However, the key to improve quality lies primarily in the hands of enterprises and in the full implementation of legal regulations.

Making correct use of fixed assets and their modernization are parallel factors of effective and balanced development of the economy.

One of the main conditions to develop the economy is to considerably and durably increase its export potential and to deepen economic integration with CMEA countries. The government continues actions to create conditions necessary to speed up pro-export changes in economic structures.

A number of tasks related to the 1987 central annual plan and concerning detailed solutions in the second stage of introducing the reform stem from the timetable of work. The work in this respect is continued so that modified solutions could be introduced already in 1987.

PUWP CC member and Deputy Interior Minister Andrzej Gdula presented lines of action of his ministry to further protect the state security. We will take firm and consistent measures to liquidate the remaining illegal structures and underground printing and publishing activity, he said.

As regards intransigent oppositionists, we will apply reprisals under the binding law. While, as regards persons accidentally linked to this activity, we will apply broad preventive measures, he went on.

We will more deeply study irregularities in management, cases of poor quality of production and waste, and all steps bringing about unfavorable moods and conflicts in factories.

Baryla Addresses Plenum

LD241857 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 24 Jul 86

["Extensive excerpts" of the speech by Jozef Baryla, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the second plenum of the PZPR Central Committee on 24 July in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, 3 weeks have passed since the 10th PZPR Congress ended. The highly ideological and creative congress debate, an atmosphere of seriousness, realism, and responsibility, the criticisim and the readiness to tackle new and ambitious task continues to live on in our memory. We must nurture this climate. It strengthens the party, its ties with the working people, its credibility within society. There is no issue of greater importance than raising the efficiency of the economy, science, technology, education, and culture in satisfying public requirements, if the goals set by the 10th Congress are to be attained.

This requires thorough organizational and structural improvements, increased resourcefulness, discipline in the execution of tasks, the overcoming of sluggishness and bureaucratic attitudes, as well as other causes of the wastage of people's efforts, intellect, time, and material resources.

The Creative tend within the socialist development, the overcoming of impediments which make this development more difficult is inseparably linked with the 27th CPSU Congress.

Despite the fact that the historical conditions are different, the assessments and conclusions arrived at by our party's 10th Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress coincide, as does the creative, Marxist-Leninist approach to, and interpretation of the general trends in socialist development.

The process of implementation of the 10th Congress decisions is taking place in complicated domestic and foreign conditions. The opponent is attempting to distort deliberately and belittle its achievements. Naturally, this requires appropriate countermeasures. However, it is facts and will continue to be facts that make up our fundamental argument: the effects of work done after the congress. Our argument will consist of everything which will, as a result of a consistent implementation of the resolutions, change things for the better, in large matters and small, in the life of the people, individuals, and the whole of society.

Complete information concerning the procedure for implementing the postulates put forward during the 10th Congress will be presented during the third plenary session of the Central Committee.

Esteemed comrades, the congress has affected all areas of our life. For reasons which are understandable, we will here deal merely with a few groups of problems which, if appears, are of special urgency in the post-congress work.

As for ideological and propaganda work, the foremost task here is to propagate the tenth congress materials, to translate them into a language of tangible and intelligible tasks in a manner that accords with the requirements of various social and professional communities. Following a preparatory meeting with the Central Committee lecturers which has already taken place, an extensive campaign of lectures will get underway in the next few weeks.

Meetings with the congress delegates in workplaces and residences will also be continued. At the same time, post-congress lecture work is already gathering momentum in certain voivodships and work places. The extent of this work still continues to vary considerably; but what is of importance here is the initiative that has been shown without waiting for decisions from the top.

It is important to ensure that each party member is thoroughly familiar with the congress materials. They will have reached every primary party organization materials. They will have reached every primary party organization by mid-August. However, some of them, including the congress resolution, are already available; the press has published them extensively. We set all party members and candidate members the task of acquainting themselves independently with the 10th Congress documents. A new party training year commences in mid-September. We envisage that two or three meetings of primary party organizations, devoted, above all, to the 10th Congress proceedings, will have taken place by the end of the year.

New forms of training, ideological education teams, rural aktiv schools, and seminars for voivodship committees' lecturers will be introduced. Preparations for the implementation of the lay education program announced during the congress are in the final stage. The teams which operate attached to the Central Committee, in charge of economic, historical, and legal education, will appraise, update, and enrich the programs in force so far in accordance with the 10th Congress decisions.

A review of the publishing work within the party will have been carried out by the end of the year. It will be preceded by an opinion poll for the party members concerning the usefulness and effectiveness of the materials being published.

Work is also going to commence to improve further the ideological education work and the work done in the sphere of information in work places. The aktiv and specialists from the voivodship committees should be active in education centers at work.

The mass media face very responsible tasks. It is their duty, among other things, to expand further the ranks of our allies, actively involved in implementing the congress decisions. A broadening of the social dialogue requires full and honest information, an in-depth, Marxist analysis of the conditions in which we live and work, concreteness in shedding light on tasks and experiences, and avoidance of shallow and obstrusive preaching.

What is required is a depth of meaning and varied, unconventional forms, being bold in making use of contrasts, conciseness, simplicity, and intelligibility of appraisals and suggestions.

Comrades, the congress emphasized with all vigor the rank social and economic problems occupy in the policy of the party and the state. The housing question is among the issues resolutely put to the forefront of the 10th Congress resolution. Already in the current quarter the council in charge of housing affairs will more precisely render the modified principles of the policy in this field. Proposals for new financing and credit-extension on housing construction and the regulations making it easier to exchange apartments will be ready by September.

Among the long-term tasks, outlined in the 10th Congress resolution, the transition to the second stage of economic reform is of fundamental significance. The government is preparing many measures to this end, within the framework of the process of compiling the national social and economic plan.

These measures pertain to the principles and methods of stabilizing the economy, putting matters right in the field of relations between prices, reducing inflation, a consistent self-financing of enterprised and limiting the subsidies and, above all, to enhancing the structure of cost-conscious measures and work discipline.

Comrades, the 10th Congress carried out an appraisal of the state in which our socialist country and our laws find themselves. The congress drew up the prospects for their further strengthening and development.

It confirmed the will to deepen the processes of democratizing political, social, and economic life and, above all, to enhance the influence the elective bodies and self-management bodies and citizens have on the process of decision making and, at the same time, to strenghten discipline, socialist legality, and to improve further the legal system.

These 10th congress recommendations are concretely reflected in preliminary and legislative work. Decisions have already been made. They are, or will be implemented soon. Such dynamic solution, sometimes without precedent. stem from a deep analysis of the prospects and requirement of PPR socialist system from the spitit of renewal and from public expectations.

Strengthening the legal and systematic solutions as they have been so far -- solutions which constitute the foundation of our socialist statehood and which stood the test of time, serving our society and People's Poland well -- goes hand in hand with the new measures.

The representative bodies, representing the authorities and self-management organizations, are statutorily guaranteed an extensive range of action and powers. The thing is that it is not always, nor everywhere, that this range is put to full, or proper use.

The current, post-Congress atmosphere creates particularly favorable conditions to make their activities more dynamic, to boldly avail oneself of all one's powers in the implementation of tasks and, should the need arise, of course, to ask for these powers to be extended.

We regard a broad participation of the social factor in the administration of justice as one of the fundamental principles of power by and or the people. Part and parcel of this principle is the direct influence this factor wields on the penal and criminal policy of the state.

Through its members, the party will actively involve itself in the fall campaign to elect people's assessors, members of the misdemeanour collegia. Appropriate preparatory work is already underway in this area in the voivodships.

We want people of high moral authority, people who enjoy the trust of their community, people who stand out in their professional work and public activity to assume these socially and politically responsible functions.

The further development and intensification of the activity of the social judiciary is an important problem: As a plane of social mediation, of alleviating conflicts, and improving interpersonal relations.

This includes housing estate and factory conciliation commissions, social courts, conciliation commission, labour courts, and finally, honorary milieux and internal tribunals. We see in this socially important but often under-appreciated and neglected field an important role for the cells of PRON, the trade union, and local self-government and social organizations. We are counting on their constructive initiatives and involvement.

An exceptionally important consolidation of this system will be the introduction of [word indistinct] and currently prepared institution of spokesman for civic affairs. A year ago, as we know, our party announced that the year of the 10th Congress of our party opened the second stage in this activity: a stage of increased effectiveness and specific, measurable results. We have a party and government program and a schedule for the struggle against social pathology. We are augmenting it at present with tasks emerging from the 10th congress resolutions. The corresponding voivodship programs are also in the final stages of preparation. We have to do everything to pool efforts of state bodies, social organizations, and citizens in general in their implementation, and to spread the belief that every infringement of the law will inevitably be punished; and every punishment will be materially and morally painful. We are counting heavily on the results of the 17 May government decisions this year, which include the limitation of sales outlets of alcohol; the change in the structure of its production; the monopolization of the growing of poppies; particular supervision of pharmaceutical [words indistinct] and also the support for many national and regional initiatives in the field of combatting negative social phenomena.

Such measures should break the vicious circle of impotence, in particular the struggle against alcoholism, and introduce total sobriety in work enterprises [words indistinct]. The organs to protect the law should intensify prophylactic and repressive measures aimed at the criminal milieux, those endangered by depravity, and the areas of greatest neglect which concern the society.

The Civic Militia [MO] and other forces of order, as well as administration and self-management groups, and also the citizens themselves should undertake relevant steps to improve public sanitary conditions. The poor state of hygiene can be seen in examples of food poisoning, in particular in children's and youth summer camps, and also in tourists and leisure centers. This is an embarrassment to us. The institutions which are responsible for this -- holiday and mass catering organizers must counteract these phenomena more energetically and rigorously.

The intervention activity concerns also order on railways and better functioning of the public transport as well as adequate provision of the infrastructure for the harvest campaign and other field work. The experience gained in such campaigns as the Posesja [order in properties] the Semafor [order on railways] the Rynek [Market] the Bezpieczn Droga [safe road traffic] and others should be popularized. To inspire the work of relevant offices, services, and organizations. [sentence as heard]. The struggle against waste and lack of order, lack of thriftiness and disregard of the labors of others and also lack of care and sometimes contempt for the public property can bring about measurable results in such a way. Here the perpetrators must be called by name, must be brought to book without exception, and must be condemned publicly.

In uncovering and eliminating social irregularities, we depend heavily on the active participation of the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate [IRCH]. As the class and party instrument of the socialist system of control, it already has a significant place in the hierarchy of social bodies.

Further advantageous legal and functional conditions will be created with this in mind. We respect the enthusiasm and selflessness of over 30,000 social controllers of the IRCH. In the near future they should concentrate their efforts on the control of these areas of the social life which have been pointed out by the 10th congress. The activity of IRCH will therefore constitute an important impulse to the realization of the congress resolution.

Comrades, the 10th Congress has confirmed the permanence of the party's policy as regards the trade union movement. We hope that the the campaign before the second assembly of the OPZZ will bring about a strengthening and vigor to the trade union movement will confirm its authenticity and independence and will increase its influence within the working class and society. A significant role in this campaign should be played by members of our party. It is worth recalling that participation in trade union organizations is the duty of party members. Their activeness and commitment must be an example for their coworkers.

A significant role in trade union activity on a national scale and in individual voivodships is played by 208 work enterprises which are in the direct sphere of interest of the central committee. The average figure for trade union membership among party members at this level is 77.6 percent, but on a national scale it is lower. The proof that things can be different was shown in the first quarter of this year. In this period throughout the party, meetings of party organizations and echelons were held on the subject of trade unions. Many talks were held with party and non-party people. As a result of this, the number of trade union members increased on the average monthly by about 97,000 persons. The post-congress climate encourages the maintenance and in many spheres intensification of this trend.

(?Also permanent) is party support for the institution of workers self-management. There is an urgent need to systematically train activists at works in self-management and perfect methods of their work. While continuing the training of activists in self-management at the key enterprises it is necessary to expand it gradually to the remaining enterprises.

This will be fostered by the establishing under the Council of State a center for self-management studies. The self-management aktiv should become more extensively involved in the development of the movement for economic education and legal education. An important task is the establishment of stable, partner-like relations between workers' self-management, the founding bodies, and the economic administration, as well as with the trade-union organizations. We declare ourselves in favor of solutions which increase the role of the workforce in the resolution of contentious issues, and influence the growth of efficiency at enterprises.

An important role is played in our country by numerous public organizations and associations. They form a very valuable basis for awakening and encouraging initiative and civic involvement. We exhort them to ever increasing dynamism and tangible activity, to verification of programs and forms of work, to propose and to make use of the capacity, suggested at the congress, to increase (?work) with the aim of improvement in a variety of spheres of our life.

Comrades, the 10th Congress formulated qualitatively new tasks for the party. Its consideration and energetic activity, its efficiency and its innovative spirit, are a precondition for success. The basic proposals, presented earlier, ensuing from the 10th congress for various spheres of life by their very nature touched also in particular upon life in the party, its committees, and organizations. That is why we are restricitng ourselves here only to those aspects of work which have not previously been discussed, and which closely correspond to our post-congress tasks. Three matters, at least, deserve emphasis:

First: perfecting the style of party work. The party echelons and organizations must (?go) deeply into the problems of that milieul, get closer to the people, among them, and with them resolve matters which arise daily. The support of the ideology of the party must be documented by familialrity with reality, by the wisdom of their decisions, and the precise implementation of them, by a speedy reaction to issues affecting people and to everything that causes pain and complicates their lives. It is also a question of having the party organizations attain an even and high standard in this work, in the way they affect people. Experience shows that this has not yet been done everywhere. There still exist weak links, inactive links. Evening out the rhythm of all links and the comrades working in them should bring about the expected higher quality in all party work.

Second: This concerns the role of the primary party organizations. This link of absolutely basic importance. This problem was repeatedly exposed in the congress debate and it is also reflected in the resolution.

And finally, the proper preparation of accountability and electoral meetings and conferences. The course of their implementation was defined by the 23d plenum and substantiated recently in Politburo directives. We should plan the whole work urgently, appoint teams to formulate the report and draft resolutions in the light of indicators of the 10th Congress. It transpires, from what we have discerned, that preparatory work in voivodship organizations is far-advanced. In some of the voivodships the preparations are just beginning. Elsewhere, only conceptual work is under way.

Comrades, we are not left with very much time. The extent of the preparations should be levelled out as quickly as possible. The most attention should now be concentrated on a detailed analysis of the situation and the drawing of appropriate conclusions from it. Delegates to the 10th Party Congress should be included, as extensively as possible, in the preparatory work, making use of their knowledge and appraisals, constituting a confrontation of the congress debate within their milieux, parent work places and institutions. Assessing the activity of the party authorities of the passing term of office in an honest and comprehensive manner, we should extract everything which may well serve the implementation of the congress tasks. What is imperative is concern, that the accountability and electoral campaign should strengthen the class character of our party, so that in accordance with the will of the 10th Congress, we may ensure a proportionally correct representation of the workers and peasants, youth and women.

Esteemed comrades. There are many objective difficulties to be conquered on the road which we travel, but there are also many subjective obstacles. There are possibilities to improve the situation, for the country to develop more rapidly and for people to live easier and better lives.

Wozniak Speaks

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["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw on 24 July -- recorded]

[Text] The Central Committee report at the 10th Congress presented the idea ofa large-scale, comprehensive review of organizational structures, with use made of the time-and-motion method. This idea met with support in the discussion at the congress and a positive response in society.

The decision adopted by the 10th Congress states: The congress deems it essential that a general review be conducted of the functioning of the organizational structures in the state and the economy inorder to modernize and improve the efficiency of management, to rationalize the level and structure of employment, and to limit bureaucratic phenomena.

As Central Committee secretary Jozef Barvla has reported, the Politburo has deemed it expedient to make a speedy start to prepare for this undertaking of socio-economic importance. A decision has been taken to set up a party-government commission for the review and modernization of the organizational structures of the economy and the state, with the application of workplace time-and-motion methods.

The main aims of the review are as follows:

First, to make the management system more efficient, including above all the organizational structure at all levels.

Second: To adapt the organizational structures to the demands posed by the economic reform, in particular to lend support for the introduction of solutions favoring efficiency.

Third: To support by means of the review other actions aimed at increasing the efficiency of the functioning of enterprises, that is bringing order into their internal documentation, procedures for the flow of information and for adopting decisions, for strengthening internal economic account keeping, increasing efficiency in organization, introducing the team-work system, and so forth.

Fourth: To increase the efficiency of services to the public in all areas, (?by) the local administration, economic organizations and public utilities, service units in the sphere of production and superstructure, in which improved efficiency in the operation of the health service is of prime importance.

Fifth: To expose unnecessary structures, overmanning, disproportions in manpower, and to create the conditions for rational utilization of established reserves.

The congress report and analysis of the situation to date indicate that, at the present stage of the investigation, it is possible to separate several basic areas for review. These are: the leading, central organs of state administration; the organizational structures of the economy, in particular those which are the counterpart of the so-called supra-enterprise management links, that is associations, cooperative unions, multibranch enterprises, combines, [word indistinct], and concerns, and so forth, operating both in the production sphere and in trade turnover; the internal structures of employment and the management systems in enterprises and cooperatives; service and administration bodies, including local administration, and organizations providing services to the population; the full-time apparatus of public organizations subsidized from the state budget, and various institutions in the area of the superstructure.

The scope, methods, and detailed aims of the review in each of these areas should be differentiated, with account taken of the specific features, problems, and the technical-and-organizational and social conditions.

The main aim of the review of central and leading bodies of the state administration should be the completion of reform at the center. This means the full adaptation of its function to the reformed system of the functioning of the economy and the shaping of the role and organization of the ministries as the organizers of the government's policy in individual sections and branches of the national economy.

This part of the review should be implemented mainly in the form of [word indistinct] headquarters and should be completed with the adoption of a bill on the Council of Ministers.

The review of the economy's organizational structures, including supra-enterprise structures, should aim to optimize organizational solutions in this sphere, depending upon the technical-economic characteristics of individual sections of the economy, based upon clear criteria of economic cost-accounting and efficiency. The formula for activities in this area of the review may be defined as a certification of the function of the bodies analyzed. From its results, organizational structures should be differentiated in such a way as to aid, in some branches, the conduct of a joint development policy, the concentration of resources for costly research, the coordination of investments and such like and to ease, in other branches, flexibility of activity and competition between enterprises on the basis of market mechanisms.

The activity taken up should lead to the rationalization of the structure of the whole national economy. Various forms of organizational transformations should be utilized here, as for example, the buying out of enterprises threatened with bankruptcy, the joint creation of new economic entities, meeting the cooperative needs of associates and so forth. The main instrument of activity in this area of the review should be workplace job of certification.

The government commenced this work with Council of Ministers' Resolution No 29 of May this year. It contains a large-scale long-term program of activity. It introduces on a permanent basis the principle of periodic, systematic reviews and job certification into the (?practical) operation of enterprises. They are to depend upon a comprehensive assessment of work stations, as regards the technical and organizational level and industrial safety and hygiene. In accordance with this program, departmental and branch commissions for review and job certification affairs were appointed and methodological and organizational principles for the conduct of job certification in enterprises were defined in the departments. In economic departments, five enterprises each were nominated in which pilot job certifications serving the accummulation of experiences and the verification of the approved methodology will be completed. On this basis, economic departments are obliged to work out, by a deadline of the end of October, departmental and branch plans of activity which will be put into practise by 1990.

Much can be done within the enterprises to prepare for this venture right now, without waiting for eventual confirmation from departmental programs and directives.

We can start straight away to bring some kind of order to internal enterprise documentation, to simplify lists and files, to standardize documentation and to gear it toward modern computing techniques. It is also necessary to draw up charts listing the tasks and obligations which apply to individual work stations and also to determine their mutual relations by using, among other things, the work assessment method. The undertaking of these preparatory activities in advance will considerably ease the process of certification and will ensure that this process achieves better results.

The conference in Radom organized by the Central Committee economic department and by the voivodship committee constituted an important impulse for creating the political climate for tackling this task. The experience that was mentioned during this conference ought to be used by voivodship committees for guiding this work in voivodships in a political and methodological manner.

A review of service-providing and administrative units directly connected with providing services for the population ought to have dual, nonconvergent goals. Apart from eliminating excess employment, streamlining the services provided for the population ought to be the second and more fundamental goal. In certain instances this can also mean that is is necessary to increase employment and also to streamline more thoroughly economic mechanisms and organizational-technical solutions in those sectors of the economy which provide services for the population.

It will be necessary to analyze the procedures used for dealing with citizens's concerns in offices and economic units which provide services for the population for the purpose of simplifying and streamlining them and also for the purpose of reducing the number of legal acts which regulate them.

This is an issue of great social significance in which progress is necessary and possible. Here one must take into account the need to invest further in the administration as regards the necessary resources and equipment which also makes it possible to apply modern computing technologies and communications so as to carry out the aims that have been set.

A register of necessary streamlining activities ought to be one of the results of the review. A similar methodology of action can be used to assess institutions and their methods of operation when providing services for the agricultural sector. The complaints and suggestions alone that reach the Central Committee and other central institutions from farmers constitute a tremendous amount of material to critically verify existing structures and their methods of operation. It appears to be expedient to include in the review the structures and employment both of the administration of social organization which avail themselves of subsidies from the state budget and also of various institutions of the supersturcture of science, culture, education and the health service. Large differentation in this area of the review (?will) bring about the need to specify on an individual basis the aims and forms which take into account their specific features. When speaking about the review of structures and the modernization of management one cannot fail to mention our own work and its organization, in other words the effectiveness of the functioning of the party. Our starting point is the linking up at the 10th Congress of the formerly functioning Central Party Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission and also the corresponding local commissions. This will make it possible to achieve considerable savings as regards full-time jobs. We are counting on the central Control and Audit Commission working effectively to also streamline the work of party echelons at all levels.

Linking up the Central Committee departments of propaganda and information, proposed at today's plenary session, also helps to organize work better and avoid duplicate work. We shall conduct further work with the aim of exploiting the experience hitherto as regards the streamlining of the flow of information and with the aim of taking and implementing decisions in an improved manner and with the aim of relieving factory committees and primary organizations of report-back work and at the same time strengthening them.

It is also possible within the party to utilize cadres better, to deploy them better, to avoid excessive formalizaton of work and to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness of action. The review of structures in the state and an evaluation of their efficiency and functionality must also be coordinated with the system that has already been introduced for evaluating leadership cadres, with the necessary rotation and with the creation of a cadre reserve.

The general aims and areas of the review have been defined but the problems pertaining to its desired sphere, to the way it works and to sufficiently effective forms of implementing changes still need to be defined more accurately.

Here we are banking on the participation and effective activity of organs of the state administration, of scientific centers, of self-management institutions, of social and youth organizations and of citizens. We attach particular importance to the launching of widespread and general public activity which will make it possible to investigate carefully all spheres of significance for the economy and for the daily life of citizens, to expose their weak points, in particular bureaucracy and the lack of efficiency, and to take action to correct them. Because of this we intend to carry out broad consultations and a public opinion poll. A questionnaire in the press organized by the commission responsible for matters pertaining to the review the editional of TRYBUNA LUDU going under the slogan "in tidying up the organization of work and public life let us make our life more efficient" ought to be an important form of this consultation and an important instrument making it possible to refer to broad public opinion. We expect that as a result of the questionnaire the concept of the review will be further popularized and that concrete proposals will be obtained for organizational improvements in the economy, in the state administration and in the sphere of providing services for the population in the broad meaning of the word.

The contribution made hitherto by public opinion to proposals for reforming the way the state and economy function is confirmation of the expections as regards this measure.

This is reflected in letters to the first secetary of the PZPR Central Committee and to the chairman of the Council of State, the Central Committee, the premier and other institutions, as well as letters to periodicals and newspapers. Considering this, it would be useful to open special sections in the press and also to commission relevant programs and debates in radio and on television. One of the essential factors which influences the effectiveness of the review is the proper presentation of its goals and in particular the correcting of doubts which are expressed sometimes, namely that the review will deprive people of their jobs. Such fears have no grounds. In socialist Poland there will be no unemployment. The point is to enrich the work ethic and to eliminate the pretence of work so that the employment is shaped in such a way that human qualifications are used in accordance with the hierarchy of factors which define the social usefulness of work, so that effective and truly essential structures are formed.

Not everything, as practice shows, can be regulated by fiancial and economic mechanisms of the economic reform. The process of modernization of the economy and other spheres of our life brings about, naturally, the need to dedeploy cadres, both in various enterprises and branches of the economy and between the nonproductive and productive spheres. The review ought to encourage a revelation of the reserves in employment and their proper use. This can mean in a number of cases the need to change the place of employment or the need to requalify and the gaining of a new and often more attractive profession.

Factors must be decisively introduced which would stimulate the activity of enterprises and institutions.

Comrades, the review which is being undertaken, wide-ranging and varied as it may be, must not, however, be a once-only campaign for show. On the contrary, it ought to be a process carefully prepared and directed, proceeding at various speeds. Apart from long-term undertakings implemented in stages over a longer period of time, rapid actions will be taken too in all cases where the need for transformations and the (?probability) of their introduction is obvious and which correspond to social expectations.

It will be of great significance to ensure that there exist correct relationships between various types of change. For instance, it will be important for the completion of the reform of the center to be proceeded by correct shaping of organizational structures in individual sectors of the economy. The reconstruction of [words indistinct] should be coordinated with their successive inclusion in the process of jobs review. It will be essential to establish the specific procedures, timetable and specific stages of the work of this progress. This is one of the tasks of the commission which would implement analytical and programmatic, inspirational and control and implementation functions.

Directing the entirety of the process, depending upon the nature of problems, the commission will operate through permanent teams of the commission, responsible for particular areas of the review; through working groups, appointed temporarily for the fulfillment of defined tasks and the inspiration of activities and directing tasks to appropriate state bodies, scientific research centers and socio-political organisations. The necessity for the wide utilization of achievements of organization and management sciences should be emphasized here. The work of the commission should be an inspiration for our scientific and research centers. A guarantee of significantly better and more expansive information about scientific achivements in the world and about the experiences of other countries for the extensive personnel working in the economy and also in institutions, with particular regard to the best examples from the socialist countries, becomes a necessity. The utilization of computer technology, access to information and its proper scope and level are matters which, at the same time as the review, must be considerablv modernized so they can be used by workers in the economy, administration, and the whole superstructure system. Decisions, particularly of a normative and legislative nature, will be fulfilled by the commission through its members fulfilling specific functions in state bodies and also by placing an obligation for their preparation upon the proper state bodies.

A permanent body of the commission will be the scientific secretary. The nature of the commission's tasks demands taking the following solutions into consideration in its work:

First, the systematic informing of society on the progress of work and the results achieved.

Second, the commencement and conduct of work in extensive, social consultation.

Third, the identification of tested models which it is possible to adapt for organizational solutions, both national and international, which will demand the securing of a constant influx of information about advanced foreign organizational solutions.

Fourth, the linking, if necessary, of organizational changes with parallel, imperative progress in technical science and technology.

Fifth, the changes to be implemented with careful presentation and convincing argumentation.

Sixth, the acquisition and mobilization of allies and also the neutralization of opponents of the changes being fulfilled.

Particular significance should be accorded to the skillful use of the processes of strengthening the efficiency mechanism of the economic reform as an important catalyst of the organizational improvements demanded. In accordance with the decisions of the Congress, the commission has had an obligation placed upon it to work out a report about the organizational position of the state and the economy, along with concrete conclusions.

The report is to be presented at the national delegates conference. Comrades, the Politburo appointed me this commission's chairman, and appointed as deputy chairmen Comrades Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the Central Committee, Wladyslaw Jonkisz, member of the Council of State, and Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. We are currently holding consultations with relevant strata in order to make up the full complement of the commission and its presidium and scientific secretariat. The plan of the work of the commission will be decided in August and September. When undertaking such a responsible task we count on the wide-ranging support of the PZPR activists and also activists of the ZSL and the SD.

I wish to renew the invitation, which is contained in the congress documents, to people's councils, PRON links, self-managements, trade unions, scientists of the Polish Academy of Sciences and higher education establishments as well as professional associations, social associations and in particular the Scientific Organization and Management Society, Polish Economy Society, and the Supreme Technological Organization to participate in the work of the review. The attitudes and commitment of the leadership cadres of all levels and their increased efforts and desire for innovation and their consistency will be of great significance for the work on the review. This will also be a significant element of a test checking the civic responsibility and professional usefulness of personnel. The creation of new solutions opens a great field for initiative and test of one's capabilities by young people. Here we also hope for increased activity of youth organizations.

While presenting this report on the preparatory work of the government and party commission for the review and modernization of organizational structures, the economy and state, I am asking the Central Committee for its opinion and approval of the proposed main directions of activity.

Jaruzelski Proposes Changes

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[Text] Warsaw, 24 July -- Political Bureau member, chairman of the Central Party Control and Audit Commission Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak presented proposals of changes in the structure and general principles of activities of the Central and local party Control and Audit Commissions. The Central Committee accepted these proposals.

Wojciech Jaruzelski presented motions concerning changes in the posts of heads of some CC departments.

The Central Committee accepted the proposals and appointed Stanislaw Gabrielski as head of the Political-Organizational Department, Andrzej Gdula as head of the Social and Legal Department, Maciej Lubczynski as head of the Socio-Professional Department, Jozef Barecki as head of the Propaganda Department, Tadeusz Sawic as head of the Cultural Department, and Jerzy Swiderski as head of the Department of Youth Affairs, Sports and Tourism.

Jaruzelski thanked those who filled these posts so far and now are to assume other responsible posts, for their fruitful work in service of the party and and socialist country.

Cypryniak on Tasks Commissions

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[Report on the adoption of the regulations for work of the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Tasks Commissions of the Central Committee, and on the appointment of these commissions, presented by Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 24 July PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] The activity of the Central Committee, of its executive organs, and of the tasks commissions are defined by the principles of the statute of our party. In accordance with clauses 49 and 53, the Central Committee is obliged to adopt regulations for its work and to approve the regulations of the work of the Politburo. The drafts of these two documents have already been received by the comrades. They contain the fundamental statutory principles defining the mechanisms of the functioning of the Central Committee and of the politburo and also regulations essential to their efficient functioning during their terms of office. In this respect they have been based on the positive experiences of the work of the Central Committee in its last term of office. In accordance with Clause 78 of the statute the comrades have received for approval the draft of regulations of the Central Audit and Control Commission defining the general principles of its functioning and the principles of work of the auditing and control commissions at lower levels.

The approval of the presented documents will have great significance for defining the practical activity of the Central Committee, of the Politburo, and of the Central Audit and Control Commission. Observance of principles contained in these documents will contribute to strengthening the democratic mechanisms of the functioning of the highest party authorities and increase the effectiveness of their activity in implementing the tasks mapped out by the 10th congress.

Comrades, in accordance with Clause 52 of the statute the Central Committee appoints the tasks commissions from within its membership and party activists. The experience of the last term of office indicates that this form of work of the highest party authorities has passed the test in full. The activity of 16 talks commissions of the Central Committee constituted an extremely important part of the Central Committee's work. The commissions were tasked with passing opinions and with control functions and were the platform for the active participation of the Central Committee members between the plenary session. The commission made a significant contribution to working out the draft documents for the Central Committee Plenums and Politburo sessions. It was an accepted practice for the commissions to express opinions on draft Sejm laws and on important intentions of the government and individual ministries.

The commissions also conducted analytical and research work on various fields of party work. Their interest focused on such problems as the functioning and strengthening of the basic party organizations in various milieus and on perfecting the work of the party echelons. A wide range of experts took part in the work of the commissions. Some of them were members of the commissions.

Detailed information on the work of the commissions in their last term of office is contained in the report on the activity of the Central Committee. The 10th Congress resolutions contain many specific tasks whose implementation will require considerable activity from the Central Committee and from its task commissions. The most urgent of them have been presented in the politburo report delivered by Comrade Jozef Baryla and in the report by Comrade Marian Wozniak. The Central Committee commissions, taking advantage of the positive experiences of the last term of office, should work out, in accordance with the scale and complexity of the tasks, new forms of work, to present more often conclusions which result from their own analyses and observations of various spheres of life and of the functioning of the party.

In the draft regulations of the Central Committee's work, and in accordance with the statute, it is proposed that up to 50 percent of the membership of the commissions should be made up of party members who are not members of the Central Committee. This would make it possible to involve experienced party activists, including members of the central party authorities in the last term of office, delegates to the 10th Congress, scholars, and experts in the work of the commissions.

Guided by the need to create for the Central Committee members the conditions for energetic work to implement the assignments ensuing from the 10th Congress resolution the Politburo proposes the establishment of the following 15 tasks commissions:

A commission for social policy and health-care. Among its main duties would be to deal with wage-and-price policy, construction, and housing policy, determing working conditions, problems of protecting the health of the population, and in particular developing the material basis of out-patient and in-patient treatment, training medical cadres, production and supply of medicines, and problems concerning protection of the natural environment. As chairman of this commission, the Politburo proposes to appoint Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski.

A Commission for Intraparty Matters and Party Work in Representative Organs and in the State Administration. This commission would deal with the totality of party work, problems of perfecting the type and method of work of the basic party organization and the committee, problems of party construction, and the introduction into general practice of statutory principles of party work. Within the purview of the commission would lie problems of strengthening the party's bonds with the working masses, creating the political and organizational prerequisites for strengthening the role of the party in serving the working class and in leading society and the state, problems of impoementing the tasks ensuing from the 10th Congress resolution by party members working in the representative organs of authority and in the state administration. As chairman of this commission the Politburo proposes to appoint Comrade Jozef Baryla.

Problems of Poland's foreign policy, in particular the implementation of the commitments contained in the 10th PZPR Congress declaration on security and cooperation in Europe, as well as the restoration of Poland's position in the world, will be the province of the International Commission. The duties of this commission will also include taking an ongoing interest in the situation in the international communist and workers movement. The Politburo proposes that the commission be chaired by Comrade Jozef Czyrek.

A commission for propaganda will deal, above all, with perfecting the forms and methods of disseminating the program and aims of party policy in society, the work of the mass media, and the use of research into public awareness to raise the effectiveness of propaganda work. The Politburo proposes Comrade Jan Glowczyk be appointed chairman of this commission.

The Commission of Proposals, Complaints and Signals from the Population [Komisja wnioskow, skarg i sygnalow od ludnosci] will deal with analyzing socially important matters signalled in letters, complaints, proposals, and postulates from the population sent to the Central Committee and to party echelons and organizations. The Politburo proposes that it be chaired by Comrade Alfred Miodowicz.

Matters pertaining to the rational management of fuels, raw materials, and energy and to the rational management of the complex of issues connected with the working conditions in these branches of the economy will constitute the sphere of the interest of the Commission of Mining, Raw Materials, and Energy [Komisja gornictwa, surowcow i energii] The Politburo proposes that Comrade Zygmunt Muranski chair this commission.

The Commission of Science and Education [komisja nauki i oswiaty] will deal with matters pertaining to the development of science, education, national education, scientific-technical progress, and bringing up the young generation. It will also deal with issues connected with the development of the material base for the needs of science and education, the improvement of the cadre of teachers and upbringers, and also the forms and methods of party work in the milieu of education and science. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Tadeusz Porebski be appointed to chair this commission.

The Commission for Family Matters [komisja do spraw rodziny] will deal the whole range of problems connected with the functioning of the family, with the system of care for mothers and children, the working conditions and life of women, their social and professional advancement, and their role in public life. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Zofia Stepien be appointed chairwoman of this commission.

The sphere of interests of the Commission of Political Economy, Economic Reform and Workers' Self-Management [komisja polityki ekonomicznej, reformy gospodarczej i samorzadu pracowniczego] will include the whole range of matters connected with the implementation of the party's economic policy, the improvement of the mechanisms of economic, reform, and increase in output for the home market and export, problems pertainng to market equilibrium, cooperation with the CEMA countries and others connected with the modernization and development of the country's economy. The commission will also deal with matters pertaining to the functioning of workers' self-management and the activities of the trade unions. It is of use that just as during its last term of office a separate team of the Central Committee responsible for pro-export policy matters should function within the framework of the commission. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Marian Wozniak be appointed as chairman of this commission.

It is also proposed to appoint a Maritime Commission [komisja morska]. It will deal with problems pertaining to the development of the maritime economy and with monitoring the implementation of the fundamental provisions of the state's maritime policy. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Stanislaw Bejger be appointed chairman of this commission.

The commission for Agriculture and the Foodstuff and Forestry Economy [komisja rolnictwa, gospodarki zywnosciowej i lesnej] will monitor the implementation of the party's agricultural policy, shape up the conditions for increasing agricultural and forestry produce, stimulate progressive transformations in the agrarian and social structure of the countryside, develop industries helping the production of food. Coming within the sphere of the interests of the commission will also be issues pertaining to the activity of agricultural and cooperative self-management in the countryside. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Zbigniew Michalek be appointed chairman of this commission.

The Ideological Commission [komisja ideologiczna] will deal with key issues pertaining to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, with matters pertaining to the ideological struggle, and with increasing the ideological-political knowledge of party members. It will also tackle problems connected with the organization and functioning of the general system of party training, with the activities of echelons of the idelogical and scientific-research front of the party's base, and with the shaping up of social awareness promoting the implementation of the aims contained in the party program and in the resolution of the 10th Congress. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Henryk Bednarski be appointed chairman of this commission.

The next commission is the Commission of the Law, Law and Order, and Moral Health [komisja prawa, praworzednosci oraz zdrowia moralnego]. It will deal with matter pertaining to the strengthening of law and order, to the functioning of organs for the protection of legal order, to the prevention and combatting of crime and phenomena of pathology, to the strengthening of the social front of the struggle for social discipline, public order and the moral health of the public, and to increasing the level of the culture and awareness of the public as regards the state's legal structure. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Stanislaw Ciosek be appointed chairman of this commission.

The Commission of Youth, Physical Culture, and Tourism [komisja mlodziezy, kultury fizycznej i turystyki] will deal with matters pertaining to the young generation, and in particular with improving the forms and methods of party influence over the youth movement and with strengthening its socialist nature and its ideological-programmatic ties with the party and its position in the state. In addition, the commission will tackle matters connected with ensuring an improvement in the conditions of the leisure and recreation of working people through the development of physical culture, sport, and tourism. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Kazimierz Cypryniak, in other words I, be chairman of this commission.

The Commission of Culture [komisja kultury] will deal with matters pertaining to the development and dissemination of socialist culture, with matters pertaining to the creation of the material and social conditions for its functioning, and with the influence of the party over artistic schooling and creative milieus. The Politburo proposes that Comrade Andrzej Wasilewski be chairman of this commission.

The adumbrated spheres of activity of the 15 commissions are basically of an informative nature. Guided by the resolutions of the 10th Congress and the plan of their implementation which we shall adopt at the third Central Committee plenum each commission after it has been appointed ought to draw up its own plan of work and define in it current subjects for its activity.

When preparing today's plenary session we asked you, comrades, to declare your participation in the work of the individual commissions. It emerges from the information conveyed by voivodship committees that anywhere from several to several dozen people have put their names down for inclusion in the individual commissions.

Certain comrades have still not said they will join because they are on holiday. We propose that the commissions should have in their composition (?reduced) number of members of the Central Committee. This means that furter consulations will have to be conducted. In connection with the above we propose that at today's plenary session the Central Committee should accept the proposed number and titles of its special task commissions, appointed their chairmen, and authorize the Politburo to form their compositions in accordance with the approved regulations which will then be passed at the third Central Committee plenum.

Such a procedure for appointing the special task commissions makes it possible to take into account to a considerable extent the individual interests of the members of the Central Committee, creates the preconditions for placing them uniformly in the individual commissions, and ensures that the special task commissions will already be able to tackle their work in the month of August.

And in conclusion I would like to ask you, comrades, to make one correction to the draft regulations governing the work of the Politburo. Please open the regulations on page 6 and in point 6 which starts: Decisions and guidelines of the Politburo...it is proposed that the words approved by the first secretary be crossed out and replaced by on the recommendation of the first secretary.

PZPR Spokesman Comments

LD242333 Warsaw PAP in English 2155 GMT 24 Jul 86

[By Wieslawa Mazarska]

[Text] Warsaw, July 24 -- After the conclusion of the PUWP CC 2nd plenary meeting, PUWP CC press spokesman Jerzy Majka held a press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen and briefed them on the course of today's debates.

"The debates concerned current party tasks in the realization of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions, a topic of key importance for the entire party," said Majka.

"The discussion stressed that the congress still continues since the congress delegates are still holding meetings with party members and people with no party affilliation at factories and at various social millieux. The meeting have been attended so far by about 1 million people, a large portion of them with no party affiliation," he went on.

"Both the Political Bureau report and the plenary discussion concentrated on key issues, such as the review of organizational structures, the planned attestation at enterprises, the development of initiatives in the form of brigade system and partnership groups, as well as attempts to seek forms favouring innovations," said Majka.

"The Political Bureau report was significantly supplemented by the address delivered by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Marian Wozniak on the intentions concerning attestation, and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda's address on the government work on the realization of the 10th Congress resolutions," Majka went on.

Referring to the concluding speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jerzy Majka stressed that the results of the congress will depend on how the decisions taken are implemented in practice. He also noted that from now on, the main criterion of the value of party members will be their ability to implement the 10th Congress resolutions.

Interview With Wozniak

LD24240 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, by Polish Television journalist Marek Tumanowicz; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary, what is the aim and the range of the review of the functioning of the party and state organizational structures?

[Wozniak] This most of all constitutes rationalization of and making more efficient the organizational structures of the economy of our state, and second, an elimination of bureaucratic phenomena. The aimes of the review should be defined more broadly: I think that it means most of all making organizatinal structures more efficient and adapting them to the goals which result mainly from the economic reform. So much for the economy.

Apart from the review is to deal also with the whole spectrum of supra-economic issues, which applies to services, in their widest possibile meaning, that is services for instance to the rural population by all economic and service structures which work for agriculture, or services to citizens in their everyday life, in their dealings with enterprises and local administration.

It also involves what one could call improvement in the efficiency of enterprises. This is the whole range of issues linked with management and the functioning of enterprises. This kind of thing is regulated by what we call job reviews [atestacja], and this is done by the government. We, as the commission, will inspire work in this sphere and supervise it, and as I would say, we will create political influences. This applies equally to enterprises as well as the whole range of matters concerned with the review of structures and modernization of the sphere of management.

The struggle against bureaucracy and against superfluous structures always creates resistance from such structures, resistance from people who are involved. Political strength is needed to combat this.

As far as society is concerned, the inefficiency of economic structures is what matters, but in everday life a citizen feels more acutely the problems which are closer to him, such as a badly functioning outpatients clinic or a badly functioning municipal services system, requests for enormous amounts of papers and documents and lots of time. These are matters which are obvious to us -- it is enought to look at the letters which come in to the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers or the Council of State. Whenever we ask the citizens we get proposals for a practically (?total) modernization of various spheres of our economy and life. And I think that one should put it this way: the review is the answer to great expectations in society that the system of functioning of the state and the system of management of economy will be modernized. Because this is a social issue, I would like to ask the society for an opinion, as the society is very well aware of the deficiencies in the functioning of the economy or the state, and that is why we envisage publication in the near future of a press opinion poll, containing questions. We intent to publish a slogan there which would be more or less as follows: while sorting out the organization of work and social life, let us make our lives more efficient. We think that it will provide a wide-ranging social response and we would like to keep, as I would call them, windows in the press, radio and television, through which various ideas could come in. The experience gained so far from the letters indicates that in many cases these are issues which can be well used in all kinds of attempts of modernization of various sectors of our social life.

[Question] Which specific structures will be reviewed?

[Wozniak] Very briefly: the Central State Administration, all supra-enterprise structures, production structures of the amalgamation or combine type, and also structures involved with trade and supplies; furthermore: enterprises themselves where the job reviews will be broadly understood as sorting out enterprises, tidying up the circulation of documents, the system of information and decision-making, and pay decision -- everything do with enterprises; furthermore, social organization which employ some people whose salaries are paid from the state budget -- one must have a good look at how the state funds are spent, and of course, and this is normal, the party and government commission will deal with the party itself, too, and this we already started at the 10th Congress. It must be said here that this is not a once-only campaign, because the perfecting of the system of administration should be an integral part of the functioning of the economy and the state. But we assume that the first stage should last until the national party conference, that is for 2 and a 1/2 years. In this period we should get a report on the state of organization of the state and we should have preliminary results.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER CONTINUES SESSION

Presidency Members Sworn In

LD241118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The appointments of Hamdija Pozderac and Milanko Renovica to the posts of, respectively, member and ex-officio member of the SFRY Presidency were today promulgated by the SFRY Assembly. Hamdija Pozderac is a new member of the SFRY Presidency from the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina. He is replacing Branko Mikulic who was appointed president of the Federal Executive Council last May. Milanko Renovica, as president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, is an ex-officio member of the state Presidency. Pozderac and Renovica were officially sworn in.

The new composition of the SFRY Presidency was announced at the joint session of both Chambers of the SFRY Assembly. The session was attended by the president and members of the SFRY Presidency; the president and members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; the president of the Federal Executive Council; the presidents of the SAWPY Federal Executive Council; the presidents of the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation; a delegation of the Council of the Federation; representatives of the federal judicial organs and other organs and organizations of the federation.

The following are members of the SFRY Presidency: Hamdija Pozderac, Veselin Djuranovic, Lazar Mojsov, Stane Dolanc, Nikola Ljubicic, Sinan Hasani, Radovan Vlajkovic, and Milanko Renovica.

Culafic Address

LD241658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The militia are successfully carrying out their basic duties and their membership (about 40,000 regular personnel and about 150,000 with the reserve cadres for emergency situations) and level of organization represent a significant security force. There has been no serious disruption or large scale violation of public peace and order. Our citizens feel free and secure while the level of personal and property safety is basically good.

To a large extent this is a result of the responsible and self-sacrificing work of the militia as a whole and of each militiaman individually.

This was stated by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber.

Raising for the first time in the SFRY Assembly in the last 20 years the issue of the militia's capabilities to carry out their tasks, Culafic said that since the war almost 500 members of the militia have lost their lives in carrying out their exceptionally complex and responsible tasks. Noting that the social and security tasks of the militia are no less important nor less difficult today than in the past, Culafic said that the activity by both the external and internal enemy is even more organized and ruthless today. The conditions for maintaining secure borders and public peace and order are becoming increasingly complex. Socially-owned property is being threatened by various forms of illegal dealings and behavior. The economic, social, and other difficulties are conducive to various types of crime.

Owing to our geographical position and the openness of our border, transit through our country is very substantial. However, our territory is being used for various forms of international criminal activity (smuggling of arms, drugs, forged money, etc). International terrorism is also escalating its activity and is assuming new and brutal forms. It is also being used as an instrument for achieving political aims, jeopardizing security, in general, and that of small countries, in particular.

In peace, in normal and emergency conditions, the internal affairs organs and the militia, in particular, are "waging a war" against various forms of criminal and other socially harmful phenomena. In this "war" they are exposed, Culafic said, to various kinds of attacks -- most frequently to verbal insults and denigration. In the last 5 years there have been 68,000 cases of this kind of attack.

Firearm attacks and the use of other dangerous objects against militiamen give cause for particular concern. There have been 6,672 such attacks over the same period. Firearms were used in 111 cases and other dangerous objects in 1,035 cases. There were 5,526 physical assaults on militiamen. The consequences of these attacks are disturbing: 16 militiamen were killed, 244 received serious injuries and 1,653 slight injuries.

Culafic emphasized that the internal affairs organs, and the militia as one of their parts, unreservedly accept the principle that our society cannot provide efficiently for its security if it entrusts it exclusively to the security services however strong, well-organized, trained and technically equipped they are.

Members of the militia, as personnel given powers by the internal affairs organs, are legally obliged to carry out their tasks even when their lives are endangered. Except for the human or moral obligation, workers in other spheres of activity are under no such obligation, Culafic stressed.

The carrying out of many very difficult and complex security tasks demands strict observance of the law, strict adherence to regulations, and professional behavior on the part of the militia personnel. This is a demand which the militiamen must be constantly aware of and which must be strictly observed. Of particular importance is the issue of using coercive measures by militiamen in order to protect citizens from various forms of violent and criminal behavior. members of the militia are very often put in a position where they have to react and intervene quickly and efficiently and on the sport, and in certain circumstances are forced to use coercive measures. This is always a serious ordeal for every individual member of the internal affairs organs. A small amount of carelessness can make a militiaman exceed his powers and offend somebody's freedom, dignity, or physical integrity.

In all those cases when the militiaman is forced to repel a direct assault on himself, when he is trying to prevent a person caught perpetrating a criminal act from escaping, when human life needs to be protected, when he is thwarting an attack on installations he is guarding, when he is trying to prevent a person under arrest or a person for whose arrest a warrant has been issued from escaping, in the course of intervention to reestablish seriously disrupted public peace and order, he should and must, in accordance with the law, use all the coercive measures available, including firearms. The internal affairs organs are paying particular attention to this delicate and sensitive issue, Culafic stressed. The militiamen are duty-bound to submit well-documented reports about their conduct and handling of the case, particularly in cases when coercive measures are used.

These reports are examined and discussed in detail to establish if the handling of every individual case was within the law and the militiaman's powers. In 1981-85 period firearms were used as a a coercive measures in 489 cases and other means in 10,000 cases.

As a whole, Culafic stressed, it can be said that most of the militiamen who resort to coercive measures are acting in accordance with the law and established authority, though there are also cases of unjustified use of coercive measures and impermissible behavior by individual militiamen who provoke the justified opposition of citizens. Though such cases are not numerous and the total sum of such interventions amount to an insignificant percentage, it is indisputable that they greatly harm the prestige of the organs of internal affairs and decrease the results which the service, and the militia in particular, have been achieving through their legal work, and the prestige which they enjoy among working people and citizens.

For exceeding or abusing their legal authority during the past 5 years, 105 members of the internal organs have been charged with criminal offences, while disciplinary and other measures have been enforced against 681 militiamen. We shall continue, Culafic said, to take strict measures against each individual militiaman who abuses or oversteps his authority and who behaves irresponsibly, but we shall also protect every militia work who is unjustifiably attacked. Both aspects are part of the struggle for the moral-political image of the militia worker.

In this connection, and in view of the of the Kosovo citizens' complaints, on the basis of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Culafic stressed, I have formed a special commission comprising representatives of the Federal Secretariat, the republican secretariat for internal affairs of the Social Republic of Serbia, and the provincial secretariat for internal affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is tasked with directly examining all the citizens' petitions submitted from 1981 to 1986 which refer to the behavior of the organs and workers of internal affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The commission has visited all the municipalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and examined 622 complaints. The commission established that a relatively high number of the citizens' complaints are justified. The commission has proposed specific measures for dealing with all the cases and establishing responsibility. I have given instructions, Culafic said, that the proposals should be implemented within 3 months as the latest and that each member of the internal organs who is found responsible, should be subjected to disciplinary or criminal charges, and even dismissal.

However, despite certain shortcomings among the ranks of the militia, according to Culafic, working people and citizens increasingly trust the organs of internal affairs. There are also numerous everyday examples of citizens' hearty assistance to militiamen in carrying out security tasks.

Culafic then stressed that the experience gained in curbing counterrevolutionary actitivies and performing security tasks has had an effect on dealing more quickly with individual issues which are of significance for achieving greater unity of action and function of the organs of internal affairs, as well as of the Yugoslav militia.

After a long time, joint program documents in the area of public security were adopted this year. Preparations are underway for the further development of uniform technological systems of the organs of internal affairs (information system, communications system, and so forth), which are also of extraordinary importance for the effectiveness of the militia's work. We hope, Culafic stressed, that the SFRY Assembly will as soon as possible adopt modernization programs for the Federal Secretariat and the Security Institute for the period up to 1990, and thereby make it possible to link these systems and use them optimally, and through this, also to improve general work conditions and the material position of part of the militia.

It has been agreed, Culafic continued, that the appearance of the uniforms, ranks and rank insignia in the militia should be standardized for the whole country. Agreement has also been reached on the minimum and the standard for equipping the units and members of the militia with technical devices, arms, and equipment for the militia of all the republics and autonomous provinces.

The state of technical equipment of the militias varies from one region to another. However, viewed as a whole, this does not meet the necessary level, nor with the tasks which the militia faces today, nor with the problems which are realistically anticipated for tomorrow. The problem also lies in the fact that because of constant use the technical equipment of the militia quickly deteriorates and it is constantly necessary to update it, while reasons of security demand that the work process be constantly modernized through speedier use of scientific and technological achievements and through the provision of modern equipment. Therefore, all society's subjects, at all levels of organization, should devote constant attention to the capability of the militia as well as to the material position of the militiamen.

Considerable variations in the level and condition of equipment of the militia, and not only of the militia, with respect to the necessary technical requirement in various areas in the country, are already limiting effectiveness, in particular in carrying out joint tasks in the security interest of the whole country. Because of the division of authority, as well as of financing, we are in a situation whereby the security of our borders, the protection of the rights and freedoms of working people and citizens, and therefore also the security of the country as a whole, depend to a great extent on the material possibilities of individual, smaller sociopolitical communities, that is, municipalities.

The federal secretary for internal affairs stressed in particular that the material position of militiamen in most of our republics and provinces is very difficult. The number of militiamen whose basic needs are seriously threatened is on the increase. In 1985 personal incomes of militiamen were on average around 30,000 [dinars] in the SR of Montenegro, to 50,000 in the SR of Slovenia. In 1986 the average rose more in some places than in others, and has partly been brought into accord with the increase in living expenses, but this still remains a big problem.

A particular problem in the implementation of the cadre policy in the organs of internal affairs is solving housing problems. Only around 56.9 percent militiamen have solved their housing question. The situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is especially hard, where only 16.6 percent of the militia workers have solved their accommodation question.

If to this is added that fact that because of the nature of their work the militia workers are not allowed to take on secondary jobs, and that a high number of militia workers' spouses are not employed (in the Socialist Republic of Serbia only one wife of a militiaman out of 21 is employed; in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo the situation is even worse), then it can be said that a section of the militia workers are in a very difficult material position, and sometimes this threatens the implementation of official duties. Because of this we must bear in mind, Culafic stressed, that the present situation and the possible further decline in the living standard of a section of the militia, despite their high moral-political awareness, could objectively influence their clearly expressed devotion and readiness to carry out all tasks, even under the most difficult circumstances.

The militia should be steadily rejuvenated, conditions should be created for young and educated people to join its ranks, for more sophisticated people with specialized knowledge, speaking foreign languages, physically fit and ideologically sound, Culafic said. We must continuously modernize ourselves in accordance with the interests and needs of protecting the country's security under all conditions, and thereby ensure the capability of our security services, of our militia, to enable it in future as well to make its full contribution to Yugoslavia to remain a safe and secure country, to be attractive for numerous tourists and all well-intended foreigners, so that our citizens, our youth, our children can live and create calmly, peacefully, and securely in this country, Dobroslav Culafic said in conclusion.

Business Changes Endorsed

LD242032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber endorsed urgent changes on the law for the rehabilitation and liquidation of the organizations of associated labor which will alleviate somewhat the position of some loss-making organizations. This actually means that in exceptional circumstances, and in agreement with the rescuing organization, the Organization of Associated Labor which has registered losses in its final account, can pay out somewhat larger personal incomes that it has been doing so far, as long as no losses in the current business activity are established.

In this case, the increase in personal incomes could not be more than 75 percent of the growth of average personal incomes in the economy of the republic in the current year.

With the changes, the circle of the so-called seasonal activities, except for tourism and airport services, will also include the manufacturing of sea salt, farming, and building industry. Organizarions in these areas, which did not register losses in a past year but realize less than 35 percent of the envisaged total income, in the first half of the current year, will not have to adopt a program of measures to eliminate losses and limit the payment of personal incomes after the 6-month accounting. [passage omitted]

After a short discussion, the chamber assessed that the republican and provincial assemblies should discuss the capability of the militia, its state of organization, and financing to realize its full functional unity.

A suggestion was made to the republican and provincial assemblies that differences in personal incomes of the militia members of different republics and provinces should be coordinated. Also they should find solutions for financing and organizing the militia at the level of a republic or a province.

The FEC was instructed to undertake measures for better capability training of the militia to carry out tasks and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to ensure consistent respect for legality and with energetic measures prevent overstepping for abusing official authority.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS OUTLINES PRICE POLICY

LD242345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of Republics and Provinces today adopted a law on making up exchange-rate differences, which has hitherto been in force as a temporary measure. Under the law, exchange rate differences will be made up for work organizations in 11 branches and activities of the economy. Work organizations which are going into liquidation or bankruptcy will not be entitled to coverage of exchange rate differences.

This year exchange rate differences amounting to 145.6 billion dinars will be made up. The bulk of the funds will be secured from contributions by republics and provinces and from import duties.

The chamber also considered the implementation of the prices policy this year and adopted changes in the laws on the social control of prices, customs tariffs and on securing funds for subsidizing artificial fertilizers, pesticides and quality strain seeds.

In his introductory remarks on the realization of the prices policy this year, Aleksandar Donev, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs, stressed that the overall effects of the measures taken should be reflected in a halt to the further rise in prices and inflation. The prerequisite for this is the complete and consistent implementation of the proposed measures, an essential change in behavior and attitudes toward work, greater social productivity and savings at all levels, said Donev.

The worsening of economic trends and the strong pressures for price increases which pose a serious threat of further increasing inflation have indicated the need for firmer social control of prices. In certain areas, where deviations and irresponsibility were most pronounced, measures of direct control are also necessary, the federal secretary for the market said. In addition, apart from certain measures already taken, work is continuing to find solutions for removing price disparities, particularly in the sphere of energy and some branches of transportation. [passage omitted: series of other measures of an anti-inflationary nature taken, not elaborated]

The FEC considers, Aleksandar Donev said that the formation of prices on the basis of the economic criteria of a market economy is a realistic basis for a way out of the present crisis. However, if there are more serious disruptions in the currents of economic activity and irresponsible price increases such as there have been now with the price of bread, the FEC will be forced to take stricter measures of social control of prices, including reversal of prices.

This was the basis for proposing changes in the law on the system of social control of prices. By establishing a new criminal act, as envisaged in the changes, we are clearly not resolving the problem of high and uncoordinated rises in prices, Donev said. This, however, primarily prevents illegal behavior by individual subjects in the implementation of the established prices policy.

In view of demands of work organizations made to the Federal Institute for prices for the time limit for the obligatory announcement of price increases to be reduced from 120 to 60 days, it is obvious that there are still strong expectations in the economy that there will still be possibilities for continuing the prices rises. Various arguments are put forward to the effect that the measures of direct control being into question the economic position of many producers, and there is the danger of possible disruptions in the supply of raw materials and materials for production.

It is the view of the FEC, Donev said, that in the majority of cases such behavior is economically unjustifiable and the FEC will not desist from the established policies for reducing inflation. And this policy is well-known -- increasing production and the supply on the domestic market, reducing production costs and eradicating all forms of excessive expenditures.

At the end of his remarks , Donev informed the delegates of the decisions of the FEC that the price of a kilogram of coarse white bread should not exceed 110 dinars, and that the price of bread made from 500-type flour, which will be independently fixed by producers, should not exceed 180 to 200 dinars per kilogram. The decision on increasing the prices of flour and bread were made necessary by the increase in the protection price of this years wheat, Donev said.

In the debate the delegates supported the new measures of the FEC and called for a more consistent struggle against daily price increases. [passage omitted: Delegates noted that Yugoslavia cannot increase its part in the international division of labor with high inflation; failure to observe the most important elements of the economic policy; great efforts required in order to overcome the unfavourable economic trends by the end of the year]

In the conclusions on the realization of the prices policy, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces supported the measures taken and proposed so far by the FEC and called for their consistent and effective implementation in order to slow down the rise in prices and reduce inflation by the end of the year.

The Chamber assessed that all the other measures for removing the causes of inflation and creating more stable conditions for economic activity should be adopted as soon as possible.

The Chamber noted the need for creating conditions for prices to be formed in keeping with market criteria. At the same time the Chamber insisted on tightening up on accountability in implementing the established policies and on developing mechanisms for the social control of prices.

The Chamber stressed the need for broader social affirmation of joint elements for the formation of prices in the production of energy and energy raw materials, rail transportation and postal and telecommunication services, and in other areas. [passage omitted: elaboration on the law on making up foreign exchange differences].

The Chamber approved the changes in the law on the social control of prices, according to which failure to observe the regulations on the direct control of prices becomes a criminal act punishable by a prison sentence of 1 to 5 years.

With the approval of the changes in the law on customs tariffs, the customs rate has been reduced by half in this medium-term period for the importation of equipment and spare parts (not produced in Yugoslavia) for the construction of projects by pooling labor and resources for the more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics, Kosovo and the undeveloped municipalities in Serbia proper.

Equipment and spare parts (not produced in Yugoslavia) will be imported without customs duties for the most important projects in Kosovo in the power industry, agriculture and nonferrous metals industry.

With the decision on the utilization of funds secured for the construction of the Yugoslav part of the Titograd-Shkoder railway and the report on the conclusion of building works, the Chamber concluded, all the conditions have been created for transportation on the Yugoslav section of the railway and all the obligations of the republics and provinces relating to this railway have been fulfilled.

The Chamber nominated Ivica Cacis as federal social attorney of self-management. He holds this position at present.

ASSEMBLY ADDRESSES QUESTIONS FROM DELEGATES

LD224138 Belgrade TANJUG Demestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today in the SFRY Assembly delegates posed questions on whether Yugoslav citizens employed in Yugoslav work organizations abroad are allowed to manage private firms at the same time; and on the ban of Yugoslav meat exports to the United States enforced from 29 April to 21 May.

"Mirko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, answered the question by delegate Silvano Sau on what was happening with the construction of an Italian thermoelectrical power plant in the Trieste region, which would considerably disturb the ecological balance on the Yugoslav side and presented a threat to the population and production. He stressed that Italians had not as yet decided on the location for the thermoelectrical power plant. So far there have been several meetings between the embassies of the two countries and our diplomatic and consular representatives have been involved. As he said, they will continue to monitor the situation and the course of the public discussion which is taking place in Italy and is accompained by disapproval from the Italian population, too. As there is no bilateral agreement on banning pollution over the border, all the activity is based on international regulations and multilateral agreements."

Delegates also asked questions on the proposal for adopting changes and amendments to the law on disability allowance and pensions, as well as on responsibility over the failure to ratify on schedule the international convention on telecommunications.

The FEC has not been acquainted with environmental pollution in the Golubac and Veliko Gradiste municipalities, more precisely, the waste material being carried to this region from the Romanian territory and affecting the health of people, cattle and feed. This was said in response to a question by Miodrag Trifunovic. The FEC has instructed federal committees to establish the exact situation, while the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has already asked for information on the source of the pollution from the Embassy in Bucharest. Because protecting the air from pollution is the responsibility of the republics and provinces, information has also been solicited from the republican organs which were reported not to have been acquainted with the situation.

A control carried out by the Serbian Hydrometeorological Institute last year found concentrated sulphur dioxide and smoke in the air above the maximally allowed level. However, since the situation has not been systematically monitored, the FEC Obocki said, has recommended to medical and veterinary institutions to carry out an examination program in order to establish facts.

ASSESSMENT OF RIJEKA SHIPYARD WORK STOPPAGE

LD240857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2225 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Rijeka, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- A Rijeka LC Municipal Committee Presidium session this evening strongly condemned the work stoppage in the Rijeka 3 May shipyard as a method of resolving the problems caused by immoderate price rises and a fall in living standards. A work stoppage opens up the possibility of internal and external enemies turning the justifiable dissatisfaction of the workers into a quite different direction, the Presidium stressed, noting also that there are certain indications of the misuse of the dissatisfaction of workers in this case. The decision of the delegates to the workers council of the 3 May composite Organization of Associated Labor, according to which all workers must be paid an average personal income for June amounting to 88,000 dinars and personal incomes be increased by 25 percent, was adopted under pressure and extorted by the work stoppage by a minority of employees, the members of the Presidium consider. They proposed that this decision should be reexamined in detail. The business management, sociopolitical organizations, self-managing bodies and a number of employees in the information service of the 3 May shipyard did not know how to react, and did not react in time or in the right way to the situation which arose, the municipal committee assessed.

It is expected that the communists in the shipyard will analyze the causes and course of events, and establish the ideopolitical responsibility of the LC members, managers, and the initiators and fomenters of the work stoppage, it was said at the session. A political assessment of these events must be achieved within 30 days, after which the Rijeka LC municipal committee Presidium will also give its definitive political assessment of the situation and events in the 3 May shipyard, the session concluded.

YOUTH CONFERENCE ELECTS FEDERATION LEADERSHIP

AU240849 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 86 p 1

[V. N. Dzafo report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade 1 Jul -- Continuing the work of the election and consistent session of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia [SYFY], the Yugoslav Youth Federation acquired leadership today. [passage omitted]

In the meanwhile, the republican conferences of the Youth of Croatia, Serbia, and Macedonia held their sessions, and the delegates of the Conference today adopted a report on the nomination procedure and elected the SYFY Presidium by secret ballot. The following are in the Presidium: Veselo Akmaja (delegate of Croatia), Zoran Andjelkovic, (delegate of Serbia), Ivan Brajovic (delegate of Montenegro), Sladjana Bogdanovic (delegate of Serbia), Sandi Cesko (delegate of Slovenia), Zoran Daljevic (delegate of the Scouts Federation), Marina Djuras (delegate of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina), Zita Galic (delegate of the Yugoslav Federation of Physical Culture Organizations), Borce Georgijevski (delegate of Macedonia), Milan Janjic (delegate of Vojvodina), Ace Kocevski (delegate of the Mocedinia) Jasenka Kukec (Delegate of Cratia) Borishegner (delegate of the Conference in the Yugoslav People's Army), Gojo Mitrovic (delegate of the People's Technology), Hasim Redzepi (delegate of Kosovo), Nijaz Skenderagic (delegate of Bosnia-Hercegovina), Borut Suklje (delegate of Slovenia), and Miodrag Vlahovic (delegate of Montenegro).

At its first session, the Presidium unanimously elected Hasim Redzepi president of the youth organization, and Ace Kocevski secretary. [passage omitted]

SECOND SOLIDARITY FUND FOR JOURNALISTS REJECTED

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[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- There can be no justification for setting up yet another solidarity fund among journalists, because the solidarity fund of the Serbian journalists' association has means to provide material aid for those whose existence is threatened. This was the stand adopted by the fund's executive board at today's session in connection with a committee's initiative, signed by five journalists, to establish a fund to aid "journalists who did not lose their jobs through their own fault."

This initiative was prompted by the case of journalist Dusan Bogavac, who was sacked from KOMUNIST. According to the register of the Serbian journalists' association's solidarity fund, Bogavac was a member of the fund from 1972 to 1977, but had never turned to it for assistance. The duty of the fund is to aid all its members who were not fired through their own fault, especially for the duration of a labor dispute and until all legal means have been pursued.

The solidarity fund now comprises 750 members and it is attempting to attract an even larger number of journalists to its ranks. In implementing its duties to the full, according to an assessment of the executive board, this fund satisfies the needs of journalists in the republic. The board further considers that the initiative for setting up some kind of a fund outside the association is a premeditated attempt on the part of the journalists to refute the legal institution which has been established in order to provide solidarity aid to all members of this professional organization.

CROATIAN LC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

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[Text] Zagreb, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LC has no more time and cannot afford to go back and repeat stands and tasks, but must assess their implementation and call for political accountability for the failure to fulfill them, said Nikola Lapov, member of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory speech at today's session of the Republican Central Committee. On the agenda was the establishing of immediate tasks of the LC and other subjective forces for implementing the aims of the 1986 economic policy and the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Lapov considers that the measures of the Federal Executive Council deserve support, because they contribute to the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Speaking in particular about the actions of subjective forces aimed at implementing the aims of the economic policy, Lapov announced determined action in the struggle against wage-levelling and loss-making enterprises. He also called for determined opposition tok those who extort higher personal incomes through pressures and work stoppages.

The Central Committee approved its work program for the coming year, and further on in the session it will also examine the proposed decision on marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Croatia, the proposed decision on the organization of LC activity at the university, and the proposed composition of the LC commission, and council of the Croatian LC Central Committee center, for ideotheoretical work.

KOSOVO COUNCIL DISCUSSES TASK IMPLEMENTATION

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[Excerpts] Pristina, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- The main tasks contained in the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current political situation in Kosovo are, according to the first sources of information, being implemented in quite an organized and efficient manner in this province. Taken as a whole, provincial organs are now considerably more efficient in their work and activities. The first results achieved in the implementation of the measures and actions of the Presidency and the Presidium are already encouraging to some extent and have a favorable effect upon the general state of affairs and upon the restoration of trust in the effectiveness of the system.

This observation was brought up at today's discussion in the Kosovo Executive Council, in the course of which the leaders of provincial organs briefed the council on what has been achieved so far and what ought to be done in the future in order to implement the measures and actions of the Presidency and the Presidium. The highest ranking provincial officials -- Azem Vlasi, Svetislav Dolasevic, Barjram Seljimi, Nazmi Mustafa and others -- also took part in the session. [Passage omitted]

According to the Secretary Rahman Morina, the organs of internal affairs have taken all measures to implement the established tasks, and, to a greater extent, they have worked jointly with the Federal and the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia. Detailed analyses and reports on this are in preparation.

First, petitions and complaints of citizens against the work of people employed in these organs were presented for inspection and a series of measures were taken for a more effective implementation of constitutionality and legality and also for accuracy in unmasking and preventing hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Serbian and other kinds of nationalism, as well as for eliminating all forms of pressure exerted on the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Work on examining the causes of all the accidents, fires and other unexplained damage in work organizations is nearly finished, while filing and establishing the status of emigres from Albania has been completed jointly with the Federal and Republican secretariats for internal affairs. Morina announced today that these figures are not considerably different from the ones recently made known in the municipalities of Kosovo and Serbia.

The Provincial Secretariat for Justice, according to the statement by Secretary Veselj Ljatifi, has even on previous occasions raised some questions contained in the conclusions of the Presidency and the Presidium. [passage omitted]

The Kosovo Assembly is also preparing a number of new documents and amending existing documents to regulate some new processes, problems and phenomena.

It was also noticed that, due to the complex nature of tasks and problems, some duties will not meet the deadline, but a demand for the greatest possible efficiency will be respected to the maximum. The Federal and the Serbian organs have been of considerable assistance in all these matters and will need to continue to be so.

Taking part in the discussion, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, pointed out that the present activities aimed at the realization of measures for the stabilization of the general state of affairs in the province should primarily be within the framework of the permanent training of provincial organs and institutions, in order to carry out one's own duties more successfully. He said the measures of the Presidency and the Presidium should therefore not be understood as a campaign, but as a stimulus for a consistent involvement of all the subjects of the system in the stabilization of the situation in the province. Here we should guard ourselves, Vlasi warned, from haste and formalism in work and free ourselves from working with figures alone, which can be deceptive at times and prevent us to see the essence of the problem. Nothing must be hushed up or minimized, and, if someone does so, he will sooner or later be called to account. Vlasi also stressed that a timely reaction is needed to the new phenomena and problems life may impose on us and that a greater expert and general assistance should be offered to municipal organs and institutions.

The president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium announced that in September a broader political assessment will be made and a more detailed reply given to everything done so far or what should have been done on the basis of the demands of the Presidency and the Presidium. Vlasi also said that the basic aim of these measures and activities is to ensure security, equality and speedier solutions to the misfortunes of working people and citizens, regardless of their nationality, but that their consistent realization will have a considerable effect on the restoration of trust in the organs and on the halting of the emigration of the Serbians and the Montenegrins.

In this period of implementing measures on Kosovo, we have come face to face, Vlasi added, with attempts of individuals to misuse the situation, manipulate with it and tackle the problems to their advantage, bypassing the law and using pressure and blackmail. This should be spotted and all the difficulties and problems should be resolved within the framework of the law and our socialist self-managing system, Vlasi emphasized.

In conclusion it was agreed that a similar briefing of the heads of provincial organs should be conducted in a month's time.

MAMULA INSPECTS KOSOVO DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

LD242017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Zajecar, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, Federal secretary for national defense, has been paying a working visit to the Nis military district. With his aides and accompanied by Lieutenant General Perica Vucetic, he has also spent several days in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Timok River basin where he acquainted himself with the state of defense preparations and, in particular, with the achievements in combat readiness and the development of the political unity and the moral strength of the commands and units.

Adm Mamula talked directly to the commanders, officers and soldiers to hear about the results achieved in combat training. Most attention is being focused on enhancing the unity of all the defense forces in implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. Members of the army and the territorial defense units are required to be highly trained, morally strong and united. They are also expected to carefully monitor the results achieved in coordinating the activity of all the defense and protection structures in order to avoid surprises and to provide conditions for an efficient functioning of all defense forces. During his visit the Federal secretary expressed satisfaction at the results reiterated their high motivation for carrying out their tasks. Mamula expressed his satisfaction with the relations and the living standards achieved under the present complex economic circumstances. At firing and shooting exercises which he attended he could see that the training almost matches our requirements. He also had a meeting with the organs of sociopolitical communities in Prizren and Klina.

Branko Mamula also talks with the leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo The focus of attention during these talks was the political-security situation in the province and the further development of cooperation between the armed forces and the sociopolitical communities.

In the course of his visit to the work organizations in Klina and Bor, the Federal secretary was informed about the results produced by and development problems of organizations engaged in specialized production. Support was also given for their development programs. It was said that these work organizations are of great importance not only for the country's defense but that they also contribute to the development of the region where they are located and help to alleviate the difficult economic situation.